

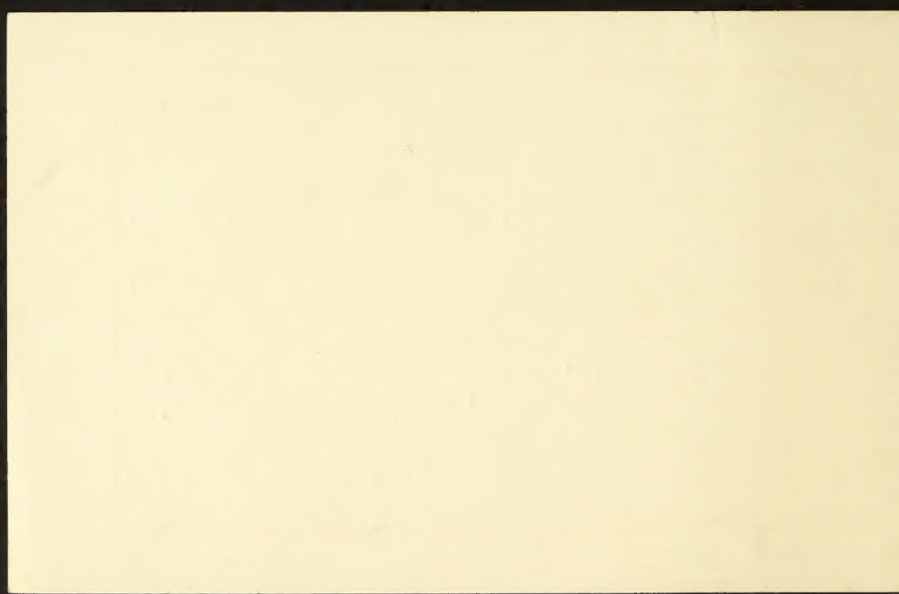



John Gerarde: THE HERBALL OR GENERALL

HISTORIE OF PLANTES. London, Norton, 1597.


The most popular of 17th century herbals, this work is, however, largely a slightly altered version, without acknowledgments, of a Dr. Priest's translation of the Belgian botanist Dodoens' Pemptades of 1583.

Purchased from the Josiah H. Benton Fund.





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

The title page is framed by an elaborate border of woodcut illustrations. At the top, a cherub sits amidst foliage. On the left, a figure holds a large key. On the right, a figure holds a staff. The bottom features a circular vignette of a landscape with a tree and a building, flanked by two figures. The entire page is filled with intricate floral and foliate patterns.

THE HERBALL

OR GENERALL
Historie of
Plantes.

*Gathered by John Gerarde
of London Master in
CHIRURGIE.*

*Imprinted at London by
Iohn Norton.*

1597



Quot descripta vides (Mecænas) nomina florum,
Μυριάδας ἔχων tot tibi mente precor.



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE,
HIS SINGVLAR GOOD LORD AND
MASTER, SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, BARON
of Burghley, Master of the Court of wardes and Liueries, Chan-
cellor of the *Uniuerfitie of Cambridge*, Knight of the most noble
order of the Garter, one of the Lords of hir *Maiesties*
most honorable priue Counsell, and Lord
High Treasurer of
England.



Mong the manifold creatures of God (right Honorable and my singlar good Lord) that haue all in all ages diuersly entertained many excellent wits, and drawn them to the contemplation of the diuine wisedome, none haue prouoked mens studies more, or satsified their desires so much, as plants haue done, and that vpon iust and woorthie causes : For if delight may prouoke mens labour, what greater delight is there than to behold the earth apparelled with plants, as with a robe of imbroidered worke, set with orient pearles, and garnished with great diuersitie of rare and costly iewels ? If this varietie and perfection of colours may affect the eie, it is such in herbes and flowers, that no Apelles, no Zeuxis euer could by any art expresse the like : if odours, or if taste may worke satisfaction, they are both so soueraigne in plants, and so comfortable, that no confection of the Apothecaries can equall their excellent vertue. But these delights are in the outward senses : the principall delight is in the minde, singularly enriched with the knowledge of these visible things, setting foorth to vs the inuisible wisedome and admirable workmanship of almightie God. The delight is great, but the vse greater, and ioyned often with necessitie. In the first ages of the world they were the ordinarie meate of men, and haue continued euer since of necessarie vse both for meates to maintaine life, and for medicine to recouer health. The hidden vertue of them is such, that (as Plinie noteth)

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

Plinib 8.
cap. 27.
Theob. lib. 22.
cap. 2. the very brute beasts haue found it out: and (which is another vse that he obserueth) from thence the Diars tooke the beginning of their art.

Furthermore, the necessarie vse of these fruits of the earth doth plainly appeere by the great charge and care of almost all men in planting and maintaining of gardens, not as ornaments onely, but as a necessarie prouision also to their houses. And here beside the fruit, to speake againe in a word of delight; gardens, especially such as your Honor hath, furnished with many rare simples, do singularly delight, when in them a man doth behold a flourishing shew of sommer beauties in the midst of winters force, and a goodly spring of flowers, when abroad a lease is not to be seene. Beside these and other causes, there are many examples of those that haue honored this science: for to passe by a multitude of the Philosophers, it may please your Honor to call to remembrance that which you knowe of some noble Princes that haue ioyned this studie with their most important matters of state: Mithridates the great was famous for his knowledge herein, as Plutarch noteth: Euan also king of Arabia, the happie garden of the world for principall simples, wrote of this argument, as Plinie sheweth: Diocletian might he haue his praise, had he not drowned all his honor in the blood of his persecution. To conclude this point, the example of Salomon is before the rest and greater, whose wisdom and knowledge was such, that he was able to set out the nature of all plantes, from the highest Cedar to the lowest Mosse. But my very good Lord, that which sometime was the studie of great Philosophers and mightie Princes, is now neglected, except it be of some few, whose spirit and wisdom hath carried them among other partes of wisdom and counsell, to a care and studie of speciall herbes, both for the furnishing of their gardens, and the furtherance of their knowledge: among whome I may iustly affirme and publish your Honor to be one, being my selfe one of your seruants, and a long time witnesse thereof: for vnder your Lordship I haue serued, and that way imployed my principall studie, and almost all my time now by the space of twenty yeeres. To the large and singular furniture of this noble Iland, I haue added from forren places all the varietie of herbes and flowers that I might any way obtaine, I haue laboured with the soile to make it fit for the plants, and with the plants to make them to delight in the soile, that so they might liue and prosper vnder our climate, as in their natie and proper countrie: what my successe hath beene, and what my furniture is, I leaue to the report of them that haue seene your Lordships gardens, and the little plot of my speciall care and husbandrie. But bicause gardens are priuate, and many times finding an ignorant or a negligent successor, come soone to ruine, there be that haue sollicited me first by my pen, and after by the Presse, to make my labours common, and to free them from the danger whereunto a garden is subiect: wherein when I was ouercome, and had brought this historie, or report of the nature of plants to a iust volume, and had made it, as the Reader may by comparison see, richer than former Herbals, I found it no question to whome I might dedicate my labours: for considering of your good Lordship, I found none of whose fauour and goodnesse I might sooner presume, seeing I found you euer my very good Lord and Master. Again, considering my dutie and your Honors merits, to whom may I better recommend my labours than to him, to whome I owe my selfe, and all that I am able in any seruice

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

seruice or deuotion to performe? Therefore vnder hope of your Honorable and accustomed fauour, I present this Herball to your Lordships protection; not as an exquisite worke (for I know my meannesse) but as the greatest gift and chiefeft argument of dutie that my labour and seruice can afford: whereof if there be no further fruit, yet this is of some vse, that I haue ministred matter for riper wits, and men of deeper iudgement to polish; and to adde to my large additions where any thing is defectiue, that in time the worke may be perfect. Thus I humbly take my leaue, beseeching God to grant you yet many daies to liue to his glorie, to the support of this state vnder hir Maiestie our dread Soueraigne, and that with great increase of honor in this world, and all fulnesse of glorie in the world to come.

Your Lordships most humble

and obedient seruant,

IOHN GERARD.



LANCELOTVS BRVNIVS MEDICVS REGINEVS
IOANNI GERARDO CHIRVRGO
peritissimo, & rei herbariæ
callentissimo S.D.P.



Qum singularum medicinæ partium cognitio atque intelligentia libero homine digna censenda est; tum earum nulla vel antiquitate, vel dignitate, vel vtilitate, vel denique iucunditate, cum stirpium cognitione iure comparari debet. Antiquissimam eam esse ex eo liquet, quod quum cæteræ medicinæ partes (sicut reliquæ etiam artes) ab ipsis hominibus (prout eos dura pressit necessitas) primum excogitatæ & inuentæ fuerant: sola herbarum arborumque cognitio ante hominem formatum condita, eidemque mōx creato ab ipso mundi architecto donata videri potest. Cuius tanta apud antiqua sæcula existimatio ac dignitas erat, vt & ipsius inuentionem sapientissimo Deorum Apollini veteres tribuerunt, & reges celeberrimi in stirpium viribus indagandis studium laboremque suum consumere, summæ sibi apud posteros laudi honorique futurum censuerint. Iam verò plantarum vtilitas, atque etiam necessitas, adeò latè pater, vt eius immensitatem nullius vel acutissimi hominis animus capere, nedum meus calamus exprimere queat. Stirpium enim complurimæ nobis in cibos, alimentumque cedunt: innumeræ aduersus morbos remedia suppeditant: ex alijs domos, naues, instrumenta tam bellica quam rustica fabricamus: aliquot etiam earum vestes nostris corporibus subministrant. In quibus singulis recensendis diutius persistere, hominis esset intemperantè abutentis & otio & literis. Quantas autem, & quam varias voluptates ex stirpium siue amœnitate oculis capiamus, siue fragrantia naribus hauriamus, sine summa in earum conditorem impietate inficiari non possumus. Adeò vt absque stirpium ope & subsidio vita nobis ne vitalis quidem haberi debeat.

Quum igitur res plantaria reliquis omnibus medicinæ partibus antiquitate antecedit, dignitate nulli cedat, vtilitate insuper oblectationeq; cæteras longè superet, quis futurus est, adeo, aut insensatus vt non exploratum habeat, aut ingratus vt non ingenuè agnoscat, quanta vniuersis Anglis commoda, quantasque voluptates tuus mi Gerarde in stirpium inuestigatione & cultu labor indefessus, studium inexhaustum, immensisque sumptus hoc de stirpibus edito libro allaturi sunt. Maçtè itaque ista tua virtute, istoque de republica benè merendi studio, & quod insigni tua cum laude ingressus es virtutis gloriæque curriculum, eidem insiste animosè & gnauitè, neque à re plantaria promouenda priùs desiste, quam eam à te ad vmbilicum iam fermè productam ipse plenè absoluas atque perficias. Sic enim & tibi adhuc superstiti gloriæ paries immortalem, & post obitum tantam tui nominis celebritatem relinques, vt tuarum laudum posteros nostros nulla vnquam captura sit obliuio. Bene vale. Ex Aula Reginea Westmonasterij, ipsis Calendis Decem. 1597.

felicitatem.



Vum Londinum appuli, in sinu gavisus sum (Gerarde amicissime) dum typographo formis excudenda Plantarum collectanea tua commissa vidi, de quibus summas, nulla die perituras laudes Anglia tibi Rei herbariae familiam vniuersam, medicatricis artis partem, antiquissimum, iucundissimum & utilissimum studium, retegere cupido, debet. Frischorum enim Theophrasti, Dioscoridis, Plinij & Galeni scripta, passim toto orbe peruiulgata, tanquam fontes; Neoteri corum autem, ceuruiulos, Brunfelsii, Fuchsi, Tragi, Ruchij, Matthioli, Dodonæi, Turneri, Clusii, Dalecampy, Camerarij, Tabernaemontani, Pena, nostranq; nouam methodum & ordinem, à Gramine & notioribus ad Triticea, generatim & speciatim, materno idiomate, Anglicæ genti tue cultissimæ

Authoris
necessaria
diligentia
in Legum
sive Mathe-
matice Medice
operatione
commen-
data.

Reipublicæ voluptabili commodo, recludis; quò ipsa stimulata, herbarum delicias & hortorum suauissimum & amoenissimum cultum amplectetur, maximorum Imperatorum, Regum & Heroum tam priscorum quam nuperorum exemplo. Nec satis hoc tibi fuit; sed multò magis insuper præstitisti, quòd copiam multarum elegantissimarum plantarum in Angliæ sponte nascentium ab alijs hætenus prætermissarum, historiam descripsisti, magna hoc studio captorum utilitate & oblectamento: Singulas enim regiones peculiare quædam plantas, quas in alijs non facile reperias, gignere certum. Neque magni tibi fuit hæc inspectio & è viuis Naturæ typis nosse; quippe qui diu herbas indigenas, inquilinas & peregrinas, cum nuperrimè solè erumpentes & pululantes, tum adultas, semineq; prægnantes, hortulo tuo suburbano aluisti & fouisti: Exactum enim cognoscendarum ex figura aut facie superficialia herbarum studium generatim consistit (Dioscoride teste) in frequenti & assidua, temporis omnis, inspectione. Sed alia est interioris & substantialis formæ plantarum, quæ oculis cerni non potest, solers cognitio; quam etiam, quantum potes percunclando, seniorum Græcorum Medicorum more, aperire conaris. Solebant autem antiqui suorum Medicaminum experimenta, in Reipublicæ utilitatem, scriptis tabellis dare, quibus apud Ephesios templi syluaticæ Dianæ parietes vestibantur. Compertum etiam est Hippocratem discendi cupidum, per multis regionibus peragratis, idem præstitisse, & in methodum memorabiliorem restituisse & illustrasse. Melius enim est Reipublicæ quam nostris commodis prospicere. Non est igitur quod huius inuidiosæ procacis ætatis conuiciatores maledici Zoili scripta tua obrectent: dedisti enim gratis quod potuisti, cetera doctioribus iudicijs relinquens; exortiuus & exoticis incompertarum penè adhuc virium marginizatis & lenocinijs allectis Floristarum floribus à Flora Dea meretrice nobili dictis, valetudini & utilitati potius consulens, quam voluptati, valere iussis. Nonnulli siquidem ex alijs libris herbarum transcriptores rapsodi, ignotis sibi & inuis plantis ad medendum maximè necessarijs, assignant incertis, dubijs & supposititijs stirpibus aut simplicibus facultates legitimi simplicis medicamenti, maximo errore & summa periclitatione (vnu enim sæpe simplex compositionem ineptam reddit peruertit aut deprauat) quibus nec tutò nec temerè credendum; multoq; etià minus multis herbarum experimentis fallacibus, quibus etiam neque nisi notissimis morbis simplicibus, compositis & implicatis, eorundemq; sauisimis symptomatibus, utendum ne inopportunè earum & sæpius venenum quam remedium sit. Summo enim agrotantium dispendio & exercitatisimorum Medicorum tædio periclitatores procaces, contemptis & neglectis artis institutionibus, Hippocratis & Galeni præceptis, per salutis discrimina & hominum strages medentium tentamenta agunt. Omitto, breuitatis ergò, vulgicopifces, textores sellularios, sordidissimos fabros, interpolatores, circulatores forenses & veteratores scuticæ dignos, qui professionibus & mechanicis artibus suis fastiditis, scelerato insanie lucro, se Medicos Theophrasticos quem vix vnquam summis labris degustarunt profitentur. Non inuenustè Syllius in huiusmodi homines enuchit, dum ait, Quam quisque nouit artem, hanc exerceat vnā, atque excolat, & totus in ea verletur, &c. Et sub finem præfationis rursus ait, Faxit Deus vt quisque quam exerceat artem, pernoscat, & Medicus nihil eorum quæ ad morbos citò & tutò curandos vtilia vel necessaria esse conuenerint, ignoret. Præualeat Medicus vbi Pharmacopœi fides suspecta est, qui ipse simplicia & composita pernoscit; imò quam infamiæ notam imprudens inurit, dum ignarus horum simplicium medicamentorum, tanquam asinus quidam ad omnia Pharmacopœi rogata, auribus motis, velut annuit: quid quod illi sæpe etiam volens Pharmacopœus illudit. Absurdissimus est ac sæpe ridiculus qui Medicinam fecit, harum rerum ignarus; & Pharmacopœo ignorantia suspectum meritò se reddit. *Punafian require*

[illegible]

Excolat
De medicis
lib. 1.

*Malis ma-
iorem videri
quam esse.

apud Syllium, ibidem loci. Medico quamplurima perscrutanda, ut satis superque ad artem medicatricem perdiscendam, annos paucos haudquaquam sufficere, testantur ipsius experientissimi & Dinini senis verba tibi inquit; Ego enim ad finem Medicinæ non perueni, etiam si iam senex sim. Et statim per initia Aphorismorum vitam breuem & artem longam pronunciauit. Quomodo ergo tutò medebuntur multi laxati Medici aut Medicaſtri tam repentiè creati, nulla Medicinæ parte, Medicamentorumve facultatibus perspectis? Huiusmodi adulatores, assentatores, dubitatores, rixatores, periclitatores & Gnathonicos parasitatos histrionibus qui in tragædys introducuntur similes fecit Hippocrates. Quemadmodum enim illi (inquit) figuram quidem & habitum ac personam eorum quos referunt habent, illi ipsi autem verè non sunt: Sic & Medici fama quidem & nomine multi, * re autem & opere valde pauci. Itaque cum paulò ante Medicinam omnium artium præclarissimam esse dixerit: Verum propter ignorantiam eorum qui eam exercent, & ob vulgi ruditatem, qui tales pro Medicis iudicat & habet; iam eò res deuenisse, ut omnium artium longè vilissima censeatur. At verò hoc peccatum ob hanc potissimum causam committi videtur; soli namque Medicinæ nulla pœna in rebus publicis statuta est, præterquam ignominie. Ne animam & famam lederet, aut illi insignis ignominia inureretur ob huiusmodi ardua & noxia discrimina, bonus ille & sincerus Dodonæus (quamvis multas herbas ex alyis & Eufasio transcripserit, cuius methodo usus est, quemq; inchoauerat, et ipsemet mihi retulit, vernacula Germanica inferiori lingua vertere) vulgatissimis, notissimis ipsiq; paucis ex tot herbarum millibus, quinquagenis aut septuagenis herbis quibus utebatur potius contentus fuit, quam innumeris sibi ignotis periclitari: melius enim omnino medicamento carere, abstinere, & natura committere, quam abuti. Utinam huius nostra ætatis quamplures a iſo potiti, medicinam facitantes, eo studio, candore & voto mederentur: Illis id forsitan nequaquam eueniret, quod philosophis (Hippocrate defuncto) discipulis suis inexpertis & parum adhuc exercitatis medendo, id est necando (ut memorie traditum est) contingit: Quamobrem ars Medica Athenis, Roma & per uniuersam Græciam centum & septuaginta annis, interdicta & exul fuit. Merito igitur cautè & tutè agendum; Opatis & Diagrediatis, Colocynthide, Tithymalis, Esula, Lathyride, Mercurio, Stibio, & similibus molestissimis simplicibus cum cautione utendum: optimis ducibus & experientissimis senioribus præceptoribus adhaerendum, quorum sub vexillis fidiſimè & tutiſimè rara & præclara, ob barbariem ferè extincta, patrum & auorum remedia, maximo & pristino artis ornamento & proximi utilitate renouantur, & in usum reuocantur; neglectis, spretis, & exclusis Empiricis verbosis, inuidiosis, suspensis, ambagiosis & exitiosis opinionibus, quibus Mundus immundus regitur & labitur; qui cum decipi velit, decipiatur: in cuius fallacias perappositè finxit & cecinit olim hos versiculos eruditissimus collega D. Iacobus Paradisus nobilis Gandauensis alludens ad nomen tanti versutissimi herois Nostradami Salomensis Gallo-prouinciæ,

Noſtra-damus, cum verba damus, quia fallere noſtrum;

Et cum verba damus, nil niſi Noſtra-damus.

Vale. Londini ipsis Calendis Decembris 1597.

Vltimus ecce Gerardus : at edit an optimus herbas ?

Quid ni? non notas sed dedit ille novas.

Ergo ne inuideas, videas cum nomen & omen

φαιλόγε, mirum est ardua quanta gerit.

Ὅπως ἀνάρτα, νάταρτα, πάραυτα, τε δόξα καὶ τ' ἥλιος:

Sic liber est promus, condus ut hortus erat.

Et γαίης ὀρδων calumḡ, solumḡ subegit:

τὰ γ' ἀεὶ διαπρεσβύτης ἀρμόδιον ἐστὶ γέρας.

ANTONIUS HVNTONVS

Medicinæ candidatus.

Ad Iohannem Gerardum Chirurgum

Herbariumḡ, peritissimum.

NVlla oculos hominum species magis allicit illa,
Quam præstante manu duxit generosus Apelles;

Nulla aures animosq; magis facundia, quam quæ

Se fusam loquitur Ciceronis ab ore diferti:

Hæc eadem hunc librum commendat causa Gerarde,

Cui pro laude satis tali natum esse parente,

Artifices cui inter dextras pro numine, nomen

Nobilius reliquis herbæ, plantæq; magistris.

Illi etenim Europæ succos, Asiæq; liquores

Quæque arente solo sitiens parit Africa, tractant:

Tu veterum inuentis noua consuis omnia, si qua

Indus vterquæ dedit nostram futura salutem,

Siue aliunde vehit nostras mercator ad oras,

Hoc ipso utilius. Quia quæ sunt credita scriptis,

Illa manu expertus medico, & bene diues ab horto

Explorata diu multumq; emittis in auras

Quæ curent hominum languentia corpora, multi

Præstantesq; viri docuere fideliter artem.

Sed si sustuleris plantas, quem verba iuuabunt

Sic animo sic fronte minax. In prælia miles

Profilit, at stricto cedit victoria ferro.

Quæ tibi pro tanto cedit victoria ferro

Præmia persoluet, Myrti lauriq; coronas?

Istam nouit edax mercedem abolere vetustas,

At tibi pro studio impensisq; laboribus istis,

Queis hominum curas fartam tectamq; salutem,

Ille opifex rerum, custosq; authorq; salutis

Æterna statuit frontem redimire corona.

G. Launæus Medicus.

In historiam plantarum *Io. Gerardi* ciuis & Chirurgi
Londinensis, *M. Iacobi Iohnstonij Scoti*
 Ballincrisæ Regij pagi portionarij
Epigramma.

Define quæ vastis pomaria montibus Atlas
 Clauferat (Hesperij munera rara soli)
 Auratis folijs auratos define ramos
 Mirari, & ramis pendula poma suis.
 Singula cum Domino periere, & Gorgone viso
 In montis riguit viscera versus Atlas.
 Alcinoi perijt qui, cedat pensilis hortus,
 Quem celebrat prisce temporis aura fugax:
 Vna Gerardini species durabilis horti
 Aeterno famæ matmore sculpta manet.
 Hic quicquid Zephyrus produxit, quicquid & Eurys,
 Antiquus quicquid & nouus orbis habet,
 Intulit in patriam naturamq; exprimit arte:
 Sic nullo cedit terra Britannia solo.
 Quod magis est Graium & Latium concludit in vno
 Margine, & Anglorum iam facit ore loqui:
 Sic erit æternum hinc vt viuas horte Gerardi,
 Cultoris studio nobilitate tui.

In Plantarum historiam, à solertissimo viro, Reiq; Herbariæ
 peritissimo, *D. Ioanne Gerardo*, Anglicè editam
Epigramma.

Egregiam certè laudem, decus immortale refertis
 Tu, socij q; tui, magnum & memorabile nomen
 (Illustris *DEVORAX*) raptoribus orbis *IBERIS*
 Deuictis classe *ANGLOVM*; Tuq; (Dicaſta
 Maxime *EGERTONE*) veterem superans *Rhadamanthum*,
HEKORVM meritò inuictor censendus in albo.
 Nec lam vestræ minor (sacra pietatis alumni)
 Qui mentes hominum diuina pascitis sca.
 Ornatis Patriam cuncti, nomenq; & r. tannum
 Augetis, vobisq; viam munitis astra.
 Qui ragite, & in partem saltem permittite honoris
 Phœbe; veniant Vates, qui pellere gnari
 Agmina morborum, humana inſarantia vitæ.
 Huius & ingentes, serena fronte labores
ANGLO-DIOSCORIDIS, Patria, vestræq; saluti
 Excipite exhaustos: paulum hinc diuertite in *HORTOS*
 Quos *CHORTEIA* colit, quos Flora exornat, & omnes
 Naiades, & Dryades, Charites, Nymphæq; Britannæ.
 Corporibus hic grata salus, animisq; voluptas.
 Hic laxate animos: *HABITAVIT NVMEN IN HORTIS.*

Fran. Hering Med. D.

Thomas

Thomas Newtonus, Cestreshyrius, D. Jo. Gerardo,
amico non vulgari. S.

Post tot ab ingenuis conscripta volumina mystis,
Herbarum vires qui referare docent,
Tut andem prodixi Spartamq; hanc gnauiter ornas,
Dum reliquis palmam praeipuisse studeas.
Nec facis hoc, rutilo ut possis ditariet auro,
Nec tibi ut accrescat grandis aceruus opum;
Sed prodesse volens, vestitos gramine colles
Perlustras, & agros frondiferumq; nemus.
Indeq; Paeonias (apis instar) colligis herbas,
Inq; tuum stirpes congeris alueolum.
Mille tibi species plantarum, milleq; notae;
Hortulus indicio est, quem colis ipse domi.
Pampinea vites, redolens cedrus, innuba laurus,
Nota tibi, nota est pinguis oliua tibi.
Balsama, narcysus, rhododaphne, nardus, amomum,
Salvia, dictamnus, galbana, nota tibi.
Quid multis? radix, stirps, flos, cum cortice ramus,
Spicaq; cum siliquis est bene nota tibi.
Gratulor ergo tibi, cunctisq; (Gerarde) Britannis,
Namptwicoq; tuo gratulor, atque meo.
Nam Cestreshyry te ac me genuere parentes,
Tu meliore tamen sydere natus eras.
Maeste animo, pergasq; precor, caeptumq; laborem
Urge etiam ulterius. Viuitur ingenio.
Aurum habeant alij, gemmas, nitidosq; pyropos,
Plantas tu & flores scribe Gerarde. Vale.

Verè & ex animo tuus, Thomas Newton,
Ilfordensis iecgqdvms.

Thomas Thorney Master in Chirurgerie, to his
learned friend and louing brother in Art,
M. John Gerard.

Oft haue I heard, and oft haue read
In bookes of learned lore,
That Man, the name of Little vworld,
Or Microcosmos bore.
And rightly sure; whose minde doth range
The circled world about,
Whose head (a little Globe) conceiues
Each worldly thing throughout.
As this in all, so now in thee,
This thing appeereth trew
By speciall note (sweete Gerard) heere
In this thine Herball new.

Wherein (as in a glasse) we see
 How thou thy minde hast bent,
 Thy bodie toyld, thy time bestowde,
 And many a pound hast spent,
 In sleepelesse nights, in restlesse daies,
 In places far and neere,
 In searching this, in trying that,
 In countries here and there,
 Preferring still the common good,
 Neglecting still thine owne,
 And art content that we shall reape
 The seede which thou hast sowne.
 No priuate hindrance, losse nor paine
 Could daunt thy harts desire
 To profit others: which thou tak'st
 For thy sufficient hire.
 Discharg'd heerin thou truly hast
 A right good Christian part,
 In bringing foorth to publike good
 This treasure of thine art:
 Not bungled, botched, hackt and hewde,
 Nor pend in childish guise,
 But squar'd by skill, and tride by prooffe,
 In iudgement of the wise.
 Of simples here we do behold
 Within our English soyle,
 More store than ere afore we did,
 Through this thy learned toyle:
 And each thing so methodicall,
 So aptly coucht in place,
 As I much muse, how such a worke
 Could fram'de be in such space.
 For in well viewing of the same
 We neede not far to rome,
 But may behold dame Natures store
 By sitting still at home.
 We see here a perpetuall spring,
 A gallant flowring May,
 Which month is painter of the world,
 As some great Clerks do say.
 Reioice in God (good *Gerard*) still,
 Who thus hath lent thee strength,
 And eke inspirde thee with such grace,
 To end this worke at length:
 And doubt not but herein thou hast
 Both pleased God and man:
 Happie art thou in doing this,
 Happie when thou began.

*In commendation of M. Iohn Gerard for his diligence
in simpling, by W. Westerman.*

GAze they that list vpon the loftie skies,
As rapt with lunoes painted peacocks traine
When in the aire she vaunts hir Argus eies,
And dips hir bowe in partie-colourde raine,
How first she sprede, then wraps it vp againe :
Heauens azure curtaine let whose will behold,
Bedasht with aglets and with spangs of gold.

My friend likes not to mount aboue his reach,
Or meddle there where distance maketh dout :
High things are hard to learne and bad to teach,
And no lesse dangerous to go about :
The sunne we see puts oft the eiesight out,
And vpriht gazers minding not their feete,
Stumbling do lay their length vpon the streete.

A lowly course more fitter for his looke
Doth please him better, than these loftie shewes :
The fruitfull earth he makes his daily booke,
And turnes such leaues as all his senses knowes :
He marks the fertill ground whereon he goes,
And viewes the plentie of our mother Earth,
Which yeelds supplie against disease and dearth.

Our mother Earth posselt with womans pride,
Perceiuing *Gerard* to be beauties iudge,
And that hir treasure is not vnespide,
Of hir faire flowring brats she is no snudge :
But here and there where *Gerard* loues to trudge,
Hir verdant mantle spreading round about,
She boasts the pleasance of hir goodly rout.

They all take *Gerard* for chiefe friend of theirs,
To whom they frame a garland for a signe
Of that pure loue, which each to other beares ;
O let the red Rose and the Eglantine
Vouchsafe their presence in his garland twine :
Let those faire flowers of our English field,
Vnwitherde long their fragrant odours yeeld.

To the well affected Reader and peruser of this
booke, St. Bredwell Phisition,
greeting.

Plin. l. xii.
in pan.



Pen is the campe of glorie and honor for all men, saith the yonger Plinie : not onely men of great birth and dignitie, or men of office endewed with publike charge and titles, are seene therein, and haue the garland of praise and preferment waiting to crowne their meritts; but euen the common soldier likewise : so as he, whose name and note was erst all obscure, may by egregiously actes of valour, obtaine a place among the noble. The schoole of science keepeth semblable proportion : whose amplitude, as not alwaies, nor only, men of great titles and degrees, labour to illustrate; so whosoeuer doth, may confidently account of, at the least, his name to be immortall. What is he then

Turnerus.
Dodonaus
Pena.
T'obelius.
Taberna-
montanus.

that will denie his voice of gracious commendation, to the authors of this booke : to cuerie one (no doubt) there is due a condigne measure. The first gatherers out of the Ancients, and augmentors by their owne paines, haue already spread the odour of their good names, through all the lands of learned habitations. D. Priest, for his translation of so much as Dodonaus, hath hereby left a tombe for his honorable sepulture. Master Gerard comming last, but not the least, hath many waies accommodated the whole worke vnto our English nation : for this historie of plants as it is richly replenished by those fine mens labours laid together, so yet could it full ill haue wanted that new accession he hath made vnto it. Many things hath he nourished in his garden, and obserued in our English fieldes, that neuer came into their pens to write of. Againe, the greatest number of these plants, hauing neuer bene written of in the English toong, would haue wanted names for the vulgar sort to call them by : in which defect, he hath bene curiously carefull, touching both old and new names to make supplie. And least the Reader should too often languish with frustate desire, to finde some plant he readeth, of rare vertue, he spareth not to tell (if himselfe haue seene it in England) in what wood, pasture or ditch the same may be seene and gathered. Which when I thinke of, and therewithall remember, with what cheerefull alacritie, and resolute attendance he hath many yeeres tild this ground, and now brought forth the fruit of it, whether I should more commend his great diligence to attaine this skill, or his large beneuolence in bestowing it on his countrie, I cannot easily determine. This booke birth thus brought forth by Gerard, as it is in forme and disposition faire and comly, euery species being referred to his likeliest genus, of whose stocke it came : so is it accomplished with surpassing varietie, to such spreading growth & strength of euerie lim as that it may seeme some heroicall issue of illustrious race, able to draw the eyes and expectation of euery man vnto it. Somewhat rare it will be heere for a man to moue a question of its nature, and depart againe without some good satisfaction. Manifold will be the vse both to the Phisition and others : for euerie man delighteth in knowledge naturally, which (as Aristotle said) is in prosperitie an ornament, in aduersitie a refuge. But this booke aboue many others will sate with the most, bicause it both plentifully ministrerth knowledge, which is the foode of the minde; and dith it also with a familiar and pleasing taste to euerie capacitie. Now as this commoditie is communicated to all and many shall receiue much fruit thereof; so I wish some may haue the minde to returne a benefite againe; that it might not be true in all that Iuuenal saith, Scire volunt omnes, mercedem soluere nemo : that is, All desire to knowe, none to yeeld reward. Let men thinke, that the perfection of this knowledge is the high aduancement of the health of man : that perfection is not to be attained, but by strong endeuour : neither can strong endeuour be accomplished, without free maintenance. This hath not he, who is forced to labour for his daily bread : but if he who from the short hours of his daily and necessarie trauell, stealing (as it were) some, for the publike behoofe, and setting at length these peeces together, can bring forth so comely a garment as this, meete to coner or put away the ignorance of many : what may be thought he would do, if publike maintenance did free him from that private care and vntie his thoughts to be wholly intent to the generall good. O Reader, if such men as this stick not to rob themselves of such wealth as thou hast to enrich thee, with that substance thou wantest, detract not to share out of thine abundance to merit and encourage their paines : that so, fluxible riches, and permanent sciences, may the one become a prop vnto the other. Although praise and reward be ioined as companions to fruitfull endeuours, are (in part) desired of all men, that undertake lesse, labours, or dangers for the publike behoofe; bicause they adde sinewes (as it were) vnto reason, and able him more and more to refine his selfe : yet do they not embrace that honor in respect of it selfe, nor in respect of those

Laet. l. 5.
cap. 1.

Iuuenal.
7. Sat.

Cic. offic. 1.

Simple.
commun. in
Epict.

that

that conferre it vpon them, but as hauing thereby an argument in them selues, that there is some thing in
 them woorthie estimation among men: which then doubleth their diligence to deserve it more abun-
 dantly. Admirable and for the imitation of Princes, was that act of Alexander, who setting Aristotle
 to compile commentaries of the brute creatures, allowed him for the better performance thereof, certain
 thousands of men, in all Asia and Greece, most skilfull obseruers of such things, to giue him information touch-
 ing all beasts, fishes foules serpents and flies. What came of it? A booke written, wherein all learned
 men in all ages since do exercise themselves principally, for the knowledge of the creatures. Great is the
 number of those that of their owne priuate, haue laboured in the same matter, from his age downe to our
 present time, which all do not in comparison satisfie vs. Whereas if in those ensuing ages there had beene
 still new Alexanders, there (certainly) would not haue wanted Aristotles to haue made the evidence
 of those things a hundred fold more cleered vnto vs, than now they be. Whereby you may perceiue the
 vnequall effects that follow those vsutable causes of publike and priuate maintinances vnto labours and
 studies. Now that I might not despaire in this my exhortation, I see some examples of this munificence in
 our age, to giue me comfort: Ferdinand the Emperour and Cosmus Medices Prince of Tuscane are herein
 registred for furthering this science of plants, in following of it themselves and becoming skilfull therein:
 which course of theirs could not be holden, without the suporting and aduancing of such as were studious
 to excell in this kinde. Bellonius like wise (whom for honors cause I name) a man of high attainments
 in naturall science, greatly extollet his kings liberalitie which endeuored him with free leisure to follow
 the studie of plants, seconded also herein by Montmorencie the Constable, the Cardinals Cathelain and
 Lorraine, with Oliuerius the Chancellor; by whose meanes he was enabled to performe these his notable
 peregrinations in Italie, Africa and Asia: the sweete fruit whereof, as we haue receiued some to be
 by his obseruations, so we should plentifully haue bene filled with, if violent death by most accom-
 plishments, had not cut him off. And as I finde these examples of comfort in forren nations so we are I confesse
 much to be thankfull to God, for the experience we haue of the like things at home. If (nevertheless) it
 that Phisicke lecture lately so well erected, men who haue this worldes goodes shall haue hearts also of that
 spirit, to adde some ingenious labourer in the skill of simples, they shall mightily augment and adorne the
 whole science of Phisicke. But if to that like wise they ioine a third, namely the art of Chemicall prepara-
 tion; that out of those good creatures, which God hath giuen man for his health, pure substances may be
 procured for those that be sicke: (I feare not to say it though I see how Momus scorneth) this present gene-
 ration would purchase more to the perfection of Phisicke, than all the generations past since Galens
 time haue done: that I say, nothing of this one fruit that would growe thereof, to wit, the discouraging
 and abolishing of these pernicious impostures and sophistications, which mount, romping Paracelsians carry
 where obtrude, through want of a true and constant light amongst vs to discern them by. In which
 behalfe, remembre that mournfull spech of graue Hippocrates; The art of Phisicke truly excellen-
 all arts, howbeit, through the ignorance partly of those that exercise it, and partly of those that
 iudge rashly of Phisitions, it is accounted of all arts the most inferiour: I say in like manner, the art of
 Chymistrie is in it selfe the most noble instrument of naturall knowledges; but through the ignorance and
 impictie partly of those that most audaciously professe it without skil and partly of them that capriciously
 condemne that they knowe not, it is of all others most basely despised and scornfully reiected. A principall
 remedie to remooue such contumelious disgrace from these two pure virgins of one stocke and lineage, is this
 that I haue now insinuated, euen by erecting the laboratorie of an industrious Chymist by the fertile
 garden of flourishing simples. The Phisicke reader by their meanes, shall not onely come farr short with
 authorities of the Ancients, and sensible probabilitie for that he teacheth but with real demonstrations
 also in many things, which the reason of man, without the light of the furnace, would neuer haue re-
 ched vnto. I haue uttered my hearts desire, for promoting first the perfection of my profession, and next
 by necessarie consequence, the healthie liues of men. If God open mens hearts to prouide for the
 former, it cannot be, but that the happie fruites shall be seene in the latter. Let
 the ingenious learned iudge whether I haue reason on my
 side: the partiall addicted sect I shun, as
 men that neuer meane good
 to posteritie.

George Baker, one of hir Maiesties chiefe Chirurgions in
*ordinarie, and M. of the Chirurgions of the citie
of London, to the Reader.*



Aristotle a Prince amongst the Philosophers, writing in his Metaphysics of the nature of mankinde, saith, that man is naturally inclined and desirous of science. The which sentence doth teach vs, that all creatures (being vertuously giuen) do striue to perfection, and drawe neere in what he can to the Creator, and this knowledge is one of the principal parts which doth concerne the perfection of vnderstanding: for of the same doth follow, that all such are generally inclined to knowe the meanes by the which he may conserue his life, health, and reputation. And although it be necessarie for man to learne and knowe all sciences, yet neuerthelesse the knowledge of naturall philosophie ought to be preferred, as being the most necessarie; and moreouer, it doth bring with it a singular pleasure and contentment. The first inuentors of this knowledge was Chiron Centaure of great renowne, sonne to Saturne and Phyllyre: and others say that it was inuented of Apollo, and others of Esculape his sonne; esteeming that so excellent a science could neuer proceede but from the gods immortall, and that it was impossible for man to finde out the nature of plants, if the great worker which is God, had not first instructed and taught them. For, as Plinie saith, if any thinke that these things haue beene inuented by man, he is vngratefull for the works of God. The first that we can learne of amongst the Greekes that haue diligently written of herbes, haue beene Orpheus, Musce and Hesiode, hauing beene taught by the Egyptians; then Pythagoras of great renowne for his wisdom, which did write bookes of the nature of plants, and did acknowledge to learne the same from Apollo and Esculape. Democrite also did compose bookes of plants, hauing first trauelled ouer all Persia, Arabia, Ethiopia and Egypt. Many other excellent spirits haue taken great pleasure in this science, which to accomplish haue hazarded their liues in passing many vnknown regions, to learne the true knowledge of Elleborus, and other medicaments; of which number were Hippocrates, Crateua, Aristotle, Theophrast, Diocles, Caristier, Pampphilus, Montius, Hierophile, Dioscorides, Galen, Plinie, and many others, which I leaue to name, fearing to be too long. And if I may speake without partialitie of the author of this booke, for his great paines, his no lesse expences in traueilling far and neere (for the attaining of his skill) was neuer contented with the knowledge of those simples which grow in these parts, but vpon his proper cost and charges hath had out of al parts of the world all the rare simples which by any meanes he could attaine vnto, not onely to haue them brought, but hath procured by his excellent knowledge to haue them growing in his garden, which as the time of the yeere doth serue may be seen: for there shall you see all manner of strange trees, herbes, rootes, plants, flowers, and other such rare things, that it would make a man woonder, how one of his degree, not hauing the purse of a number, could euer accomplish the same. I protest vpon my conscience, I do not thinke for the knowledge of plants, that he is inferior to any: for I did once see him tried with one of the best strangers that euer came into England, and was accounted in
Parise

Parise the onely man, being recommended to me by that famous man M. Amb. Pareus, and he being here was desirous to go abroad with some of our herbarists, for the which I was the meane to bring them together; and one whole day we spent therein, searching the most rarest simples: but when it came to the triall, my French man did not know one to his fower. What doth this man deserue that hath taken so much paines for his countrie, in setting out a booke that to this day neuer any in what language soeuer did the like? First for correcting their faults in so many hundred places being falsly named, mistaken the one for the other; and then the pictures of a great number of plants now newly cut. If this man had taken this paines in Italie and Germanie where Mathiolus did write, he should haue sped as well as he did: For (saith he) I had so great a desire euer to finish my booke, that I neuer regarded any thing in respect of the publike good, not so much as to thinke how I should finish so great a charge, which I had neuer caried out, but that by Gods stirring vp the Emperor Ferdinando of famous memorie, and the excellent Princes had not holpen me with great summes of money, so that the Common wealth may say, that this blessing doth rather proceede of them than from me. There haue beene also other Princes of Almaine, which haue beene liberall in the preferring of this booke; and the most excellent Elector of the Empire the Duke of Saxonie, which sent me his poste with much money toward my charges. The liberalitie of the which, and the magnificence towards me, I cannot commend sufficiently. They which followed in their liberalitie were the excellent Fredericke Count Palatine of the Rhine, and the excellent Ioachim Marques of Brandeberg, which much supplied my wants; and the like did the reuerend Cardinall and Prince of Trent, and the excellent Archbishop of Saltzperg, the excellent Duke of Bauare, and the Duke of Cleues, the Duke Megapolencis Prince of Vandalis, the state Republike of Noremberg; the liberalitie of whom ought to be celebrated for euer: and it doth much reioice me that I had the helpe and reward of Emperors, Kings, Electors of the Romane Empire, Archdukes, Cardinals, Bishops, Dukes and Princes; for it giueth more credite to our labours than any thing that can be said. Thus far Mathiolus his owne writing of the liberalitie of Princes towards him. What age do we liue in here, that will suffer all vertue to go unrewarded? Master Gerard hath taken more paines than euer Mathiolus did in his Commentaries, and hath corrected a number of faults that he passed ouer, and I dare affirme in reuerence be it spoken of that excellent man, that Master Gerard doth knowe a great number of simples that were not knowen in his time: and yet I doubt whether he shall taste of the liberalitie of either Prince, Duke, Earle, Bishop, or publike estate. Let a man excell neuer so much in any excellent knowledge, and he is not so much regarded as a iester, a boaster, a quacksaluer or mountebanke: for such kinde of men can flatter,

dissemble, make of trifles great matters, in praising of this rare secret, or that

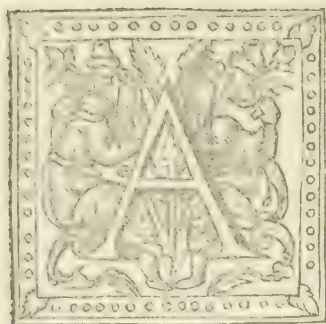
excellent spirit, or this Elixer or quintessence; which when it

shall come to the triall, nothing shall be found

but boasting wordes.

Vale.

To the courteous and well-willing Readers.



Lthough my paines haue not been spent (courteous Reader) in the gracious discouerie of golden mynes, nor in the tracing after siluer vaines, whereby my native cuntry might be enriched, with such marchandize as it hath most in request and admiration: yet hath my labour (I trust) bene otherwise profitably imployed, in descrying of such harmlesse treasure of herbes, trees and plants, as the earth frankly without violence offereth vnto our most necessarie vses. Harmlesse I call them, because they were such delights, as man in the perfectest estate of his innocencie did earst enjoy: and treasure I may well terme them, seeing both Kings and Princes haue esteemed them as Iewels; sith wise men haue made their whole life as a pilgrimage, to attaine to the knowledge of them. By the which they haue gained the harts

of all, and opened the mouthes of many, in commendation of those rare vertues, which are contained in these terrestriall creatures. I confesse blinde *Pluto* is now adays more sought after, than quicke sighted *Phœbus*, and yet this dultie metall, or excrement of the earth (which was first deeply buried, least it should be an eiesore to greene the corrupt hart of man) by forcible entrie made into the bowels of the earth, is rather snatched at of man to his owne destruction, than directly sent of God, to the comfort of this life. And yet behold in the compassing of this worldlie drosse, what care, what cost, what aduentures, what mytticall proofes, and chymicall trials are set abroad; when as notwithstanding the chiefe end is but vncertaine wealth. Contrarywise, in the expert knowledge of Herbes, what pleasures still renewed with varietie? what small expence? what securitie? and yet what an apt and ordinarie meanes to conduct man to that most desired benefit of health? Which as I deuoutly wish vnto my native Countrey, and to the carefull nourishing Mother of the same; so hauing bent my labours to the benefiting of such as are studiously practised in the conseruation thereof, I thought it a chiefe point of my dutie, thus out of my poore store, to offer vp these my far fetched experiments, together with mine owne countries vnknewen treasure, combined in this compendious Herball (not vnprofitable, though vnpolished) vnto your wise constitutions and courteous considerations. The drift whereof is a readie introduction to that excellent Art of Simpling, which is neither so base nor contemptible, as (perhaps) the English name may seeme to intimate; but such is it, as altogether hath been a studie for the wisest, an exercise for the noblest, a pastime for the best. From whence there spring flowers, not onely to adorne the garlands of the Muses, to decke the bosoms of the beautifull, to paint the gardens of the curious, to garnish the glorious crownes of Kings; but also such fruit as learned *Dioscorides* long trauelled for; and princely *Albrius* reserved as precious in his owne priuate closet: *Mithridates* I meane, better known by his soueraigne Mithridate, than by his sometime speaking two and twentie languages. But what this famous Prince did by tradition, *Enax* King of the Arabians did deliuer in a discourse written of the vertues of Herbes, and dedicated Vnto the Emperour *Nero*. Euerie Greene Herbarist can make mention of the herbe *Lysimachus*, whose vertues were found out by King *Lysimachus*, and his vertues no lesse eternized in the selfesame plant than the name of *Phydias*, quaintly beaten into the shield of *Pallas*, or the first letters of *Ajax* or *Hyacinthus* (whether you please) registred in that beloued flower of *Apollo*. As for *Artemisia*, first called *maritima*, whether the title thereof sprang from *aptemus*, *Diana* hir selfe, or from the renowned Queene of Caria, which disclofed the vse thereof vnto posteritie, it serueth as a monument to reuine the memories of them both for euer. What should we speake of *Gentiana*, bearing still the cognisance of *Gentius*? or of diuers other Herbes, taking their denomination of their Princely inuentors? What should I say of those royall personages, *Inba*, *Attalus*, *Climentis*, *Achylles*, *Cyrus*, *Masynissa*, *Semiramis*, *Dioclesian*? but onely thus, to bespeake their princely loyes to Herbarisme, & their euerlasting honors (which neither old *Plinius* dead, nor yong *Lipius* liuing, will permit to dig?) *Crescent herbe, crescit amoris: crescent herba, crescit honoras*. But had this woontered facultie wanted the authorisment of such a royall companie: one King *Salomon*, excelling all the rest for wisdom, of greater royaltie than they all (though the Lillies of the field outbraved him) he onely (I say) might yeeld hereunto sufficient countenance and commendation, in that his lofty wisdom thought no shame to stoupe vnto the lowly plants. I list not seeke the common colours of antiquitie; when notwithstanding the world can brag of no more ancient monument than Paradise, and the garden of Eden: and the fruits of the earth may contend for seignioritie, seeing their mother was the first creature that conceiued, and they themselves, the first fruit she brought forth. Talke of perfect happinesse or pleasure, and what place was so fit for that, as the garden place where *Adam* was set, to be the Herbarist? Whither did the Poets hunt for their sincere delights, but into the gardens of *Alcinous*, of *Alcous*, and the orchards of *Hesperides*? Where did they deeme that heauen should be, but in the pleasant garden of *Elysium*? Whither do all men walke for their honest recreation but thither, where the earth hath most beneficially painted hir face with flourishing colours? And what season of the yeere more longed for, than the Spring? whose gentle breth inticeth forth the kindly sweetes, and makes them yeeld their fragrant smells? Who would therefore looke dangerously vp at Planets, that might safely loke downe at Plants? And if true be
the

To the Reader.

the olde prouerbe, *Qua supra nos, nihil ad nos*; I suppose this new saying cannot be false, *Qua infra nos, ea maxime ad nos*. Easie therefore is this treasure to be gained, and yet pretious. The Science is nobly supported by wise and kingly fauorites: the subiect thereof so necessarie and delectable, that nothing can be confected, either delicate for the taste, daintie for smell, pleasant for sight, wholefome for bodie, conseruatiue or restoratiue for health, but it borroweth the relish of an herbe, the fauour of a flower, the colour of a lease, the iuice of a plant, or the decoction of a roore: and such is the treasure that this my treatise is furnished withal, wherein though mine art be not able to counteruaile nature in hir liuely portraiture; yet haue I counterfeited likenesse for life, shapes and shadowes for substance, being readie with the bad painter, to explaine the imperfections of my pensill with my pen, choosing rather to score vpon my pictures such rude marks, as may describe my meaning, than to let the beholder to gesse at randon and misse. I haue heere therefore set downe not onely the names of sundrie plants, but also their natures, their proportions and properties, their affects and effects, their increase and decrease, their flourishing and fading, their distinct varieties and seuerall qualities, as well of those which our owne countrie yeldeth, as of others which I haue fetched further, or drawen out by perusing diuers Herbals, set foorth in other languages, wherein none of our countrie men hath to my knowledge taken any paines, since that excellent worke of Master Doctor *Turner*: after which time Master *Lyte* a worshipfull Gentleman, translated *Dodonæus* out of French into English; and since that Doctor *Priest*, one of our London Colledge, hath (as I heard) translated the last edition of *Dodonæus*, which meant to publish the same; but being prevented by death, his translation likewise perished: lastly, my selfe one of the least among many, haue presumed to set foorth vnto the view of the world, the first fruits of these mine owne labours, which if they be such as may content the Reader, I shall thinke my selfe well rewarded, otherwise there is no man to be blamed but my selfe, being a worke, I confesse, for greater clerks to vndertake, yet may my blunt attempt leaue as a whetstone to set an edge vpon some sharper wits, by whome I wish this my course discourse might be both fined and refined. Faults I confesse haue escaped, some by the Printers oversight, some through defects in my selfe to performe so great a worke, and some by meanes of the greatnesse of the labour, and that I was constrained to seeke after my liuing, being voide of friends to beare some part of the burthen. The rather therefore accept this at my hands (louing councitriemen) as a token of my good will, trusting that the best and well minded will not rashly condemne me, although some thing haue passed woorthie reprehension. But as for the slanderer or enuious, I passe not for them, but returne vpon them selues, any thing they shall without cause either murmur in corners, or iangle in secret. Farewell. From my house in Holburne within the suburbs of London,

this first of December

1597.

Thy sincere and unfained friend,

John Gerard.

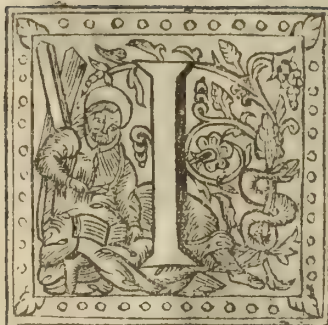


1

THE FIRST BOOKE OF THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS,

*Containing Grasses, Rushes, Corne, Flags, Bulbose,
or Onion-rooted Plants.*

The Proeme.



IN this historie of plants it would be tedious to vse by way of introduction, any curious discourse vpon the generall diuision of plants, contained in Latine vnder *Arbor, Frutex, Suffrutex, Herba*: or to speake of the differing names of their seuerall parts, more in Latine than our vulgar toong can well expresse. Or to go about to teach thee, or rather to beguile thee by the smell or taste, to gesse at the temperature of plants: when as all and euery of these in their place shall haue their true face and note, whereby thou maist both know and vse them.

In three bookes therefore, as in three gardens, all our plants are bestowed: sorted as neere as might be, in kindred and neighborhood.

The first booke hath Grasses, Rushes, Corne, Flags, Bulbose, or Onion-rooted plants.

The second, all sorts of herbes for meate, medicine, or sweete smelling vse.

The third hath trees, shrubs, bushes, fruit-bearing plants, Rosins, Gums, Roses, Heath, Mosses, Mushrooms, Corall, and their seuerall kindes.

Each booke hath chapters, as for each herbe a bed: and euery plant presents thee with the Latine and English name in the title.

Then follows the kindes, description, place, time, names, nature, and vertues, agreeing with the best receiued opinions.

Last of all thou hast a generall Index as well in Latine as English, with a carefull supply likewise of an *Indicis bilinguis* of barbarous names.

And thus hauing giuen thee a generall view of this garden, now with our friendly labors we will accompanie thee, and lead thee through a grasse plot, little or nothing of many Herbarists heertofore touched: and begin with the most common, or best knowen Grasse, which is called in Latine, *Gramen pratense*. Then by little and little conduct thee through most pleasant gardens, and other delightfull places, where any herbe or plant may be found, fit for meate or medicine.

Of Meadow grasse. Chap. 1.

* *The kindes.*



Here be sundry and infinite kinds of grasses not mentioned by the ancients, either as vn-necessarie to be set downe, or vnknown to them: onely they make mention of some few, whose wants we meane to supplie, in such as haue come to our knowledge, referring the rest to the curious searcher of simples.

* *The description.*

1



Common Meadow grasse hath very small tufts of rootes, with thicke hairie threds depending vpon the highest turfe, matting and creeping on the ground with a most thicke and apparent shew of wheaten leaues, lifting vp long, thin, iointed and light stalks, a foote or a cubite high, growing small and sharpe at the top, with an eare which is loose and hanging downward, like the tuft or top of the common Reede called *Vallatoria*.

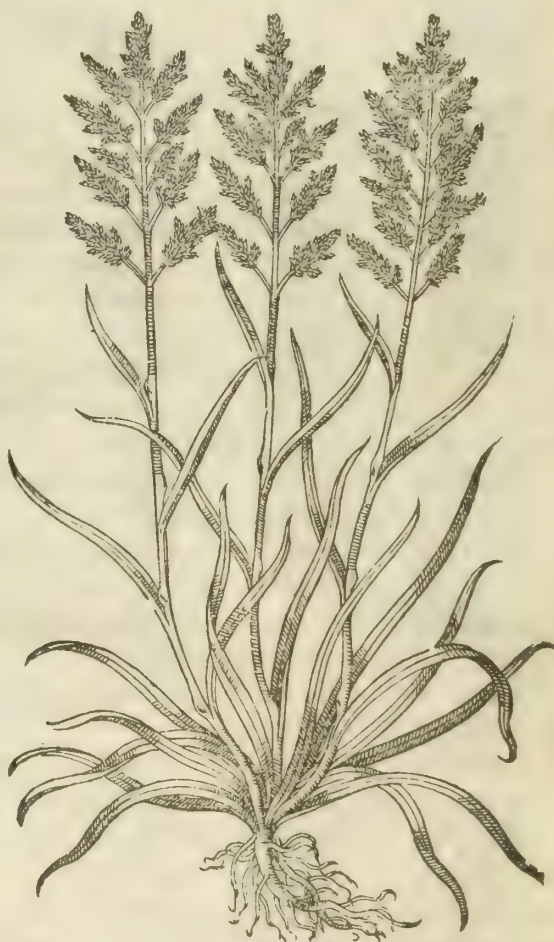
2 Small Meadow grasse differeth from the former in varietie of the soile: for as the first kinde groweth in meowes, so doth this Small grasse clothe the hillie and more drie grounds vntilled, and

barren by nature : a grasse more fit for sheepe, than for greater cattell. And bicause the kindes of grasse do differ apparantly in roote, tuft, staffe, leafe, sheath, eare or crest, we may assure our selues of their severall vertues, formed by the Creator for the vse of man, although that they haue been by a common negligence hidden and vnknown. And therefore in this our labor, we haue placed each of them in their severall bed, where the diligent searcher of nature may, if so he please, place his learned obseruations.

1 *Gramen pratense.*
Meadow grasse.



2 *Gramen pratense minus.*
Small meadow grasse.



* *The place.*

Common Meadow grasse groweth of it selfe, vnset or vnfowen, euery where: but the Small Meadow grasse for the most part groweth vpon drie and barren grounds, as partly we haue touched in the description.

* *The time.*

Concerning the time, when grasse springeth and seedeth, I suppose there is none so simple but knoweth it, and that it continueth all the whole yeere, feeding in Iune and Iuly. Neither needeth it any propagation or replanting by seede or otherwise, no not so much as the waterie grasses: but that they recouer themselves againe, although they haue been drowned in water all the winter long, as may appeere in the wilde fennes in Lincolnshire, and such like places.

* *The names.*

Grasse is called in Greeke *ὄψας*, of the Latines *Gramen*, as it is thought à gradiendo, quod geniculatis internodijs serpat crebroq; nouas spargat radices: for it groweth, goeth and spreadeth it selfe vnset or vnfowen naturally ouer all fields or grounds, clothing them with a perfect greene. It is yeerely mowed, in some places twise, and in some rare places thrise: then is it dried and withered by the heate of the sunne, with often turning it. And now it is called *Fœnum*, nescio an à fœnore aut fatu. In English Hay: in French *Le herbe du prairiz*.

* *The nature.*

The rootes and feedes of grasse are of more vse in phisicke than the herbe, and are accounted of all

all writers, moderately to open and prouoke vrine.

* *The vertues.*

The decoction of grasse with the rootes of parley drunke, helpeth the diffurie and prouoketh A vrine.

The rootes of grasse, according to *Galen*, doe glew and consolidate together new and bleeding B wounds.

The iuice of grasse mixed with honic and the powder of Sothernwood taken in drinke, killeth C wormes in children, but if the childe be yoong, or tender of nature, it shall suffice to mixe the iuice of grasse and the gall of an oxe or bull together, and therewith annoint the childes bellie, and lay a clout wet therein vpon the nauell.

Fernelius saith, that grasse doth helpe the obstructions of the liuer, raines and kidneies, and all D euill affections of the raines called *Nephritis*.

Hay sodden in water till it be tender, and applied hot to the chaps of beasts that be chap-fallen E through long standing in pound, or stable without meate, is a present remedie.

Of Red Dwarf grasse. Chap. 2.

1 *Gramen minimum rubrum.*
Red Dwarf grasse.



2 *Gramen minimum album.*
White Dwarf grasse.



* *The description.*

1 **D**warf grasse is the least of all grasses. The roote is very small, hairie, and white, with many hollow strings: the tuft or eare is of a reddish colour, and not much differing from the grasse called *Ischemon*, though the eare be softer, broader, and more beautifull.

2 The second kinde of Dwarf grasse differeth not from the former, but that both rootes and flowers of this are white, and the leaues somewhat hairie aboue, and reddish next the ground.

3 Small hard grasse hath small rootes compact of little strings or threds, from the which come forth many sower, rushie leaues of the length of an inch and a halfe: the tuft or eare is compact of scales, being as it were nothing else than chaffe. This grasse is vnpleasant, and no wholesome foode for cattell.

4 Rush grasse hath many small rushie leaues, tough and pliant, as are the common Rushes: wher-vpon do grow small scale or chaffe husks, in steed of flowers, like those of Ruthes, but smaller. The roote is threddie like the former.

- 3 *Gramen minus duriusculum.*
Small hard grasse.



- 4 *Gramen luncum.*
Rush grasse.



* *The place.*

The Dwarf grasse doth grow on heathie, rough and drie barren grounds in most places of England.

The white Dwarf grasse is not so common as the former, and doth grow very plentifully among the hop gardens in Essex and many other places.

Small hard grasse groweth in moist fresh marshes and such like places.

Rush grasse groweth in salt marshes neere vnto the sea, where the marshes haue been ouerflowen with salt water.

* *The time.*

These kindes of grasses do grow, flower, and flourish, when the common Meadow grasse doth.

* *The names.*

It sufficeth what hath been said of the names in the description, as well in English as Latin, onely that some haue deemed white Dwarf grasse, to be called *Xerampelinum*.

Rush grasse hath been taken for *Holostewm Matthioli*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

These kindes of grasses do agree as it is thought, with the common Meadow grasse, in nature and vertues, notwithstanding they haue not been vsed in phisicke as yet that I can reade of.

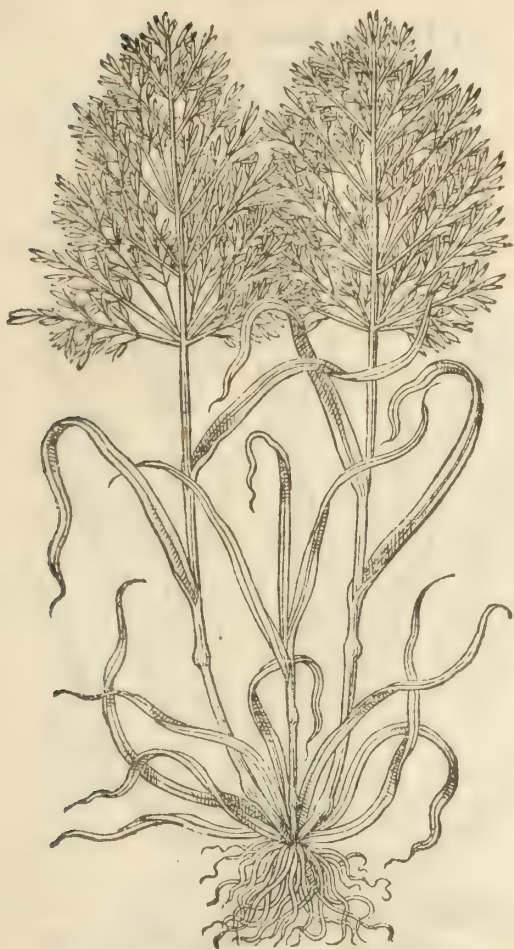
Of Corne grasse. Chap. 3.

* *The description.*

1 **C**orne grasse hath many grasse leaues, resembling those of Rie, or rather Otes, among the which commeth vp slender bentie stalks, kneed or iointed like those of corne, whereupon doth grow a faire tuft or pannicle, not much vnlike to the feather-like tuft of common Reede, but rounder compact together like vnto Millet. The roote is threddie like those of Otes.

2 Reede grasse hath many thin grasse leaues, like vnto the former. The bushie top, with his long feather-like pannicles do resemble the common Reede, which is lightly shaken with the winde: branched vpon a long slender reeden stalke, kneed or iointed like corne. The roote is small and fibrous.

1 *Gramen segetale.*
Corne grasfe.



2 *Gramen harundinaceum.*
Reede grasfe.



* *The place.*

These kindes of grasses do growe for the most part neere vnto hedges, and in fallow fields in most places.

* *The time.*

Their time of springing, flowering and fading, may be referred to the common Meadow grasfe.

* *The names.*

The first is called in English Corne grasfe. Of *Lobelius* in his learned observations *Agrorum venti spica*, and *Gramen agrorum*: of others *Gramen segetale*, either of the likenes it hath with corne, or that it groweth among corne, the which I haue not as yet seene.

The second is called in English Reede grasfe. Of *Lobelius* in Latine *Gramen harundinaceum*, or *Gramen agrorum, latiore arundinacea & comosa pannicula*, for that his tuft or pannicles do resemble the Reede. And *Spica venti agrorum*: for by reason of his feather top, which is easily shaken with the winde.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These grasses are thought to agree with common grasfe, as well in temperature, as vertues, although not vsed in phisicke, as yet knowen.

Of Millet grasfe. Chap. 4.

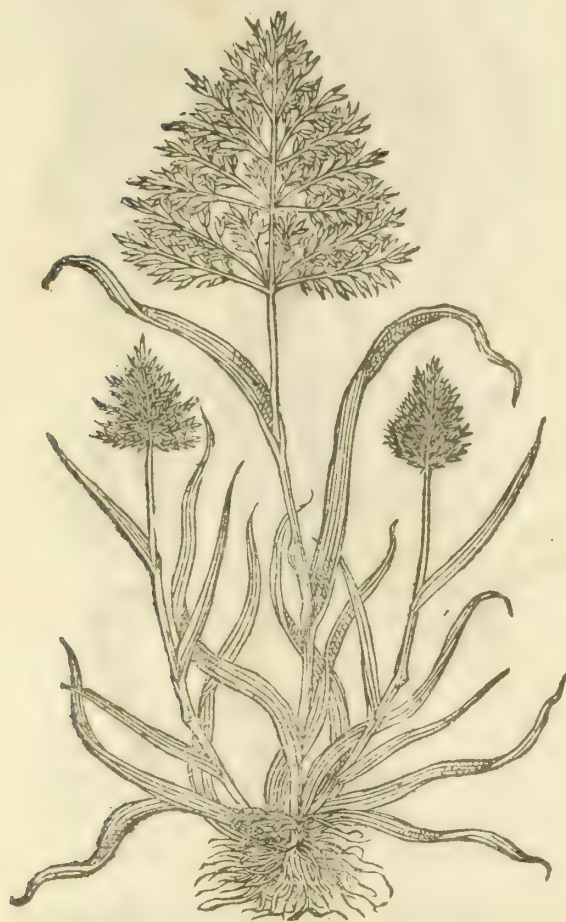
* *The description.*

1 **M**illet grasfe beareth a tuft or eare like vnto the common Reede, although not so great and thicke, but rather like to *Milium*, Mill or Millet whereof it tooke his name. The stalke or leaues do resemble the Bent, wherewith cuntry people do trim their houses.

2 The great Water grasfe in roote, leafe, tuft and reeden stalke, doth very wel resemble the grasfe called in Latine *Gramen sulcatum*, or *Pictum*: and by our English women, Ladies Laces, bicaule it is stript or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces: but yet differeth from that, that

this Water grasse doth get vnto it selfe some new rootes, from the middle of the stalks and ioints, which the other doth not.

1 *Gramen Miliaceum.*
Millet grasse.



2 *Gramen minus aquaticum.*
Great Water grasse.



* The place, time, names, nature and vertues.

They grow in fennie and waterie places, at the same time that other grasses do: and haue their vertues and natures common with other grasses, for any thing that we can finde in writing. The reason of their names may be gathered out of the description.

Of Darnell grasse. Chap. 5.

* The description.

1 **D** Arnell grasse or *Sorghinum*, as *Lobelius* hath very properly set downe, hath a brownish stalke, thicke and knottie, set with long sharpe leaues like vnto the common Reede: at the top whereof groweth a tuft or eare, of a browne colour, somewhat like *Sorghum*, whereof it tooke his name, as also of the Italian corne Pannicke, it is called *Panniculatum*.

2 Wilde Reede or *Gramen harundinaceum*, or *Panniculatum*, called also *Calamagrostis*, is far lesser than Couch grasse, or Dogs grasse; & yet in stalks and leaues more rough, rugged and cutting. Bad foode for cattell, vnlesse they want, or be very hungrie: bicause that, as the husbandman doth say, it is a cause of leannes in them, thirst, and consumption, cutteth their toong, straiteneth the gullet or throte, and draweth downe blood into the stomacke or mawe: whereof insueth inflammation, and death for the most part. And not onely this *Calamagrostis* is hurtfull, but also all other kindes of shearing leaved reedes, flags, sedge, or whinne, which haue as it were edges, and cut on both sides like knives as well mens fingers as cattels mouthes. This herbe is in a meane betweene reede and grasse. The roote is white, creeping downward very deepe. The spike or eare is like vnto the reede, being soft and cottonie, somewhat resembling Pannicke.

1 *Gramen Sorghinum.*
Darnell grasse.

2 *Gramen harundinaceum, paniculatum.*
Wilde Reede.



* *The place.*

They grow in fennie waterish places like vnto the former.

* *The time.*

They flower and fade at the same time that the others do.

* *The names.*

In Lincolneshire, it is called Sheeregrasse or Henne: in other places of the land, Wilde Reede: in Latine *Calamagrostis*, out of the Greeke, *καλαμογροστις*. As for their natures and vertues, we do not finde any great vse of them worth the setting downe.

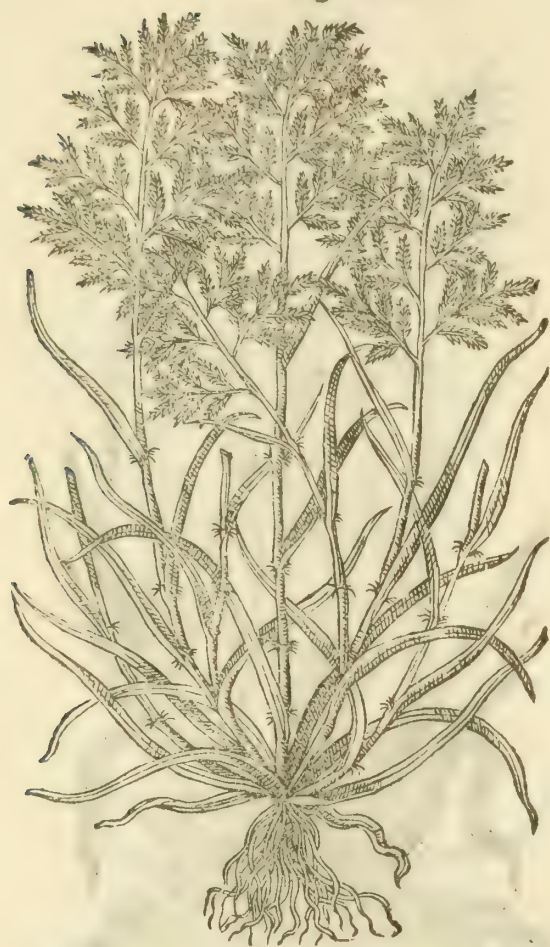
Of Pannicke grasse. Chap. 6.

* *The description.*

1 **P** Annicke grasse is garnished with chaffie and downie tufts, set vpon a long bentic stalke, of two cubits high or somewhat more, naked without any blades or leaues, for the most part. His roote is tough and hard.

2 Wood grasse hath many thicke and threadie rootes, compact together in maner of a tuft, from which spring immediately out of the ground many grasse leaues, among the which are sundrie bentic stalks, naked and without leaues or blades like the former, bearing at the top a spikie tuft or care, much like vnto a Foxe taile, of a brownish colour.

1 *Gramen Panniculatum.*
Pannicke grasse.



2 *Gramen sylvaticum.*
Wood grasse.



* *The place and time.*

These kindes of grasses do growe in fertill fields and pastures, at the same time that others do.

* *The names.*

Gramen panniculatum is called *Heragrostis* in Greeke, and of *Lobelius* in Latin *Gramen Tomentosum* or *scirosum*. Some haue taken it for the second kinde of *Calamagrostis*: but most commonly it is called *Gramen plumosum*: and in English a Bent, or Feather-top grasse. *Gramen sylvaticum*, or as it pleaseth others, *Gramen nemorosum*, is called in our toong Wood grasse, or Shadow grasse.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There is no vertue ascribed vnto these grasses, for the vse of phisicke, but they are reckoned vnprofitable, both for man and beast.

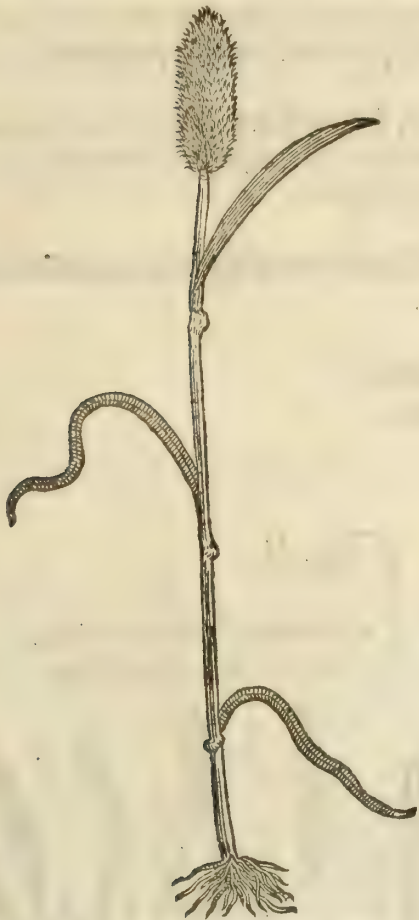
Of great Foxe-taile grasse. Chap. 7.

* *The description.*

THe great Foxe-taile grasse hath many threddie rootes like the common Meadow grasse. And the stalke riseth immediately from the roote, in fashion like vnto Barley, with two or three leaues or blades like Otes: but is nothing rough in handling like the precedent, but soft and downie, and somewhat hoarie, bearing one eare or tuft on the top and neuer more: fashioned like vnto a foxe taile, whereof it tooke his name. At the approach of winter it dieth, and recouereth it selfe the next yeere by falling of his seede.

The lesser Foxe-taile grasse, hath a tough and hard roote, compact of many small strings, yeelding a strawie stalke like the former, though somewhat lesser, with the like top or crest, but of a whitish colour.

1 *Gramen Alopecuroides maius.*
Great Foxe-taille grasfe.



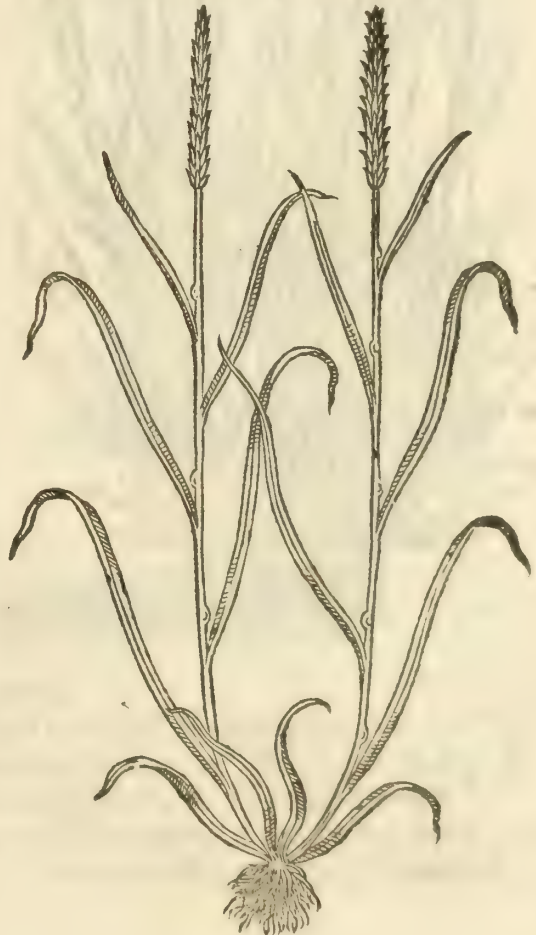
2 *Gramen Alopecuroides minus.*
Small Foxe-taille grasfe.



3 *Gramen Alopecurinum maius.*
Great bastard Foxe-taille grasfe.



4 *Gramen Alopecurinum minus.*
Small bastard Foxe-taille grasfe.



* *The description.*

3 **G**reat bastard Foxe-taile grasse hath a strawie stalke or stem, which diuideth it selfe within the ground into shootes or suckers, the which do roote againe vpon the vpper crust of the earth. His leafe is small and grassie, and hath on his top one tuft or spike, or eare of a hard chaffie substance.

4 Small bastard Foxe-taile grasse doth resemble the former, sauing that this kinde doth not cast forth such barren shootes as the former, and those which he doth cast out, doth beare a tuft for the most part, but smaller than the other, and not so close packed together.

* *The place and time.*

These wilde bastard Foxe-taile grasses do grow in the moist furrowes of fertill fields, at the same time that others do.

* *The names.*

They are so called bicause their tops are like vnto a Foxe taile.

* *The nature and vertues.*

They are as vnprofitable for our vse, as the former.

Of great Cats-taile grasse. Chap. 8.

1 *Gramen Typhinum maius.*
Great Cats-taile grasse.



2 *Gramen Typhinum minus.*
Small Cats-taile grasse.

* *The description.*

1 **G**reat Cats-taile grasse hath very small rootes, compact of many small strings or threds, which may easily be taken from the whole roote. The stalke riseth vp in the middest, and is somewhat like vnto wilde barley, kneed and iointed like corne, of a foote high or thereabout: and is not much vnlike vnto *Gramen exile durius*.

2 The small Cats-taile grasse is like vnto the other, differing chiefly in that it is lesler than it. The
roote

roote is thicke, and cloued like rush onions or ciues, with many small strings, or hairie threds annexed vnto it.

✧ *The place and time.*

These kindes of grasses do grow very well neere the sea side, as *Gramen Cyperoides* doth, and flourish at the same time that all others do.

✧ *The names.*

The Latins borrow these names of the Greekes, and call it *Gramen Typhinum*, of *Typha* a Cats taile: and it may in English as well be called round Bent grasse, as Cats-taile grasse.

✧ *The nature and vertues.*

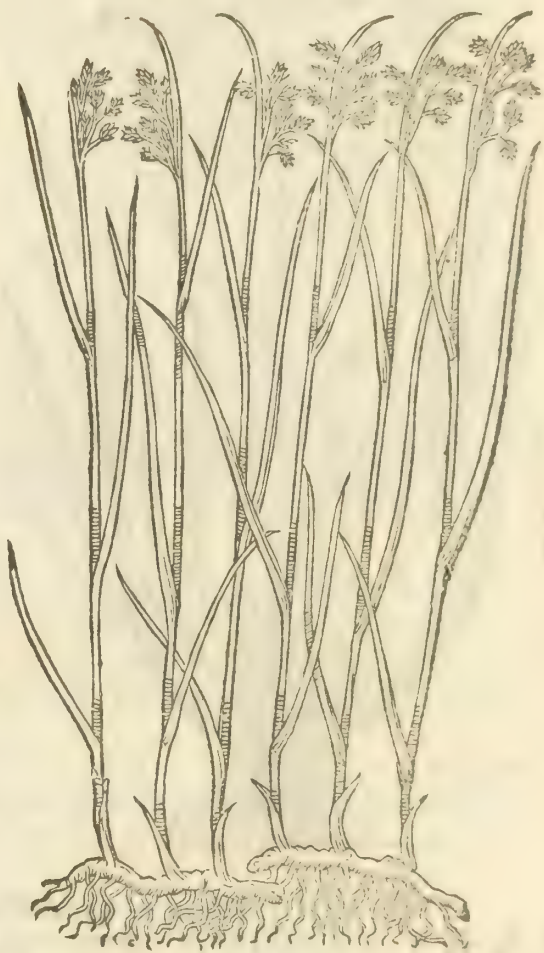
There is nothing written of them in phisicke worth the setting downe.

Of Cyperus grasse. Chap. 9.

1 *Gramen Cyperoides.*
Cyperus Grasse.



2 *Gramen Iuncum aquaticum.*
Rushie Water grasse.



✧ *The description.*

1 **C**yperus grasse hath rootes somewhat like Cyperus whereof it tooke his name. His leaves are long and large like vnto the common reede. The stalke groweth vp to the height of a cubite, or more in some places: vpon which do growe little scalie knobs or eares, spike fashion, somewhat like vnto Cats taile, or reede mace, very chaffie, rough and rugged: differing but little, sauing that it beareth but one spike vpon one stalke and no more, and this many.

2 Rushie Water grasse hath his rootes like the former, with many fibres or strings hanging at them; and creepeth along vpon the vppermost face of the earth, or rather mud wherein it groweth, bearing at each ioint one slender benty stalke, set with a few small grasse blades or leaues: bringing foorth at the top in little hoods, small feather-like tufts or eares.

✧ *The*

THE FIRST BOOKE OF THE

* *The place and time.*

They growe as I haue infinuated, in mirie and muddie grounds, in the same season that others do.

* *The names.*

Their names I haue likewise touched, and are manifest of themselues.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The ancients haue written nothing of their nature and vse, but leaue them vnprofitable for the vse of man and beast.

Of Water grasse. Chap. 10.

1 *Gramen aquaticum.*
Water grasse.



2 *Gramen aquaticum spicatum.*
Spiked Water grasse.



* *The description.*

1 **W**ater grasse, or as we may terme it, Water burre grasse, hath leaues much like vnto the common Meadow grasse, but somewhat broader. Among which riseth vp a stalke of two foote high, bearing vpon his small and tender branches certaine little rough knobs or heads, like vnto the small burre, though much lesser. His roote is small and threddie.

2 Spiked Water grasse in his leaues resemblenth the former. The stalke is small, single and naked without leaues or blades: bearing alongst the same toward the top, spike fashion, an eare or spike not vnlike vnto Darnell: and is made of certaine small chaffie buttons, resembling the buttonic flowers of Sea wormwood. His roote is thicke and tough, full of fibres or threds.

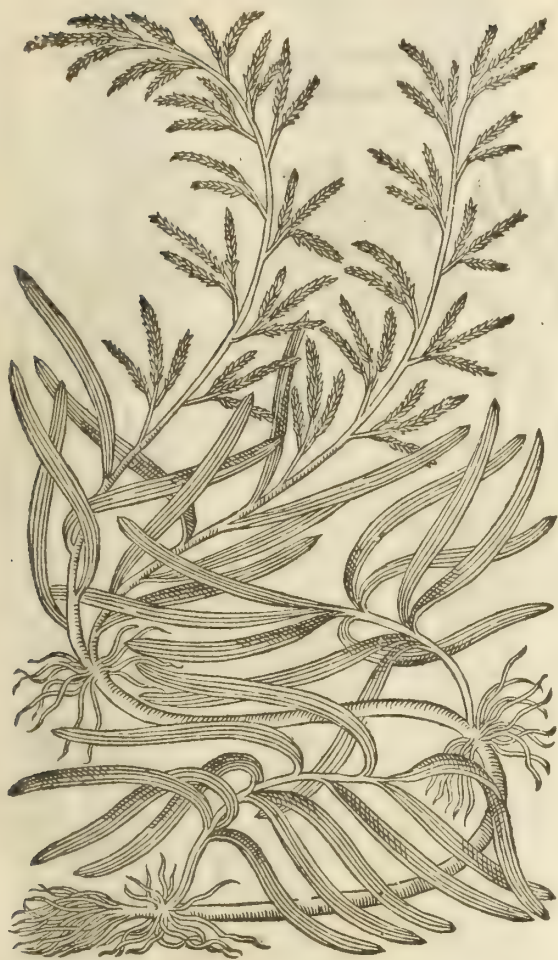
* *The place and time.*

They differ not from the former kindes of grasses in place and time: and their names are manifest.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Their nature and vertues are referred vnto Dogs grasse, whereof we will speake heerafter.

Of Flote grasse. Chap. II.

1 *Gramen fluuiatile.*
Flote grasse.2 *Gramen fluuiatile spicatum.*
Spiked Flote grasse.

* The description.

1 **F**lote grasse hath a long and round roote, somewhat thicke like vnto Dogs grasse, set on euery ioint with small strings or threds : from the which riseth vp long and crooked stalks, crossing, winding and folding one within another, with many flaggie leaues, which horses eate greedily of. At the top of these stalks and somewhat lower, there do thrust forth many tufts or tassels, of an ouerworne reddish colour.

2 Spike Flote grasse, or spiked Flote grasse, beareth at the top of each slender stalke, one spiked care and no more, and the other many, which maketh a difference betweene them; otherwise they are like one the other. His roote is compact and tufted, and made of many thrummie threds.

* The place and time.

The place and time in which they growe, differeth not from the other Water grasses.

* The names.

The first is called *Gramen fluuiatile*, and also *Gramen aquis innatans* : in English Flote grasse.

The second is called *Gramen fluuiatile spicatum* : likewise Flote grasse and Floter grasse, because they swim and flote in the water.

* The nature and vertues.

Their natures and vertues are as vnprofitable as the rest.

Of Kneed grasse. Chap. 12.

* The description.

1 **K**need grasse hath straight and vpright strawie stalks, with ioints like to the strawe of corne, and beareth small grassie leaues or blades, spiked at the top like vnto *Lisimachia*, flore Ceruleo,

or loue strife(as we terme it,)of a darke browne colour. His roote is hairie or threddie.

2 Waterkneed grasse hath many long and slender stemmes, iointed with many knobbie and gowtie knees, like vnto reede set with brode flaggie leaues somewhat sharpe pointed: bearing at the top a tuft or pannicle, diuided into sundrie small branches of a duskish colour. His roote is threddie like the other.

1 *Gramen geniculatum.*
Kneed grasse.

2 *Gramen geniculatum aquaticum.*
Water Kneed grasse.



* *The place and time.*

These grasses do grow in fertill moist meadowes: not differing in time from others.

* *The names.*

It is so called, bicause it hath ioints like as it were knees, and therefore termed *Geniculatum*, kneed.

* *The nature and vertues.*

We haue nothing deliuered vs by the ancients of their nature and properties.

Of Bearded grasse. Chap. 13.

* *The description.*

1 **B**earded grasse hath brode and large leaues like Barly, somewhat hoarie, or of an ouerworne russet color. The stalks haue one or two ioints at the most, and many eares on the top, without order: vpon some stalks more eares, on others fewer, much like vnto the eare of *Holchus Plinij*, or *Hordeum spurium spontaneum*. In English Bastard Barly grasse.

2 Small Pannicke, grasse as *Lobelius* writeth, in rootes, leaues, ioints or knots and stalks, is like the former, sauing that the eare is much lesser, barren and chaffie.

1 *Gramen Paniceum.*
Bearded grasse.

2 *Gramen Paniceum paruum.*
Small Pannicke grasse.



* *The place and time.*

The first of these two doth grow neere vnto mud wals, or such like places not manured, yet fertill or fruitfull.

The second in shallow waterie plashe of pastures, and at the said time with others.

* *The names.*

It is called Pannicke, bicause it is like the Italian corne called Pannicke.

* *The nature and vertues.*

They are vnprofitable for phisicke, and therefore there is nothing left vs of their vertues and nature.

Of Hedgehog grasse. Chap. 14.

* *The description.*

1 **H**edgehog grasse hath broade, long and stiffe flaggie leaues, with diuers stalks proceeding from a thicke spreading roote. And at the top of euerie stalke groweth certaine round and pricking knobs, fashioned like an Hedgehog.

2 The second, which is hairie grasse, is as rough and hairie as a goate. His rootes do spread and creepe vnder the mud and mire as *Cyperus* doth: and at the top of the stalks are certaine pricking knobs or burres.

1 *Gramen palustre Echinatum.*
Hedgehog grasse.



2 *Gramen exile Hirsutum.*
Hairie grasse.



* *The place and time.*

They grow in watery ditches, as you may see in going from Paris garden bridge to Saint Georges fields, and such like places : where also are some of the grasses which we haue already described, to be seene.

* *The names.*

The first is called Hedgehog grasse, and in Latine *Gramen Echinatum*, by reason of those prickles which are like vnto a Hedgehog.

The second Hairie grasse, *Gramen exile Hirsutum Cyperoides*, because it is small & little, and rough or hairie like a goate : and *Cyperoides*, because his rootes do spread and creepe like the *Cyperus*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Their natures and vertues are frutelesse as many of the others are, and therefore nothing is deliuered vs of them by our writers.

Of Hairie Wood grasse. Chap. 15.

* *The description.*

1 **H**Airie Wood grasse hath rough leaues, somewhat like the precedent, but the leaues of this are longer, and proceede from a threddie roote, which is very thicke and full of strings, as the common grasse doth : with small stalks rising vp from the same rootes : but the top of these stalks are diuided into a number of little branches. And on the end of euerie one of them standeth a little flower or huske like the top of *Allium Vrsinum*, or common Ramsons, wherein the seede is contained when the flower is fallen.

2 *Cyperus* Wood grasse hath many sheary grasse leaues, proceeding from a roote made of many hairie strings or threds : among which there riseth vp sundrie straight and vpright stalks, on whose
tops

tops are certaine scalie and chaffie husks, or rather spikie eares, not much vnlike the catkins or tags which grow on nut trees and Aller trees.

1 *Gramen hirsutum nemorosum.*
Hairie Wood grasse.



2 *Gramen Cyperinum nemorosum.*
Cypresse Wood grasse.



* *The place and time.*

These two kindes do grow in woods for the most part, or shadowie places: and may in English be called the Hairie Wood grasse. The time is common with the rest.

* *The names.*

It is plaine that they are termed by that name, bicause they grow in woods or shades, as we haue said.

* *The natures and vertues.*

There is nothing to be said of their natures and vertues.

Of Sea Spike grasse. Chap. 16.

* *The description.*

1 **S** Pike Sea grasse hath many small leaues about fixe inches long, rising from a bushie threddy roote, which are very hard and sharpe in handling, as for the most part all Sea grasses are. Among these leaues there do spring vp many small rushie stalks: amongst which are diuers small flowring sharpe husks, somewhat resembling the eare of Lauander.

2 Salt Marsh Spike grasse hath a wooddie tough thicke roote, with some small hairie threads fastened thereunto: out of which do arise hard and rough leaues like the former, but somewhat broader: and among them slender naked rushie stalks, which haue on both sides small knobs or buttons hanging on them.

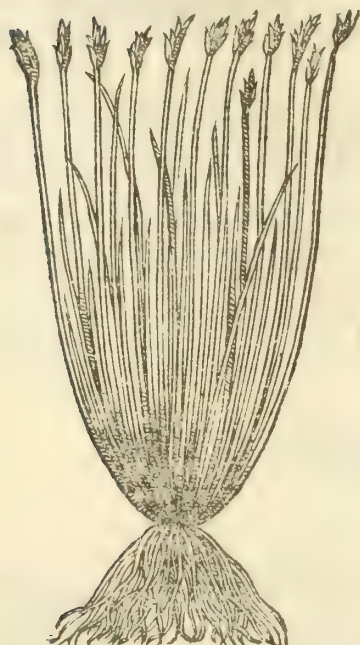
1 *Gramen Marinum spicatum.*
Sea Spike grasse.



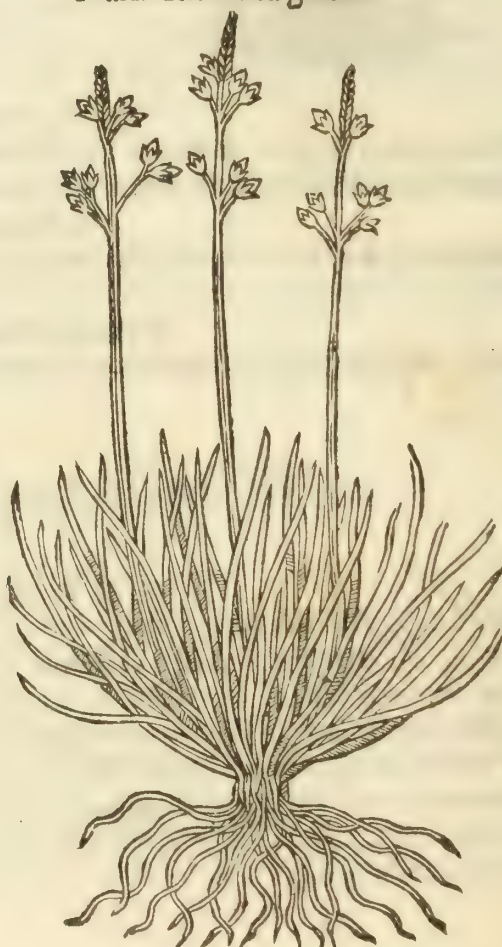
2 *Gramen Marinum spicatum alterum.*
Salt Marsh Spike grasse.



3 *Gramen Iuncum Marinum.*
Rushie Sea grasse.



4 *Gramen Iuncum maritimum.*
Marsh Rush Sea grasse.



3 The third hath many rushie leaues, tough and hard, of a browne colour, well resembling rushes: his roote is compact of many small tough and long strings. His stalke is bare and naked of leaues vnto the top, on which it hath many small, pretie and chaffie buttons.

4 The fourth is like the third, sauing that it is smaller: the stalke also small and naked, and at the top such huskes as are in rushes.

5 *Gramen palustre Cyperoides.*
Great Cypresse grasse.



6 *Gramen Cyperoides paruum.*
Small Cypresse grasse.



✱ *The description.*

5 Great Cypresse grasse hath diuers long stalks proceeding from a roote compact of many long and tough strings or threds. The leaues are long and broad, like vnto the Sedge called *Carex* or *Sparganium*. The spike or eare of it is like the head of Plantaine, and very prickly.

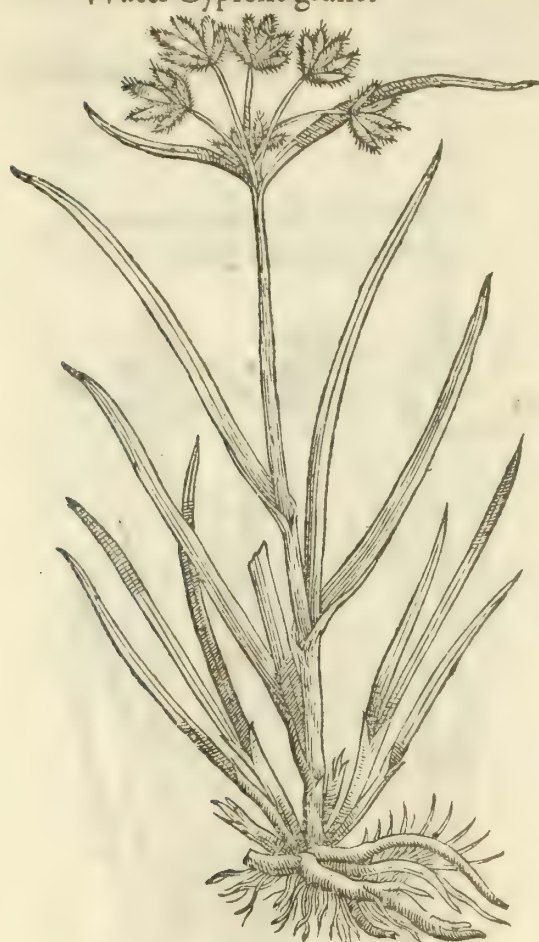
6 Small Cypresse grasse is like vnto the other in roote and leaues, sauing that it is smaller. His stalke is smooth and plaine, bearing at the top certaine tufts or pannicles, like naked eares of wilde barley.

✱ *The description.*

7 The first of these two kinds hath many crooked and crambling rootes, of a wooddie substance, very like vnto the right *Cyperus*, differing from it onely in sinell, bicause the right *Cyperus* rootes haue a fragrant sinell, and these none at all. His leaues are long and broad, rough, sharpe or cutting at the edges like Couch grasse. His stalke is long, big and square, like vnto a reede, and on his top a chaffie vmbell or tuft like vnto the true *Cyperus*.

8 The second kind hath very many broad, rough, and flaggie leaues, like vnto the former *Cyperus* grasse, but yet broader and shorter, somewhat like the grasse called *Pictum*, Painted grasse, or Ladies laces, as we terme it. His stalke is great and large like vnto Reede, bearing at the top an eare like a spike, of a hard and chaffie substance. His roote is long, and hath many threddie strings in it.

7 *Gramen aquaticum Cyperoides vulgatus.*
Water Cypresse grasse.



8 *Gramen Cyperoides spicatum.*
Spike Cypresse grasse.



9 *Gramen sylvaticum minus.*
Small Wood grasse.



10 *Gramen luncum sylvaticum.*
Wood Rushie grasse.



* *The description.*

9 The first of these grasses is a small barren grasse, and hath many narrow thin grassie leaues : out of which spring small stalks, as in Meadow grasse, bearing on the top small feather-like chaffie eares. His roote is long and threddie.

10 The second hath long tough and hairie strings, growing deepe in the earth like a turfe, which make the roote : from which rise many crooked, tough and rushie stalks, hauing toward the top scalie and chaffie knobs or buttons.

11 *Gramen harundinaceum maius.*
Great Reede grasse.



12 *Gramen harundinaceum minus.*
Small Reede grasse.

* *The description.*

11 The first hath many faire and vpright wheaten stalks, rising from a thicke knobbie and tough roote, iointed and kneed like vnto Wheate. His leaues are very well like the common Reede, hauing at the top a feather-like eare, spike or knop of a chaffie substance, like vnto the common Reede whereof it tooke his name.

12 The second kinde doth not differ from the precedent, sauing that this is smaller than it.

* *The place, time, names, natures and vertues.*

All the grasses which we haue described in this chapter, do growe in marish and waterie places neere to the sea, or other fenny grounds, or by muddie and mirie ditches, at the same time that the others do growe and flourish. Their names are easily gathered of the places they grow in, or by their descriptions : and are of no vertue nor propertie for medicine, or necessarie vse as yet knowne.

Of Couch grasse or Dogs grasse. Chap. 17.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He common or best knowne Dogs grasse or Couch grasse, hath long leaues like vnto the small Reede, sharpe at the point, cutting like a knife at the edges. The stalke is a cubit and a halfe long, with ioints or knees like wheaten straw : the plume or tuft is like the Reede,

but smaller and more chaffie : it creepeth in the ground hither and thither with long white rootes, iointed at certaine distances, and haue a pleasant sweete taste, platted or wrapped one within another very intricately, in so much as where it happeneth in gardens among pot herbs, great labour must be taken before it can be destroyed.

2 Knottie Dogs grasse is like vnto the former in stalke and leafe. The tuft or eare is long and chaffie, of a browne colour. The roote is like vnto Saffron, knobbie or knottie, for the most part one set vpon another, like the rootes or bulbs of *Gladiolus Italicus*, or Italian corne flag.

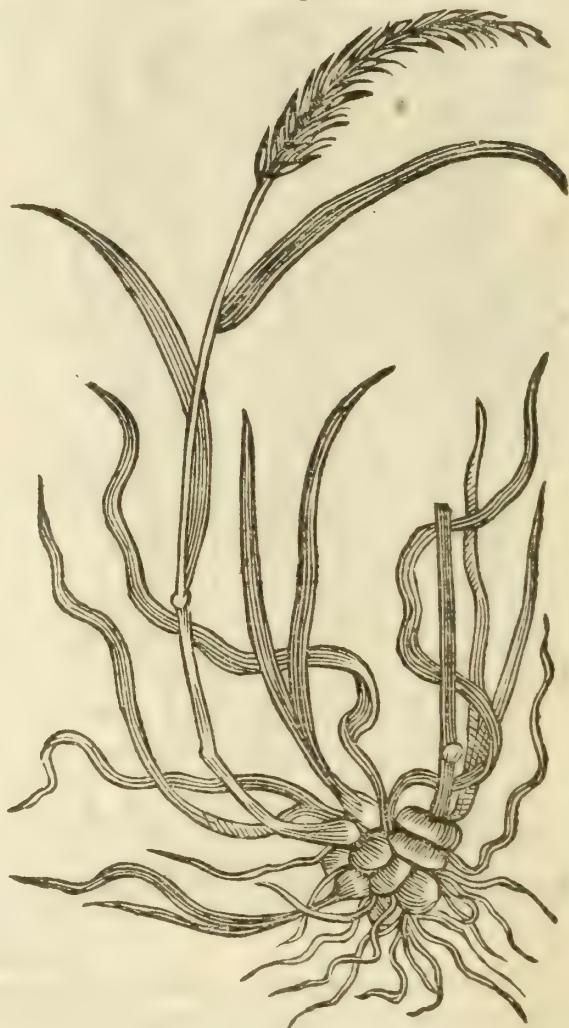
1 *Gramen Caninum.*

Couch grasse or Dogs grasse.



2 *Gramen Caninum nodosum.*

Knottie Dogs grasse.



* *The place.*

1 The first groweth in gardens and arable grounds, as an infirmitie and plague of the fields, nothing pleasing to the husbandmen; for after that the field is plowed, they are constrained to gather the rootes together with harrowes and rakes: and being so gathered and laid vpon heapes, they set them on fire, least they should growe againe.

2 The second groweth in plowed fields and such like places, but not euery where as the other: I haue found of these in great plentie both growing, and plucked vp with harrowes, as before is reherfed, in the fields next to Saint Iames wall as ye go to Chelsey, and in the fields as ye go from the tower hill of London to Radcliffe.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the time of the other grasses.

* *The names.*

It is called *Caninum* or *Sanguinale*, and *Vniola*. The countrie men of Brabant do name it *Deen*: others *Leot grasse*. Of the Grecians *αἰνός*: of the Latins by the common name *Gramen*. It is of some named *αἰνός*: in English Couch grasse, Quitch grasse, and Dogs grasse.

Gramen Caninum bulbosum or *nodosum*, is called in English Knobbie or Knottie Couch grasse.

* *The*

✱ *The nature.*

The nature of Couch grasse, especially the rootes agreeth with the nature of common grasse: although that Couch grasse be an vnwelcome guest to fields and gardens, yet his phisicke vertues do recompence those hurts: for it openeth the stoppings of the liuer and raines, without any manifest heate.

The learned Phisitions of the College and societie of London, do holde this Bulbus Couch grasse in temperature, agreeing with the common Couch grasse, but in vertues more effectuall.

✱ *The vertues.*

Couch grasse healeth greene wounds. The decoction of the roote is good for the kidneies and A bladder: it prouoketh vrine gently, and driueth forth granell. *Dioscorides* and *Galen* do agree, that the roote stamped and laid vpon greene wounds doth heale them speedily.

The decoction thereof serueth against griping paines of the bellie, and difficultie of making B water.

Marcellus an old author maketh mention in his 26. chapter, that seuen and twenty knots of this *Gramen nodosum* boiled in wine till halfe be consumed, pressed forth, strained and giuen to drinke to him that is troubled with the strangurie, hath so great vertue, that after the patient hath once begun to make water without paine, it may not be giuen with wine any more, but with water onely. By which words it appeereth, that this knotted grasse was taken for that which is properly called *Gramen* or *Agrostis*, and hath been also commended against the stone and diseases of the bladder.

The later Phisitions do vse the rootes somtimes of this, and somtimes of the other indifferently.

Of Sea Dogs grasse. Chap. 18.

1 *Gramen Caninum marinum.*
Sea Dogs grasse.

2 *Gramen Caninum marinum alterum.*
Sea Couch grasse.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He Sea Dogs grasse is very like vnto the other before named : his leaues are long and slender, and very thicke compact together, set vpon a knottie stalke, spiked at the top like the former : also the roote crambleth and creepeth hither and thither vnder the earth, occupying much ground, by reason of his great increase of rootes.

2 The second Sea Dogs grasse is according vnto *L'Obell* somewhat like the former : his rootes are more spreading and longer, dispersing themselues vnder the ground further than any of the rest. The leaues are like the former, thicke bushed at the top, with a cluster or bush of short thicke leaues one folded within another. The stalke and tuft is of a middle kinde betweene *Ischamon* and the common Couch grasse.

* *The place, time, names, nature and vertues.*

They grow on the sea shore, at the same time that others do. And are so called bicause they grow neere the sea side. Their nature and vertues are to be referred vnto Dogs grasse.

Of vpright Dogs grasse. Chap. 19.

1 *Gramen Caninum supinum.*
Vpright Dogs grasse.

2 *Gramen Striatum.*
Ladie Lace grasse.

* *The description.*

1 **V**pright Dogs grasse or Quich grasse, by reason of his long spreading iointed rootes, is like vnto the former, and hath at euery knot in the roote sundry strings of hairie substance, shooting into the ground at euery ioint as it spreadeth, thrusting or bearing vpright his bent or stalke, with a spokie pannicle, somewhat thicker and greater than the common Couch grasse. By which notes of difference, it may be easily discerned from the other kindes of Dogs grasse.

2 Ladies Laces hath leaues like vnto Millet in fashion, rough and sharpe pointed like the Reede *Vallatoria*, with many white vaines or ribs, and siluer strakes running along through the middest of the leaues, fashioning the same like to laces of white and greene silke, very beautifull and faire to behold;

behold; it groweth to the height of wilde Pannicke. The roote is small and hairie, and white of colour like the Meadow grasse, hauing a faire bush or crest at the top, like the common Reede.

* *The place.*

1 Vpright Dogs grasse groweth in well duned grounds and fertill fields.

2 Ladies Laces groweth naturally in the wooddy and hilly places of Sauoy, and answereth common grasse in his time of feeding.

It is kept and maintained in our English gardens, rather for pleasure than for vertue as yet knowne.

* *The names.*

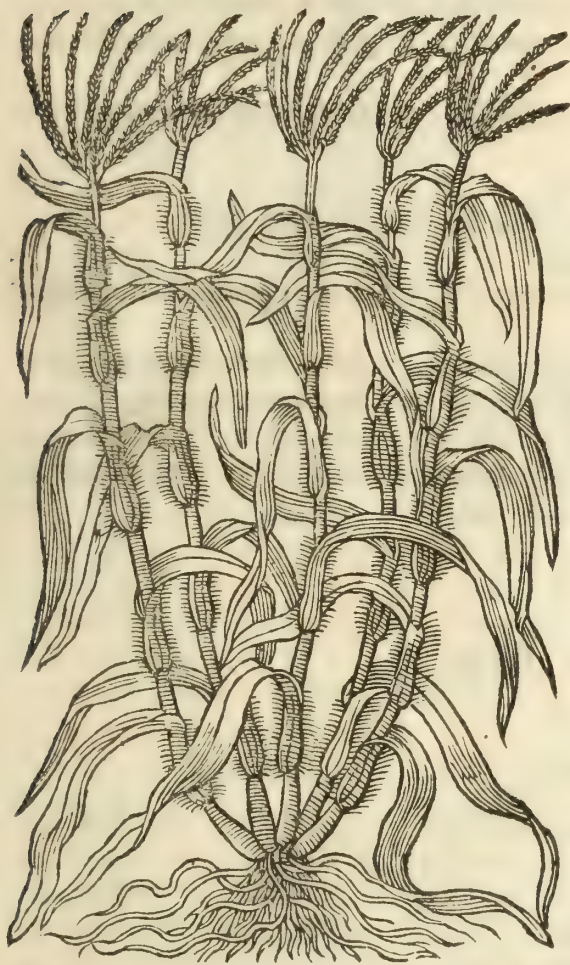
L'Obelius calleth it *Sulcatum* and *Gramen striatum*, or *Gramen pictum*: in English the Furrowed grasse, the White Chameleon grasse, or straked grasse: and vsually of our English women it is called Ladies Laces, or Painted grasse. In French *Aiguillettes d'armes*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The vertues are referred to the Dogs grasses.

Of Dew grasse. Chap. 20.

1 *Gramen Manna esculentum.*
Dew grasse.



2 *Ischamon vulgare.*
Cocks-foote grasse.



* *The description.*

1 **D**ew grasse hath very hard and tough rootes, long and fibrous, the stalks are great, of fower or fife cubits high, very rough and hairie, iointed and kneed like the common Reede: the leaues are large and broad, like vnto Corne. The tuft or eare is diuided into sundry branches, chaffie and of a purple colour, wherein is contained seede like *Milium*, wherewith the Germans do make pottage and such like meate, as we in England do with Otemeale, and is sent into Middleborrough, and other townes of the Lowe countries in great quantitie, for the same purpose, as L'Obelius hath told me.

2 The second kinde of Dew grasse or *Ischaemon*, differeth little from the first kinde of Dogs grasse, resembling one the other in pannicles, tufts and stalks, sauing that the crest or tuft is spred or stretched out abroad like a Cocks foote set downe vpon the ground, whereupon it was called *Galli crus Apulei*. The stalke is cleere and vpright, of a glistering purple colour, or rather violet. The tuft is diuided into fower or fiue branches like the former Dew grasse: the leaues or blades are like the common Medow grasse.

* *The place and time.*

1 The first groweth naturally in Germanie, Bohemia, Italie, and in the territories of Goricea and Carinthia, as *Matthiolus* reporteth.

2 The second groweth neere vnto rough banks of fields, as I my selfe haue seene in the hilly banks neere Greenhithe in Kent. It differeth not in time from those we haue spoken of.

* *The names.*

1 The Germans cal it *Himeldau*, that is to say, *Celi ros*, whereupon it was called *Gramen Mannæ*, it seemeth to be *Milium sylvestre*, ac *Spurium quoddam genus*, a certaine wilde and bastard kinde of Millet. *Leoniceus* and *Ruellius* do name it *Capriola* and *sanguinaria*: some would haue it to be *Gramen aculeatum Plinij*, but bicause the description thereof is very short, nothing can be certainly affirmed. But they are far deceiued, who thinke it to be *Coronopus*, as some very learned haue set downe: but euery one in these daies is able to controul that error. *Asatius* and *Rondeletius* haue called it *Ischaemon Plinij*, and *Galli crus Apulei*: *L'Obelius* calleth it *Gramen Mannæ esculentum*, for that in Germanie and other parts, as Bohemia and Italy, they vse to eate the same as a kinde of bread corne, as also to make pottage, as we do with Otemeale: for the which purpose it is there sowne as corne, and sent into the Lowe countries, and there sold by the pound. In English it may be called Manna grasse, or Dew grasse.

2 The second is called *Ischaemon*, and *Panicum sylvestre*, and also *Panicum palustre*, *Mannæ graminis species altera*: the other kinde of Dew grasse.

* *The nature.*

These grasses are astringent and drying, in taste sweete like the common Dogs grasse.

* *The vertues.*

A *Apuleius* saith, if a plaister be made of this grasse, hogs grease, and leuen of household bread, it cureth the biting of a mad dog.

B As in the description I to'd you, this plant in his tuft or eare is diuided into sundry branches, some tuft into three, some fower, and some fiue clouen parts like Cocks toes. *Apuleius* reporteth, if ye take that eare which is diuided onely into three parts, it wonderfully helpeth the running or dropping of the eies, and those that begin to be bleare eied, being bound about the necke, and so vsed for certaine daies together, it turneth the humors away from the weake part.

Of Cotton grasse. Chap. 21.

* *The description.*

1 **T**His strange Cotton grasse, which *L'Obelius* hath comprehended vnder the kindes of Rushes, notwithstanding that it may passe with the rushes, yet I finde in mine owne experience, that it doth rather resemble grasse than rushes, and may indifferently be taken for either; for that it doth participate of both. The stalke is small and rushie, garnished with many grasse leaues alongst the same, bearing at the top a bush or tuft of most pleasant downe or cotton, like vnto the most fine and soft white silke. The roote is very tough, small and threddie.

2 This Water Gladiole or grasse Rush, of all others is the fairest and most pleasant to behold, and serueth very well for the decking and trimming vp of houses, bicause of the beautie and brauerie thereof: consisting of sundry small flowers, compact of fixe small leaues, of a white colour mixed with carnation, growing at the top of a bare and naked stalke, fiue or sixe foote long, and sometime more. The leaues are long and siaggie, not much vnlike the common reede. The roote is threddie, and not long.

1 *Gramen Tomentarium.*
Cotton grasse.



2 *Gladiolus palustris Cordi.*
Water Gladiole.



* *The place and time.*

1 Cotton grasse groweth vpon bogs, and such like moorish places, as it is to be seene vpon a bog at the further end of Hampsted heath in a valley, vpon the right hand neere to a small cottage, as ye go from London to Henden: in which place doth growe likewise many other rare simples, as you shall vnderstand heerafter in this treatise. It groweth likewise in Highgate parke neere London.

2 Water Gladiole groweth in standing pooles, motes, and water ditches. I found it in great plentie, being in companie with a worshipfull gentleman Master Robert VVilbraham, at a village fiftene miles from London called Bushey. It groweth likewise by the famous river *Thamesis*, not far from a peece of ground called the Diuels neckerchiefe neere Redriffe by London, and many other places. The season answereth all others.

* *The names.*

1 *Gramen tomentosum* is called likewise *Iuncus bombicinus*: of *Cordus*, *Linum pratense*, and *Gnaphalium Hieronimi Bochy*. In English Cotton grasse.

2 Water Gladiole is called of *L'Obelius*, *Iuncus Cyperoides floridus paludosus*, Flowring Cypresse rush. *Iuncus*, saith he, for that his stalke is like the Rush: *Cyperoides*, bicause his leaues do resemble *Cyperus*: *Floridus*, bicause it hath on the top of euery rushie stalke, a fine vmbel or tuft of small flowers, in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it the Lillie grasse.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Cordus saith, that *Iuncus bombicinus* sodden in wine, and so taken, helpeth the throwes and gripings of the bellie, that women haue in their childing.

There be also sundrie kindes of grasses wholly vnknown, or at the least not remembered of the old writers, whereof some few are touched in name onely by the late and new writers: now for as much as they haue onely named them, I will refer the better consideration of them to the industrie and

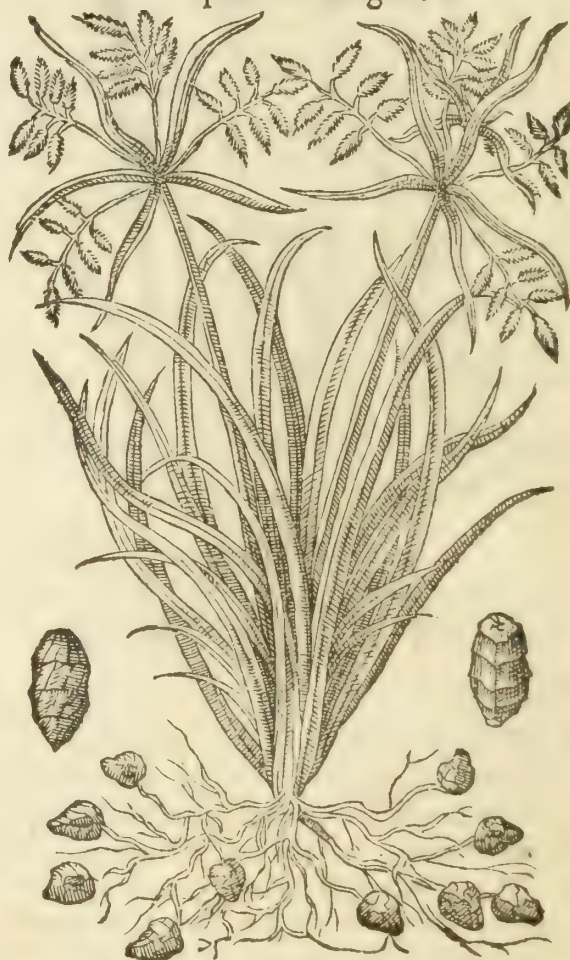
and diligence of painfull searchers of nature, and prosecute my purposed labour, to vnfolde the diuers forts and manifold kinds of *Cyperus*, Flags, and Rushes : and bicause that there is added vnto many of the grasses before mentioned, this difference *Cyperoides*, that is to say, grasse like, or resembling *Cyperus*, I thought it expedient to ioine next vnto the historie of grasses, the discourse of *Cyperus* and his kinds, which are as followeth.

Of English Galingale. Chap. 22.

1 *Cyperus longus.*
English Galingale.



2 *Cyperis esculenti.*
Spanish Galingale.



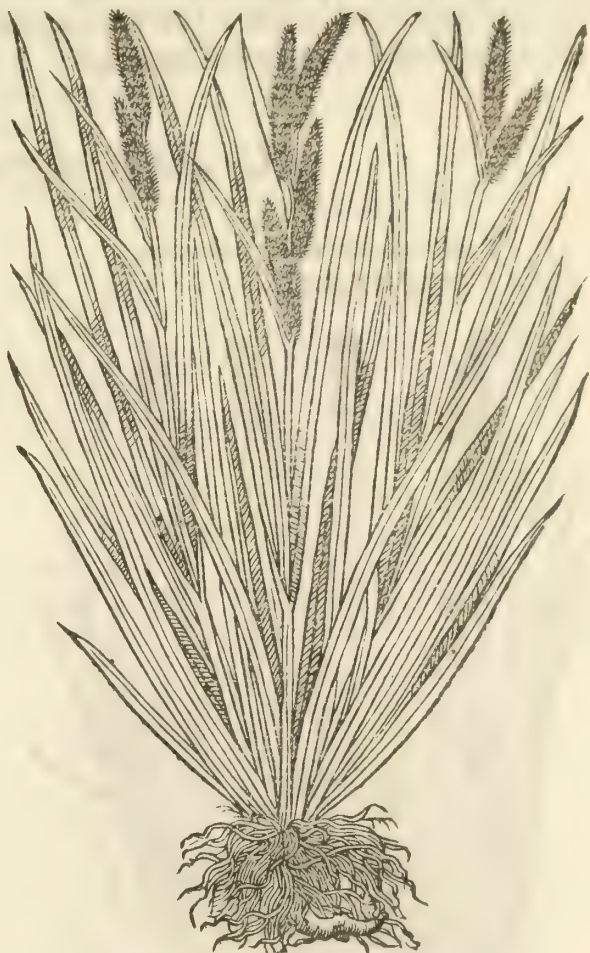
* The description.

- 1 **E**nglish Galingale hath leaues like vnto common Reede, but lesser and shorter. His stalke is three square, two cubits high: vpon whose top stand sundry branches, euery little branch bearing many small chaffie spikes. The roote is blacke and very long, creeping hither and thither, occupying much ground by reason of his spreading: of a most sweete and pleasant smell when it is broken.
- 2 Spanish Galingale or sweete *Cyperus* hath his leaues rising out of the ground like the former. The stalks do answer it in squarenesse: at the top whereof do stand fiue leaues, amongst the tuft, star fashion: among the which also do stand fower chaffie leaues, fashioned like the leaues of an Ash tree. The whole plant is most impatient of our cold climate: for it doth perish with the first frost, as my selfe haue often prooued in mine owne garden in London, hauing the rootes sent me from Spaine.
- 3 Round *Cyperus* groweth almost to the height and greatnes of Reede: the tuft or flower is very like vnto the former: the leaues are broder, and more in number. The rootes are many and knobby, ouall in forme, interlaced with many strings or threds, altogether without smell.
- 4 Cats-taile grasse hath many long reeden leaues, comming from a fibrous or threddie roote, among

among the which arise grassie stalks of two cubits high, garnished at the top with certaine chaffie aglets, resembling the reede mace, or Cats-taile, of a darke blackish colour.

3 *Cyperus rotundus*.
Round Galingale.

4 *Cyperus Typhinus*.
Cats-taile Galingale.



* *The place and time.*

1 The first of these groweth naturally in fennie grounds: yet doth it prosper exceedingly in gardens, as experience hath taught vs.

2 Spanish Galingale groweth in Spaine, Languedoc, and such like hot regions.

* *The names.*

1 *Cyperus longus* is called of the Latins as well *Cypirus* as *Cyperus*: of some *Iuncus quadratus*: of *Plinie Iuncus angulosus* and *Triangularis*: of others *Aspalathum* and *Erisis*: in French *Souchet*: in Dutch *Salgan*: in Spanish *Iunco odorosa*: in English *Cypresse*, and *Galingale*.

2 *Cyperus esculentus* is called of *Guilandinus*, *Dulcichynum*. *Theophrastus* calleth it *Cyperus dulcis*. The people of Verona in Italie do call it *Traci dulce*, and *Dolzolini*. It is so named in Spaine, where the poore people crie them about the streetes, *Trasi dulce*, *Trasi dulce*, like as our English women in London crie Orenes, Pomegranates, and such like, where it is eaten for sallads by rich and wealthie citizens: I thinke rather to procure lust than appetite to meate.

* *The nature.*

Dioscorides saith, that *Cyperus* hath an heating qualitie. *Galen* saith, the rootes are most effectually in medicine, and are of an heating and drying qualitie: and some do reckon it to be hot and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

It maketh a most profitable drinke to breake and expell grauell, and helpeth the dropsie. A

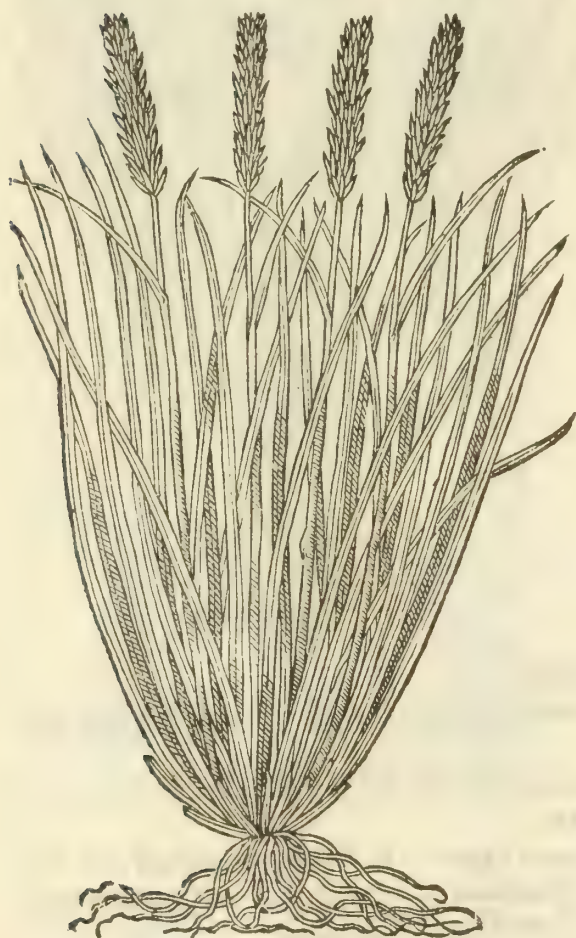
If it be boiled in wine and drunke, it prouoketh vrine, driueth forth the stone, and bringeth B downe the naturall sicknes of women.

The same taken as aforesaid, is a remedie against the stinging and poison of serpents. C

- D *Fernelius* saith, the roote of *Cyperus* vsed in baths, helpeth the coldnes and stopping of the matrix, and prouoketh the termes.
- E He writeth also that it increaseth blood by warming the bodie, and making good digestion; wonderfully refreshing the spirits, and exhilarating the minde, comforting the senses, and increasing their liuelinesse, restoring the colour decayed, and making a sweete breath.
- F The powder of *Cyperus* doth not onely drie vp all moist vlcers either of the mouth, priuie members, or fundament, but staieth the humor, and healeth them, though they be maligne and virulent, according to the iudgement of *Fernelius*.

Of Sea Rush grasse. Chap. 23.

1 *Iuncus Marinus gramineus.*
Sea Rush grasse.



2 *Iuncus laevis.*
Common Rushes.



* The description.

1 **T**He flowers of this Sea Rush grasse are faire and beautifull, very much downie, in maner like *Iuncus odoratus*, but thicker, growing together like a foxe taile, fve or fixe inches long, hauing the bright glosse of white silke, or rather siluer, topped as aforesaid like *Alopecuros*, and leaved like *Schanante*.

2 The rootes of our Common Rushes are long and hairie, spreading largely in the ground, from which as from one entire tuft, proceedeth a great companie of small Rushes: so exceedingly well known, that I shall not neede to spend much time about the description thereof.

3 There be sundrie sorts of Rushes besides the former, whose pictures are not extant, and the rather for that the generall description of Rushes, as also their common vse and seruice are sufficient to leade vs to the knowledge of them. This great Water grasse or Bull rush, in steed of leaues bringeth foorth many straight twiggie shootes or springs, which be round, smooth, sharpe pointed, and without knots. Their tuft or flower breaketh foorth a little beneath the top, vpon the one side of the

the rush, growing vpon little short stems like grape clusters, wherein is contained the seede after the fashion of a speares point. The rootes be slender and full of strings. *Plinie* and *Theophrastus* before him, affirme that the rootes of the rush do die euerie yeere, and that it groweth againe of the seede. And they affirme likewise, that the male is barren, and groweth againe of the young shootes; yet I could neuer obserue any such thing.

4 *Iuncus acutus*, or the sharpe Rush, is likewise common and well known: not much differing from *Iuncus levis*, but harder, rougher, and sharper pointed: fitter to straw houses and chambers than any of the rest: for the others are so soft and pithie, that they turne to dust and filth with much treading; where contrariwise this rush is so hard, that it will last sound much longer.

3 *Iuncus aquaticus maximus*.
Great Water Rush, or Bull Rush.



4 *Iuncus acutus*.
Sharpe Rush, or hard Rush.



✱ *The place.*

1 *Iuncus Marinus gramineus*, *Francis Penny* of famous memorie, a learned phisition and expert herbarist, found this Sea rush in the coast of the Mediterrane sea, in the way as he travelled to Piscaire, and hath not as yet been found in England.

2 *Iuncus levis* groweth in fertill fields, and medowes that are somewhat moist.

3 *Iuncus aquaticus* groweth in standing pooles, and by riuers sides in moist places.

4 *Iuncus acutus* groweth vpon drie and barren grounds, especially neere the furrowes of plowed land. I neede not speake of their time of growing, they being so common as they are.

✱ *The names.*

The Rush is called in Greeke *ῥίζος*: in Latine *Iuncus*: in high Dutch *Winken*: in lowe Dutch *Biesen*: in Italian *Giunco*: in Spanish *Iunco*: in French *Ionc*: in English *Rushes*.

The Grecians haue called the Bull rush *ὀλοῦ ῥίζος*.

Iuncus levis is that rush which *Dioscorides* called *ῥίζος λεῖα*.

Iuncus acutus is called in Greeke *ὀξύ ῥίζος*. In Dutch *Wseren Biesen*.

✱ *The nature.*

These rushes are of a drie nature.

* *The vertues.*

- A The feede of rushes dried at the fire, and drunke with wine alaied with water, staieth the laske, and the ouermuch flowing of womens termes.
- B *Galen* yeeldeeth this reason therof, bicause that their temperature consisteth of an earthie essence, moderately cold and waterie, and meanly hot : and therefore doth the more easily drie vp the lower parts, and by little and little send vp the cold humors to the head, whereby it prouoketh drowfines and desire to sleepe ; but causeth headach, whereof *Galen* yeeldeth the reason as before.
- C The tender leaues that be next the roote, make a conuenient ointment against the bitings of the spider called *Phalangium*.
- D The feede of the Bull rush is most soporiferous ; and therefore the greater care must be had in the administration thereof, least in prouoking sleepe, you induce a drowfines, or deepe sleepe.

Of Reedes. Chap. 24.

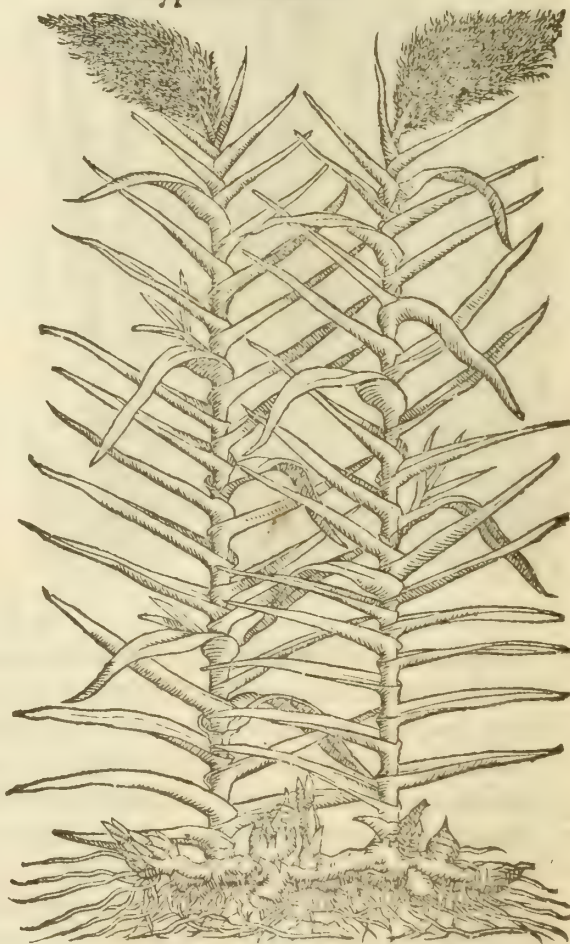
* *The kindes.*

OF Reedes the ancients haue set downe many sorts. *Theophrastus* hath brought them all, first into two principall kindes, and those hath he diuided againe into mo sorts. The two principal are these, *Auletica*, or *Tibiales harundines*, and *Harundo vallatoria*. Of these and the rest we will speake in their proper places.

1 *Harundo Vallatoria.*
Common Reede.



2 *Harundo Cypria.*
Cypresse Canes.

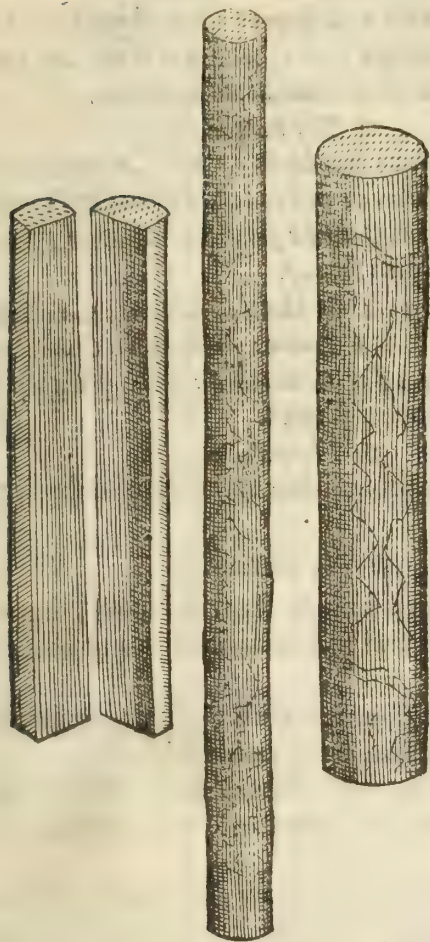
* *The description.*

- 1 **T**He Common Reede hath long strawie stalks, full of knottie ioints or knees like vnto corne, whereupon do grow very long rough flaggie leaues. The tuft or spokie eare doth grow at the top of the stalks, browne of colour, barren and without feede. And doth resemble a bush of feathers, which turneth into fine downe or cotton, which is caried away with the winde. The roote is thicke, long, and full of strings,

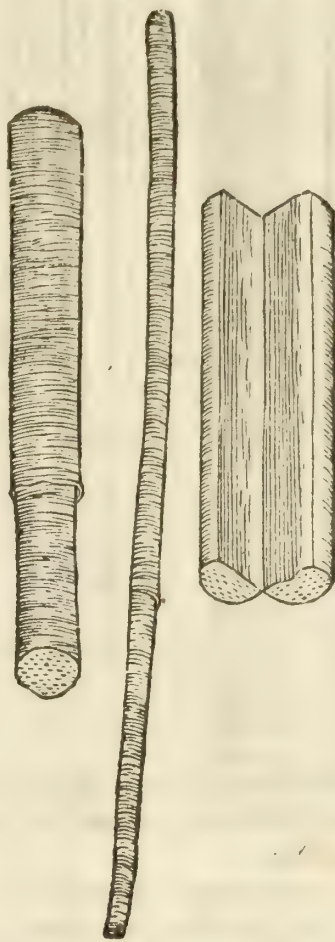
strings, disperſing themſelues far abroad, whereby it doth greatly increaſe.

2 The Cypreſſe Reede is the greateſt of all reedes, hauing ſtalks exceeding long, ſometimes of twenty or thirty foote high, of a wooddie ſubſtance, ſet with very great leaues, like thoſe of Turkie wheate. It carieth at the top the like downie tuft that the former doth.

3 *Arundo ſaricta.*
Stuffed Canes.



4 *Calamus ſagittalis* L'Obelij.
Small ſtuffed Reede.



3 Theſe Reedes *L'Obelijus* hath ſeene in the Low countries brought from Conſtantinople, where, as it is ſaid, the people of that countrie haue procured them from the parts of the Adriatique ſea ſide where they do grow. They are full ſtuff with a ſpongiouſ ſubſtance, ſo that there is no hollownes in the ſame, as in Canes and other reedes, except here and there certaine ſmall pores or paſſages, of the bignes of a pins point; in maner ſuch a pith as is to be found in the Bull ruſh, but more firme and ſolide.

4 The ſecond differeth in ſmalnes, otherwiſe they are very like: which may proceede of the fertilitye of the ſoile where they do grow: and are uſed for darts, arrowes, and ſuch like.

5 This great ſort of Reedes or Canes, hath no particular deſcription to anſwer your expectation; for that as yet there is not any man which hath written thereof, eſpecially the manner of growing of them, either of his owne knowledge or report from others: ſo that it ſhall ſuffice that ye do know that that great Cane is uſed eſpecially in Conſtantinople and thereabout, of aged and wealthie citizens, and alſo noble men and ſuch great perſonages, to make their walking ſtaues of, caruing them at the top with ſundrie ſcutchens, and pretty toies of imagerie, for the beautifieng of them: and ſo they of the better ſort do garniſh them both with ſiluer and golde, as the figure doth moſt liuely ſet forth vnto you.

6 In like maner the ſmaller ſort hath not as yet been ſeene growing of any that haue been curious in herbariſine, whereby they might ſet downe any certaintie thereof: onely it hath bene uſed in Conſtantinople and thereabout, euen to this day to make writing pens withall, for the which it doth very fitly ſerue, as alſo to make pipes, and ſuch like things of pleaſure.

5 *Nastus Clusij.*

Turkie walking staues.

6 *Arundo scriptoria.*

Turkie writing Reedes.

* *The place.*

The common reede groweth in standing waters, and in the edges or borders of riuers almost euery where : and the other being the angling Cane for fishers, groweth in Spaine and thole hot regions.

* *The time.*

They flourish and flower from Aprill to the end of September, at what time they are cut downe for the vse of man, as all do know.

* *The names.*

The common Reede is called *Arundo* and *Harundo vallatoria* : in French *Roseau* : in Dutch *Riet* : in Italian *Canne a far siepo* : of Dios, *Phragmitis* : in English Reede.

Arundo Cypria, or after *L'Obelius*, *Arundo Donax* : in French *Canne* : in Spanish *Cana* : in Italian *Calami a far Connochia* : in English Pole reede, and Cane, or Canes.

* *The nature.*

Reedes are hot and drie in the second degree, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes of reede stamped small, drawe forth thornes and splinters fixed in any part of mans bodie.

The same stamped with vineger, ease all luxations, and members out of ioint.

A

B

C

D

And likewise stamped they heale hot and sharpe inflammations. The ashes of them mixed with vineger helpeth the scales and scurfe of the head, and helpeth the haire to grow in *Alopecia*, or falling of the haire.

The great reede or cane is not vsed in phisicke, but is esteemed to make flearres for weauers, sundrie sorts of pipes, as also to light candles that stand before images, and to make hedges and pales as we do of laths and such like : and also to make certaine diuisions in ships to diuide the sweete oranges from the sower, the pomecitron and limons likewise in sunder, and many other purposes.

* *The danger.*

If the downe of this common reede fall into the eares of any which vse it, be they thatchers, or botemen, or gatherers of it, it causeth a great deafnes in them, and hard to be cured.

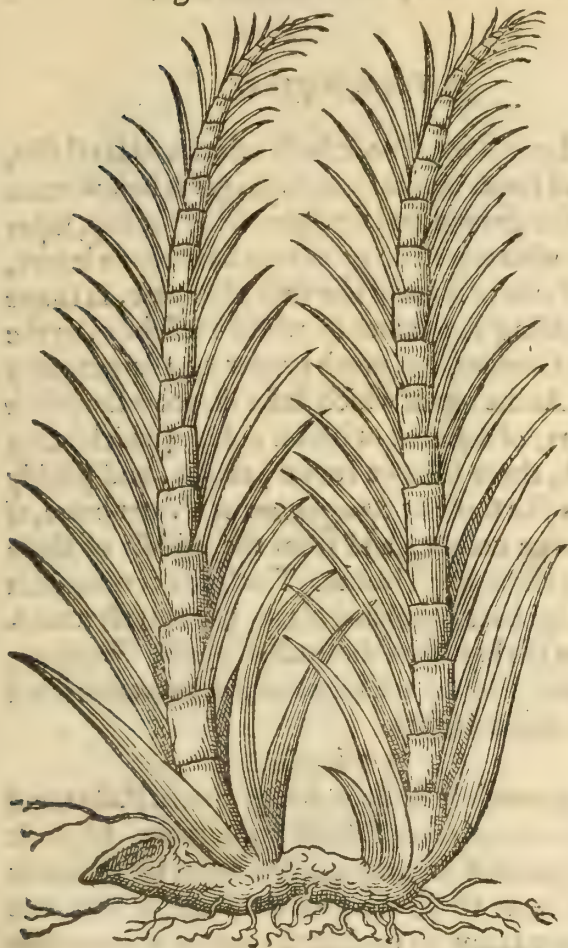
Of Sugar Cane. Chap. 25.

* *The description.*

Sugar Cane is a pleasant and profitable Reede, hauing long stalkes, seauen or eight foote high, iointed or kneed like vnto the great Cane : the leaues come forth of euery ioint on euery side of the stalke one, like vnto wings, long, narrow and sharpe pointed. The Cane it selfe, or stalke, is not hollow as the other Canes or Reedes are ; but full, and stuffed with a spungious substance in taste exceeding sweete : the roote is great and long, creeping along within the vpper crust of the earth, which is likewise sweete and pleasant, but lesse hard or wooddie then other Canes or Reedes : from the which there doth shoote forth manie yoong sciences, which are cut away from the maine or mother plant, bicause they should not drawe away the nourishment from the old stocke, and so get vnto themselues a little moisture, or else some substance not much woorth, and cause the stocke to be barren, and themselues little the better, which shootes do serue for plants to set abroad, for encrease.

* *The*

Harundo Saccharina.
Sugar Reede.



* *The place.*

The sugar Cane groweth in many parts of Europe at this day, as Spaine, Portugale, Oibia and in Prouence. It groweth also in Barbarie, generally almost euery where in the Canarie Ilands, and in those of Madera, in the east & west Indies, and manie other places. My selfe did plant some shootes thereof in my garden, and some in Flaunders did the like: but the coldnes of our Clymate made an end of mine, and I thinke the Flemmings will haue the like profit of their labour.

* *The time.*

This Cane is planted at any time of the yeere in those hot countries where it doth naturally growe, by reason they feare no frostes to hurt the young shootes at their first planting.

* *The names.*

The Latines haue called this plant *Arundo Saccharina*, with this additament *Indica*: bicause it was first known, or brought from India. Of some it is called *Calamus Saccharatus*: in English Sugar Cane: in Dutch *Supicherriedt*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The Sugar or iuice of this Reede is of a temperate qualitie: it drieth and clenseth the stomacke, maketh smooth the roughnesse of the breast and lungs, cleareth the voice, and putteth away hoarshnes, the cough, and all sowrenes and bitternes, as *Isaac* saith in *Dictis*.

* *The vse.*

Of the iuice of this Reede is made the most pleasant and profitable sweete, called Sugar, whereof is made infinite confections, confectures, sirupes, and such like, as also preserving and conseruing of sundrie fruits, herbes and flowres; as Roses, Violets, Rosemary, flowres, and such like, which still retaine with them the name of Sugar, as Sugar Roset, Sugar Violet, &c. The which to write of would require a peculiar volume, and not pertinent vnto this historie, for that it is not my purpose to make of my booke a confectionarie, a Sugar bakers furnace, a gentlewomans preserving pan, nor yet an apothecaries shop or dispensatorie, but onely to touch the chiefest matter that I purposed to handle in the beginning; that is, the nature, properties, and descriptions of plants. Notwithstanding I thinke it not amisse to shewe vnto you the ordering of these Reedes when they be new gathered, as I receiued it from the mouth of an Indian my seruant, he saith: They do cut them in small peeces, & put them into a trough made of one whole tree, wherein they put a great stone in maner of a milstone, whereunto they tie a horse, busle, or some other beast which draweth it round: in which trough, they put those peeces of Canes, and so crush and grinde them, as we do the barks of trees for Tanners, or apples for Cyder. But in some places they vse a great wheele, wherein slaues do tread and walke, as dogs do in turning the spit: and some others do feede as it were the bottome of the said wheele, wherein are some sharpe or hard things, which do cut and crush the Canes into powder. And some likewise haue found the inuention to turne the wheele with water workes, as we do our iron mills. The Canes being thus brought into dust or powder, they do put them into great cauldrons with a little water, where they boile vntill there be no more sweetenes left in the crushed reede. Then do they straine them through mats and such like things, and put the liquor to boile againe vnto the consistence of honie, which being cold, is like vnto sand both in shewe and handling, but somewhat softer: and so afterward it is caried into all parts of Europe, where it is by the Sugar bakers artificially purged and refined to that whitenes, as we see.

Of the flowering Reede. Chap. 26.

Harundo florida.
Flowering Reede.

* The description.



Flourishing Reede hath a thick and fat stalke, of fower or five foote high, great below neere the ground, and smaller toward the top, taper wise: whereupon do grow very faire brode leaues, full of ribs or sinewes like vnto Plantaine, in shape resembling the leaues of white Hellebor, or the great Gentian, but much broder and larger etier way. At the top of which stalks do grow fantastike flowers, of a greene or herbie colour; which being faded, there followe round, rough, and prickly knobs, like those of *Sparganium* or Water burre, of a browne colour, and from the middle of those knobs three small leaues. The seede contained in those knobs is exceeding black, of a perfect roundnes, of the bignes of the smallest pease. The roote is thicke, knobby and tuberous, with certaine small threds fixed thereto.

* The place.

It groweth in Italie, in the garden of Padua, and many other places of those hot regions. My selfe haue planted it in my garden diuers times, but it neuer came to flowering or seeding, for that it is very impatient to endure the iniurie of our colde climate.

* The time.

It must bee set or sown in the beginning of Aprill, in a pot with fine earth, or in a bed made

of horse dung, and some earth strawed thereon, in such manner as Cucumbers and muske Melons are.

* The names.

The name *Arundo Indica* is diuersly attributed to sundrie of the reedes, but principally vnto this: called of *L'Obelius Cannacorus*: of others *Arundo florida*, and *Harundo florida*: in English the Flowering Reede.

* The nature and vertues.

There is not any thing set downe as touching the temperature and vertues of this Flourishing reede, either of the ancients, or of the new or later writers.

Of Paper Reede. Chap. 27.

* The description.

Paper Reede hath many large flaggie leaues, rough in handling, and likewise tough, rising immediately from a tuft of rootes compact of many strings, among the which shooteth vp naked stalks, square and rough: at the top whereof doth stand a tuft or bundle of chaffie threds set in comly order, resembling a tuft of flowers, but barren and void of seede.

Papyrus

Papyrus Nilotica.
Paper Reece.



* *The place.*

This kinde of reede doth growe in the borders of riuers about Babylon, neere the citie Alcaire, in the borders of the riuier Nilus, and such other places of those countries.

* *The time.*

The time of springing and flourishing, answereth that of the common reede.

* *The names.*

This kinde of reede, which I haue englished Paper reede, or Paper plant, is the same, (as I do reade,) that paper was made of in Egypt, before the inuention of paper made of linnen clouts, was found out. It is thought by men of great learning and vnderstanding in the Scriptures, and set downe by them for truth, that this plant is the same reede mentioned in the second chapter of *Exodus*: whereof was made that basket or cradle, which was dawbed within and without with slime of that country, called *Bitumen Iudaicum*, wherein *Moses* was put being committed to the water, when *Pharaoh* gaue commandement that all the male children of the Hebrues should be drowned.

* *The nature, vertues and vse.*

The rootes of Paper reede doth nourish: as may appeere by the people of Egypt, which doe vse to chew them in their mouthes, and swallow down the iuice: finding therein great delight and comfort.

The ashes burned, assuage and consume hard apostumes, tumors and corrasie vlcers in any part of the bodie, but chiefly in the mouth.

The burnt paper made heerof doth performe those effects more forcibly.

The stalks heerof haue a singular vse and priuilege in opening the chanell or hollow passages of the Fistula, being put therein: for they do swel, as doth the pith of Elder, or a tent made of a sponge.

The people about Nilus do vse to burne the leaues and stalks, but especially the rootes.


The frailes wherein they put raisons and figs, are sometimes made heerof: but generally with the herbe *Spartum*, described in the next chapter.

Of Mat Weede. Chap. 28.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers kindes of Mat Weedes, as shall be declared in their seuerall descriptions.

* *The description.*

1  He herbe *Spartum*, as *Pliny* saith, groweth of it selfe, and sendeth forth from the roote a multitude of slender rushie leaues, of a cubit high or higher, tough and pliable, of a hoarie colour, which in time draw narrow together, making the flat leafe to become round, as is the rush. The stub or stalke thereof beareth at the top certaine feather-like tufts comming forth of a sheath or huske, among the which chaffie husks is contained the seede, long and chaffie. The roote consisteth of many strings, folding one within another, by meanes whereof it commeth to the forme of a turfe or haddocke.

2 The second likewise *Plinie* describeth to haue a long stalke, not vnlke to reede, but lesse: whereupon do grow many grassie leaues, rough and pliant, hard in handling as are the rushes. A spokie chaffie tuft groweth at the top of the stalke, comming forth of a hood or finewie sheath, such as incloseth the flowers of Onions, leekes, Narcissus, and such like before they come to flowring, with seede and rootes like the precedent.

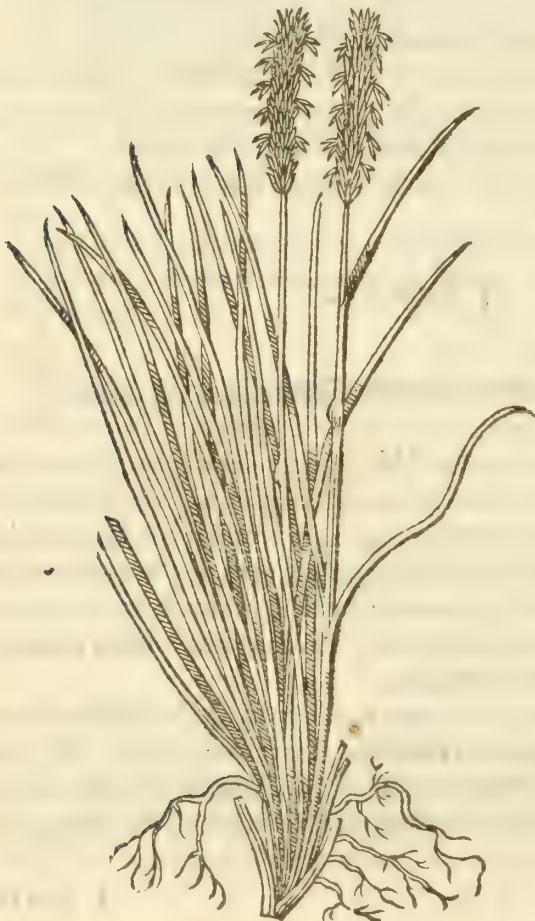
1 *Spartum Plinij Clusio.*
Plinies Mat Weede.



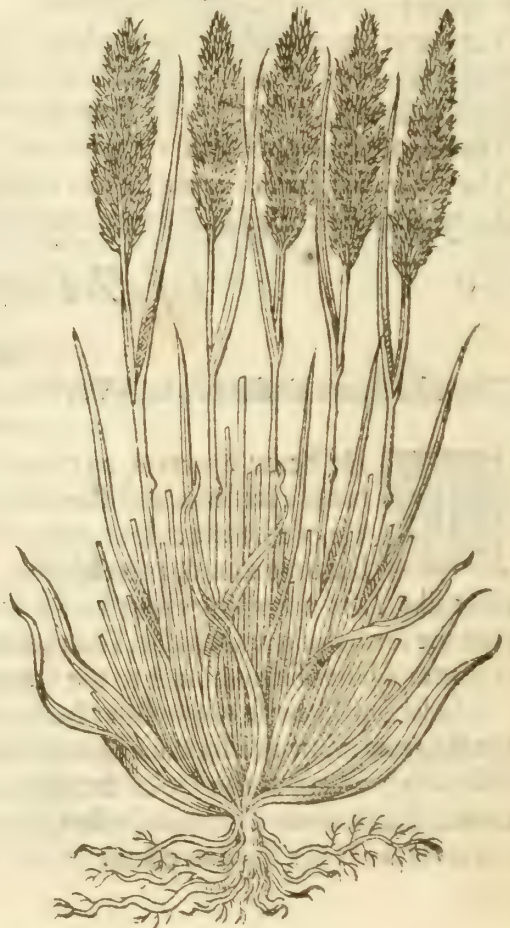
2 *Spartum alterum Plinij.*
Hooded Mat Weede.



3 *Spartum Anglicanum.*
English Mat Weede.



4 *Spartum Anglicanum alterum.*
Small English Mat Weede.



3 English Mat weede hath a rushie roote, deeply creeping and growing in heapes of sand and grauell, from the which arise stiffe and sharpe pointed leaues, a foote and a halfe long. The stalke groweth to the height of a cubite, whereupon doth grow a woollie spike like vnto spike grasse, wherein is contained a chaffie seede. Of this plant neither sheepe nor any other cattle will taste or eate.

4 The other English Mat weede is like vnto the former, sauing that the rootes of this are long, not vnlike to dogs grasse, but do not thrust deepe into the ground as the former do, but creepe onely vnder the vpper crust of the earth: the tuft or eare is greater, resembling the Foxetaile grasse.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Mat weede do grow in Italy and Spaine, and other countries adioyning; likewise in many places of England neere vnto the sea side, especially in the west parts: about Norfolke also and Suffolke in great plentie.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the other reedes.

* *The names.*

Mat weede is called in Latin *Spartum*, although there be another *Spartum*, which is a kind of Spanish broome: and to make a difference of them, this is called *Spartum herba*, and that other *Spartum frutex*. In Prouence in Fraunce they call it *Olpho*: in Spanish *Albardin*: in English Mat weede.

* *The nature, vertues and vse.*

These kinds of grasse or rather rushie reede, haue no vse in phisick, but serue for to make mats and hangings for chambers, frailes, baskets, and such like. The people of the countries where they grow, do make beds of them, strawe their houses and chambers in steede of rushes, for which vse they do excell, as my selfe haue seene in the worshipfull Master Cooke his house in Holborne, which is vsually strowed therewith in winter.

They do likewise in sundry places of the Ilands of Madera, Canaria, Saint Thomas, and other of the Ilands in the tract vnto the west Indies, make of them their bootes, shooes, herdmens cotes, fires and lights. It is very hurtfull for cattell, as is that of Sheeregrasse.

Of Camels haie. Chap. 29.

1 *Scænanthum.*
Camels Hay.



2 *Scænanthum adulterinum.*
Bastard Camels Hay.



* *The description.*

1 **C** Amels haie hath leaues very like vnto Cyperus, his rootes are many, in quantitie meane, full of small haire or threds, proceeding from the bigger roote deeply growing in the ground, hauing diuers long stalks like Cyperus grasse, set with some smaller leaues, euen vnto the top: where do grow many small chaffie tufts or pannicles like vnto those of the wilde Otes, of a reasonable good smell and sauour when they are broken, of the sauour of the Rose, with a certaine biting and nipping of the toong.

2 The bastard Camels haie hath long crambling rootes, creeping vnder the vpper face of the earth in maner of the Couch grasse: the stalkes are like to Cyperus, set with long wheaten leaues, at euery knot one, and toward the ground mo, by equall distances: the spikie eare or crest is chaffie, not vnlike to the Foxetaile grasse, but longer and bigger, somewhat resembling barley, without smell.

* *The place.*

They grow in Africa, Nabathæa, and Arabia, they are strangers in these northerne regions.

* *The time.*

Their time answereth the other reedes and flags.

* *The names.*

Camels haie is called in Greeke *ῥίζα ἀραβικὴ*: in Latin *Iuncus odoratus*, and *Scænanthum*, in shops *Squinanthum*, that is, *Flos Iunci*: in French *Pasteur de Chammeau*: in English Camels haie, and Squinant.

* *The nature.*

They do heate moderately, and are astringent.

* *The vertues.*

- A Camels haie prouoketh vrine, mooueth the tearmes, and breaketh winde about the stomacke.
 B It causeth aking and heauines of the head: *Galen* yeeldeth this reason thereof, bicause it heateth moderately and bindeth with tenuitie of parts.
 C According to *Dioscorides* his iudgement, it dissolueth knottie and hard lumps in any part of the bodie.
 D The flowers or chaffie tufts are profitable in drinke, for them that pisse blood any waies: it is giuen in medicines, that are ministred to cure the pains and griefes of the guts, stomacke, lungs, liuer, and raines; the fulnes, lothsomnes, and other defects of the stomacke; the dropsie, convulsions or shrinking of sinewes.
 E The same boiled in wine helpeth the inflammation of the marrix, if the woman do sit ouer the fume thereof, and bath hir selfe often with it also.

Of Burre Reede. Chap. 30.

* *The description.*

1 **T** He first of these plants hath long narrow leaues, which are double edged, or sharpe on both sides, with a sharpe crest on the back side, in such manner raised vp, that it seemeth to be triangled or three square. The stalks grow among the leaues, and are two or three foote long, being diuided into many branches, garnished with many prickly husks or knops, of the bignes of a nut. The roote is full of hairie strings.

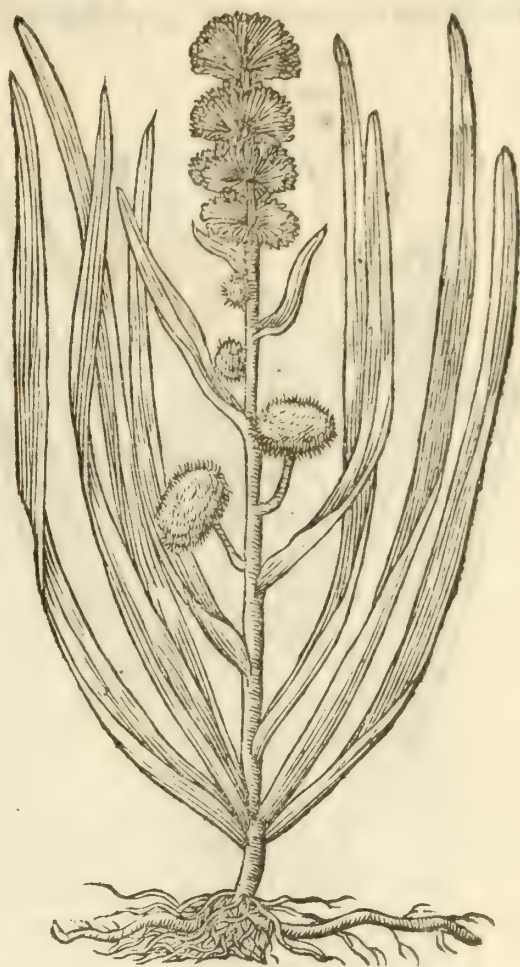
2 The great Water Burre differeth not in anything from the first kinde in rootes or leaues, saue that the first hath his leaues rising immediately from the tuft or knop of the roote: but this kinde hath a long stalke comming from the roote, whereupon (a little aboue the earth) the leaues shoote out round about the stalke successiuelly, some leaues still growing aboue others, euen to the top of the stalke, and from the top thereof downwards by certaine distances. It is garnished with many round wharles or rough coronets, hauing here and there among the said wharles one single short leafe, of a pale greene colour.

1 *Sparganium*

1 *Sparganium*.
Burre Reede.



2 *Sparganium latifolium*.
Great Water Burre.



* *The place.*

Both these kinds are very common throughout England, and do growe in moist meadows, and neere vnto water courses. They plentifully grow in the fennie grounds of Lincolnshire, and such like places, in the ditches about Saint George his fields, and in the ditch right against the place of execution, at the end of Southwarke neere London, called Saint Thomas Waterings.

* *The time.*

They bring forth their burrie bullets, or seedie knots in August.

* *The names.*

These plants of some are called *Sparganium*. *Theophrastus* in his fourth booke and eighteenth chapter calleth them *Butomus*: of some *Platanaria*. Master *Lyte* hath called them Reede Mace, which name is not very proper in mine opinion: I rather call them Burre Reede. In the Arabian tooing they are called *Sa farhe Bamon*: in Italian *Sparganio*: of *Dodonæus* *Carex*.

* *The nature.*

They are cold and drie of complexion.

* *The vertues.*

Some write, that the knops or rough burres of these plants boiled in wine, are good against the A bitings of venomous beasts, if either they be drunke, or the wound washed therewith,

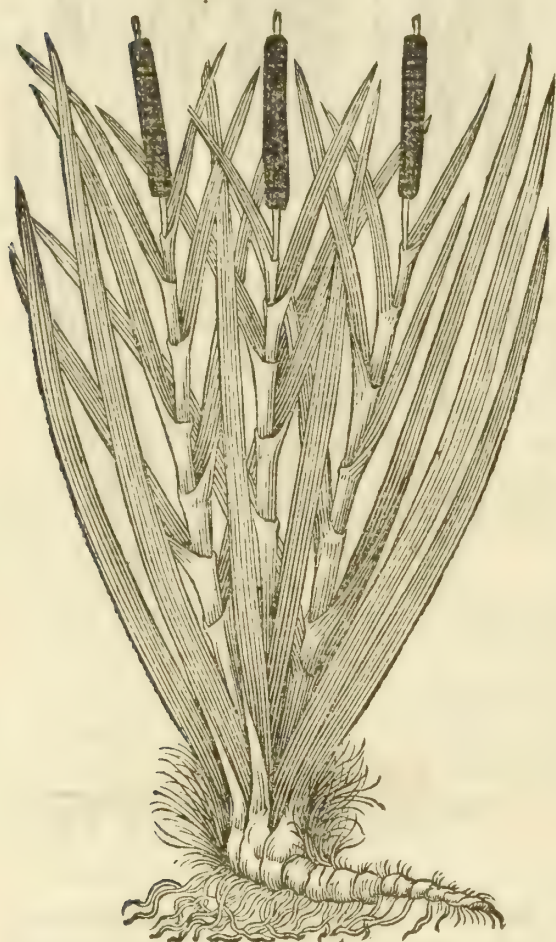
Of Cats taile. Chap. 31.

* *The description.*

Cats taile hath long, rough, thicke and flaggie leaues, full of a spongiouse matter, like marrow, among which leaues, groweth vp a long smooth naked stalke, without knot or ioint, fashioned like a speare, of a firme or solide substance, hauing at the top a browne knop or eare, soft,

soft, thicke and smooth, seeming to be nothing else but a deale of flocks thicke set and thrust together, which being ripe turneth into a downe, and is caried away with the winde. The rootes be hard, thicke and white, full of strings, and good to burne, where there is plentie thereof to be had.

Typha.
Cats taile.



✱ *The place.*

It groweth in pooles, and such like standing waters, and sometimes in running streames.

I have found a smaller kinde heerof growing in the ditches and marshie grounds in the Isle of Sheppey, going from Sherland house to Feversham.

✱ *The time.*

They flower and beate their mace or torch, in July and August.

✱ *The names.*

They are called in Greeke *πύρα*; in Latine *Typha*: of some *Cestrum Morionis*: in French *Marteau*, *Masses*: in Dutch *Lischdoden*, and *Donsen*: in Italian *Mazza sorda*: in Spanish *Behordo*, and *Junco amacorodaco*: in English Cats taile, and Reede mace. Of this Cats taile *Aristophanes* maketh mention in his Dialog of Frogs, where he bringeth them forth one talking with another, being very glad that they had spent the whole day in skipping & leaping *inter Cyperum* and *Phleum*, among Galingale and Cats taile. *Quid* seemeth to name this plant *Scirpus*, for he termeth the mats made of the leaues, Cats taile mats, as in his sixt booke *Fastorum*,

*At Dominus, discedite, ait, plaustrorum morantes
Sustulit, in plaustro scirpea matta fuit.*

✱ *The nature.*

It is cold and drie of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

- A The soft downe stamped with swines grease well washed, healeth burnings or scaldings with fire or water.
- B Some practitioners by their experience haue found, that the downe of the Cats taile beaten with the leaues of Betonie, the rootes of Gladiole, and the leaues of *Hippoglosson* into powder, and mixed with the yelks of eggs hard soddon, and so eaten, is accounted a most perfect medicine, against the disease in children called in Greeke *Εντεροκολίτις*, which is, when the gut called *Intestinum cecum*, is fallen into the cods. This medicine must be ministred every day fasting for the space of thirtie daies, the quantitie whereof to be ministred at one time is *℞*. This being vsed, as before is specified, doth not onely helpe children and striplings, but grown men also, if in time of their cure, they vse conuenient ligature or trussings, and fit confounding plaisters vpon the greued place, according to art appointed for that purpose in chirurgerie.
- C This downe in some places of the Ile of Ely, and the lowe countries adioining thereto, is gathered and well sold, to make mattresses of, for plowmen and poore people.
- D It hath been also often proued, to heale kibed or humbled heeles (as they are termed) being applied to them, either before or after the skin is broken.

Of Stitchwoort. Chap. 32.

- 1 **S** Titchwoort, or (as *Ruellius* termeth it) *Holosteum*, is of two kindes, and hath round tender stalks, full of ioints, leaning toward the ground. At every ioint grow two leaues one against another. The flowers be white, compact of many small leaues, set in the maner of a star.

2 The

2 The second is like the former in shape of leaues and flowers, which are set in forme of a star, but the leaues are orderly placed, and in good proportion by couples two together, being of a whitish colour, declining to crimson: when the flowers be vaded, then followe the feedes, which are inclosed in round bullets like the seede of flaxe.

1 *Gramen Leucanthemum.*
Stitchwoort.



2 *Gramen Leucanthemum alterum.*
Small Stitchwoort.



* *The place.*

They growe in the borders of fields vpon bank sides and hedges, almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flourish all the sommer, especially in May and Iune.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call this plant *δακτυλον*: in Latine *Totaossea*: in English All-bonie: whereof I see no reason, except it be by the figure *Antonomia*, as when we say in English, He is an honest man, our meaning is, that he is a knaue. For vndoubtedly this is a tender herbe, lightly braied or pound, hauing no such bonie or tough substance in him, according to the signification of his Greeke name. Wherefore I take it to be so called by contraries: commonly in English Stitchwoort.

* *The nature.*

The seede of Stitchwoort, as *Galen* writeth, is sharpe or biting to him that tasteth it: and to him that vseth it, very like to Mill.

* *The vertues.*

They are woont to drinke it in wine with the powder of Acornes, against the paine in the side, A stitches, and such like.

Diuers report, saith *Dioscorides*, that the seede of Stitchwoort being drunke, causeth a woman B to bring forth a man childe, if after the purgation of hir sicknes before she conceiue, she do drinke it fasting thrise in a day, halfe a dram at a time, in three ounces of water many daies together.

Of Spiderwoort. Chap. 33.

1 *Phalangium ramosum*. Branched Spiderwoort.2 *Phalangium non ramosum*.
Vnbranched Spiderwoort.3 *Phalangium Cretæ*. Candy Spiderwoort.

* The description.

1 **T**He obscure description which *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* haue set down for *Phalangium*, hath bred much contention among writers, some affirming that *Phalangium* is *Plinies Moly*, in which error *Dodonæus* persisteth. This plant *Phalangium*, hath leaues much like Couch grasse, but they are somewhat thicker and fatter, and of a more whitish Greene colour. The stalks grow to the height of a cubit. The top of the stalke is beset with small branches, garnished with many little white flowers, compact of fixe little leaues. The threds or thrums in the middle are whitish, mixed with a fair yellow, which being fallen, there followe blacke feedes, inclosed in small round knobs, which be three cornered. The rootes are many, tough, and white of colour.

2 The second is like the first, but that his stalke is not branched as the first, and flowreth not in a moneth after.

3 The third kinde of Spiderwoort, which *Carolus Clusius* nameth *Asphodelus minor*, hath a roote of many threddie strings, from the which immediately rise vp grassie leaues, narrow and sharpe pointed:



pointed: among the which come foorth diuers naked straight stalks, garnished on euery side with faire star-like flowers from the middle to the top, of colour reddish, with certaine chiues or threds in them. The feede followeth inclosed in small crested knobs, like vnto the kindes of Asphodils.

* *The place.*

All these kindes growe in my garden: but not wilde in England.

* *The time.*

- 1 The first flowreth in the beginning of Iune.
- 2 The second flourisheth in the end of Iuly, and his feede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The first is called of the Latines and late herbarists, *Phalangium*, bicause of his vertues against the biting of the spider *Phalan*: in English it is called Spiderwoort: and surely it may well be so called for this cause likewise; The leaues being growen to their greatnes, stand vpon the ground with long legs, and the knees bowing vp like the spiders legs when he creepeth: and the whole tuft in the middle resembling the bodie of the spider. *Cordus* calleth it *Lilliago*.

* *The nature.*

Galen saith, all the kindes are of a drying qualitie, by reason of their tenuitie of parts.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides saith, that the leaues, feede and flowers, or any of them drunke in wine, preuaileth A against the bitings of scorpions, and against the stinging and biting of the spider called *Phalan*, and all other venomous beasts.

The rootes tunned vp in new ale, and drunke for a moneth together, expelleth poison, yea al- B though it had vniuersally spread it selfe through the bodie.

Of the Flower de-luce. Chap. 34.

* *The kindes.*



Here be many kinds of Iris, or Flower de-luce, whereof some are tall and great, some little, small and lowe, some smell exceeding sweete in the roote, some haue not anie smell at all: some flowers are sweete in smell, and some without: some of one colour, some of many colours mixed: vertues attributed to some, others not remembered: some haue tuberous or knobbie rootes, others Bulbus or Onion rootes: some haue leaues like flags, others like grasse or rushes.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He common Flower de-luce hath long and large flaggie leaues, like the blade of a sworde, with two edges, amongst which spring vp smooth and plaine stalkes, two foote long, bearing flowers toward the top, compact of fixe leaues ioined together, whereof three that stande vp right are bent inward one toward another, and in those leaues that hang downwarde, there are certaine rough or hairie welts, growing or rising from the neather part of the leafe vpward, almost of a yellow colour. The rootes be thicke, long and knobby, with many hairie threds hanging thereat.

2 The water Flower de-luce or water flag, or bastard *Acorus*, is like vnto the garden Flower de-luce in rootes, leaues and stalks, but the leaues are much longer, somtimes of the height of fower cubits, and altogether narrower: the flower is of a perfect yellow colour, and the roote knobbie like the other, but being cut, it seemeth to be of the colour of raw flesh.

1 *Iris vulgaris.*
Flower de-luce.



2 *Iris palustris lutea.*
Water flags, or Flower de-luce.



* *The place.*

The water Flower de-luce or yellow flag, prospereth well in moist meadows, and in the borders and brinkes of riuers, ponds, and standing lakes. And although it be a water plant of nature, yet being planted in gardens, it prospereth well.

* *The time.*

These flower in May and Iune, bringing forth their square cods, full of large yellowish flat seeds, ioined or piled together like little cheeses.

* *The names.*

Flower de-luce is called in Greeke *Iris*: *Atheneus* and *Theophrastus* do reade *Iris*: as though they should say, *Consecratrix*, by which name it is also called of the Latins, *Radix marica*: or rather *Radix Naronica*, of the riuer Naron, by which the best and greatest store do growe: whereupon *Nicander* in his Treacles commendeth it thus,

Iridem quam aluit Drilon & Naronis ripa.

Which may thus be Englished.

Iris, which *Drilon* water feedes,

And *Narons* bancke with other weedes.

The Italians *Siglio azzurro*: in Spanish *Lilio Cardeno*: in French *Flambe*: the Germanes *Silgen*, *Schwertel*: in Dutch *Lisch*.

The second is called in Latine, *Iris palustris lutea*, *Pseudoasorus*, and *Acorus Palustris*: in English, Water flags, bastard Flower de-luce, or water Flower de-luce.

* *The nature.*

The rootes of the Flower de-luce being as yet fresh and greene, and full of iuice, are hot almost in the fourth degree. The dried rootes are hot and drie in the thirde degree, burning the throate and mouth of such as taste thereof.

2 The bastard Flower de-luce, his roote is colde and drie in the third degree, and of an astringent or binding facultie.

* *The vertues.*

The roote of the common Flower de-luce cleane washed and stamped, with a few drops of rose A water, and laide plaister wise vpon the face of man or woman, doth in two daies at the most, take away the blacknes or blewnes of any stroke or bruise: so that if the skin of the same woman, or anie other person, be very tender and delicate; it shall be needfull that yee laie a peece of silke, findall, or a peece of fine laune betweene the plaister and the skin: for otherwise in such tender bodies, it often causeth heate and inflammation.

The iuice of the same doth not onely mightily and vehemently drawe foorth choler, but most B especially waterish humours, and is a special and singular purgation for them that haue the dropfie, if it be drunke in whaie or some other liquor, that may somewhat temper and alaie his heate.

The drie rootes attenuate or make thin thicke and tough humors, which are hardly and with dif- C ficultie purged away.

They are good in a loche or licking medicine for shortnes of breath, an old cough, and all infir- D mities of the chest, which rise heereupon.

They remedie those that haue euill spleenes, and those that are troubled with convulsions or E cramps, biting of serpents, and the running of the raines, being drunke with vineger, as saith *Dioscorides*; and drunke with wine, it bringeth downe the monthly course of women.

The decoction is good in womens bathes, for it mollifieth and openeth the matrix. F

Being boiled very soft, and laid to plaisterwise, mollifieth or softeneth the kings euill, and old hard G swellings.

Of Flower de-luce of Florence. Chap. 35.

1 *Iris Florentina.*

Flower de-luce of Florence.



2 *Iris alba.*

White Flower de-luce.



* The description.

1 **T**He Fower de-luce of Florence, whose rootes in shops and generally euery where, are called *Ireos*, or *Orice*, (whereof sweete waters, sweete powders, and such like are made,) is altogether like vnto the common Flower de-luce, sauing that the flowers of this *Ireos* is of a white colour, and the rootes exceeding sweete of smell, and the other of no smell at all.

2 The white Flower de-luce is like vnto the Florentine Flower de-luce in rootes, flaggie leaues and stalkes, but they differ in that, that this *Iris* hath his flower of a bleake white colour, declining to yellownes, and the rootes haue not any smell at all; but the other is very sweete, as we haue said.

3 *Iris Dalmatica maior.*

Great Flower de-luce of Dalmatia.

4 *Iris Dalmatica minor.*

Small Dalmatica Iris.



* The description.

3 The great Flower de-luce of Dalmatia, hath leaues much broader, thicker and more closely compact together then any of the other, and set in order like wings, or the fins of a whale fish, Greene toward the top, and of a shining purple colour toward the bottome, euen to the ground: among which riseth vp a staik of fower foote high, as my selfe did measure oft in my garden: whereupon doth grow faire large flowers, of a light blew, or (as we terme it) a watchet colour. The flowers do smell exceeding sweete, much like the Orange flower. The feedes are contained in square cods, wherein are packt together many such flat feedes like the former. The roote hath no smell at all.

4 The small Flower de-luce of Dalmatia is in shew like to the precedent, but rather resembling *Iris Bisflora*, being both of one stature, small and dwarfe plants in respect of the greater. The flowers be of a more blew colour. They flower likewise in May as the others do, but beware that yee neuer cast any cold water vpon them presently taken out of a well: for their tendernes is such that they will wither immediately, and rot away, as I my selfe haue prooued: but those which I left at the same time vnwatted, liue and prosper to this day.

5 *Iris Biflora.*

Twice flowering Flower de-luce.



6 *Iris Violacea.*

Violet Flower de-luce.



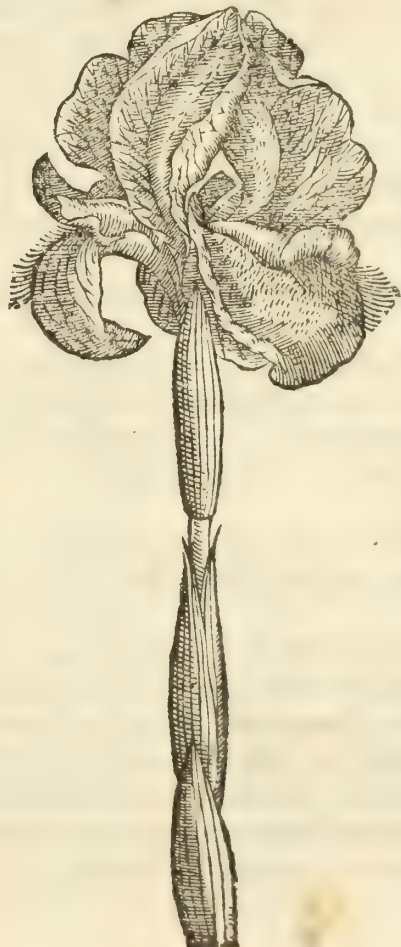
7 *Iris Pannonica.*

Portingale Flower de-luce.



8 *Iris Camerarij.*

Germane Flower de-luce.



* *The description.*

5 This kinde of Flower de-luce came first from Portingale to vs. It bringeth forth in the spring time flowers of a purple or violet colour, smelling like a violet, with a white hairie welt downe the middle. The roote is thicke and short, stubborne or harde to breake. In leaues and shew it is like to the lesser Flower de-luce of Dalmatia, but the leaues be more spread abroad, and it commonly hath but one flower vpon one stalke, which in Autumne flowreth againe, and bringeth forth the like flowers, for which cause it was called *Iris biflora*.

6 *Iris violacea* is like vnto the former, but much smaller, and the flower is of a more deepe violet colour.

* *The description.*

7 *Carolus Clusius*, that excellent and learned father of Herbarists, hath set forth in his pannonick Epitome the picture of this beautifull Flower de-luce, with great broad leaues, thicke and fat, of a purple colour neere vnto the ground, like the great Dalmatian Flower de-luce, which it doth verie well resemble. The roote is very sweete when it is drie, and striueth with the Florentine *Iris* in sweetnesses. The flower is of all the other most confusedly mixed with sundry colours, insomuch that my pen cannot set downe euery line or streake as it deserueth. The three leaues that stande vp right do claspe or embrace one another, and are of a yellow colour. The leaues that looke downwarde about the edges, are of a pale colour, the middle part of white, mixed with a line of purple, and hath many small purple lines stripped ouer the said white flower, euen to the brim of the pale coloured edge. It smelleth like the Hawthorne flowers, being lightly smelled vnto.

8 The Germaine Flower de-luce, which *Camerarius* hath set forth in his booke named *Hortus Medicus*, hath great thicke and knobby rootes: the stalke is thicke and full of iuice: the leaues be verie broad in respect of all the rest of Flower de-luces. The flower groweth at the top of the stalke, consisting of fixe great leaues, blew of colour, welted downe the middle, with white tending to yellowe, at the bottome next the stalke it is white of colour, with some yellownes fringed about the saide white, as also about the brims or edges, which setteth forth greatly his beautie, the which *Ioachimus Camerarius*, the sonne of old *Camerarius* of Noremberg, had sent him out of Hungarie, and did communicate one of the plants thereof vnto *Clusius*, whose figure he hath most liuely set forth with this description; differing somewhat from that, that *Ioachimus* himselfe did giue vnto me at his being in London. The leaues saith he, are very large, twise so broad as any of the others. The stalke is single and smooth, the flower groweth at the top of a most bright shining blew colour, the middle rib tending to whitenes, the three vpper leaues somewhat yellowish. The roote is likewise sweete as *Ireos*.

* *The place.*

These kinde of Flower de-luces do growe wilde in Dalmatia, Goritia and Piedmont; notwithstanding our London gardens are very well stored with euery one of them.

* *The time.*

Their time of flowring answereth the other Flower de-luces.

* *The names.*

The Dalmatian Flower de-luce is called in Greek of *Athenaus* & *Theophrastus* *Ireis*: it is named also *δευγνία*, of the Heauenly bowe, or Rainbow: vpon the same occasion *θαυμάσις*, or Admirable: for the Poets sometime do call the Rainbowe *θαυμάσιον*: in Latin *Iris*, and in English Flower de-luce. Their seuerall titles do sufficiently distinguish them, whereby they may be knowen one from another.

* *The nature.*

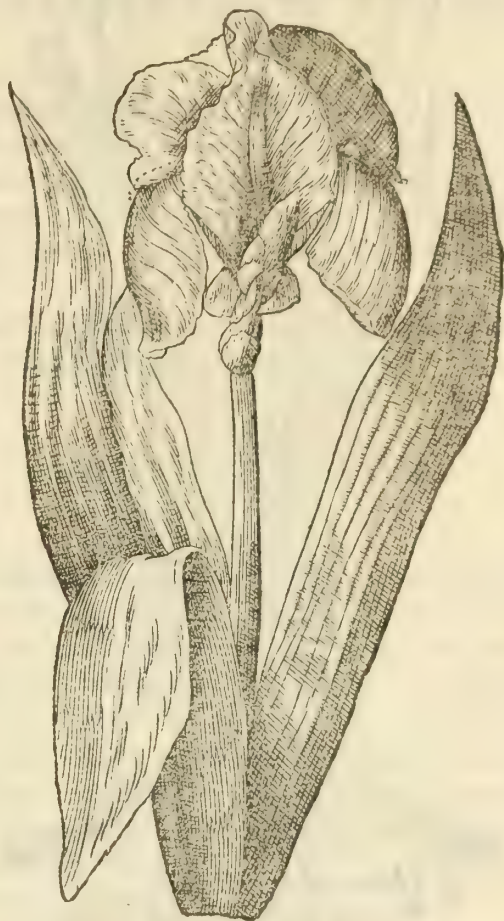
The nature of these Flower de-luces are answerable to those of the common kinde, that is to say, the drie rootes are hot and drie in the latter end of the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

A The iuice of these Flower de-luces doth not onely mightily and vehemently draw forth choler, but most especially watrish humors, and is a singular good purgation for them that haue the drop-sie, if it be drunke in sweete woort or whay.

B The same is good for them that haue euill spleenes, or that are troubled with cramps or convulsions, and for such as are bit with serpents. It profiteth also much those that haue the Gonorrhoe or running of the raines, being drunke with vineger as *Dioscorides* saith: and drunke with wine they bring downe the monethly termes.

Of variable Flower de-luce. Chap. 36.

1 *Iris lutea variegata*.
Variable Flower de-luce.2 *Iris Chalcedonica*.
Turkie Flower de-luce.

* The description.

1 **T**hat which is called the Flower de-luce of many colours, loseth his leaues in winter, and in the springe time recouereth them a newe. I am not able to expresse the sundry colours and the mixtures, contained in this flower. It is mixed with purple, yellowe, blacke, white, and a fringe or thrum downe the middle of the lower leaues, of a whitish yellow tipped or frized, and as it were a little raised vp: of a deepe purple colour neere the ground.

2 The second kind hath long and narrow leaues of a blackish Greene, like the stinking Gladdon, among which rise vp stalkes two foote long, bearing at the top of euery stalke one flower, compact of sixe great leaues. The three that stande vp right are confusedly and very strangely striped, mixed with white and a dusky blacke colour. The three leaues that hang downward are like a gaping hood, and are mixed in like maner; but the white is nothing so bright as of the other, and are as it were shadowed ouer with a darke purple colour, somewhat shining: so that according to my iudgement, the whole flower is of the colour of a Ginnie hen: a rare and beautiful flower to behold.

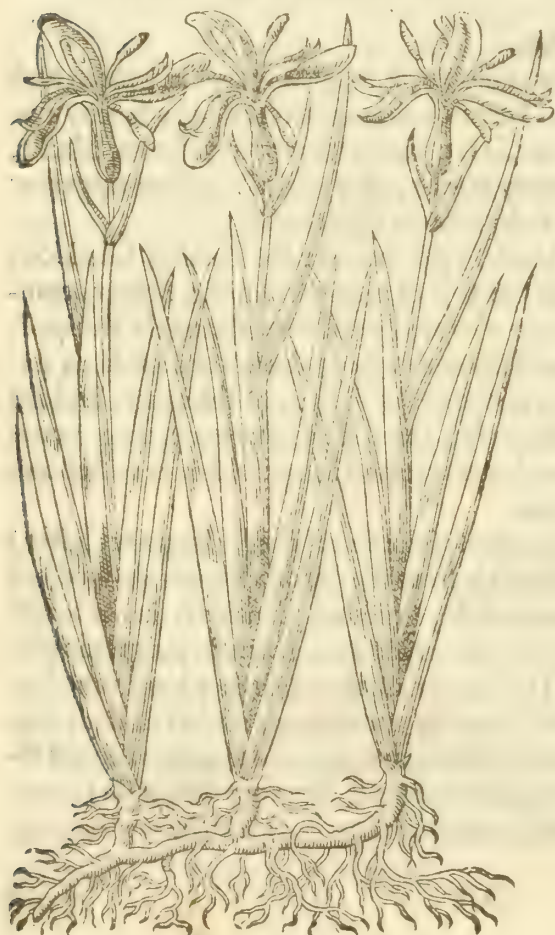
* The description.

3 The French Flower de-luce (whereof also there is another of the same kinde, altogether lesfer,) haue their rootes without any saueur. In shew they differ little from the garden Flower de-luce, but that these latter are altogether slenderer, and vnpleasant in taste, growing plentifully in the rough crags of the rocks vnder the Alpes, and neere vnto the sea. The which *Pena* found in the grassie grauelly grounds of the sea coastes neere to Montpellier. The learned doctor *Assatius* a long time supposed it to be *Medum Dioscorides*: *Matthiolus* deceiued himselfe and others, in that he said, that the roote of this plant hath the sent of the peach: but my selfe haue prooued it to be without saueur at all. It yeeldeth his flowers in Iune, which are of all the rest most like vnto the grassie Flower de-luce. The taste of his roote is hot, bitter, and with much tenuitie of parts, as hath beene found by phisicall prooffe.

- 3 *Iris sylvestris Bizantina.*
Wilde Bizantine Flower de-luce.



- 4 *Chamaeiris angustifolia.*
Narrow leaved Flower de-luce.



* *The description.*

4 Narrow leaved Flower de-luce hath an infinite number of grassie leaves, much like unto reede, among which rise vp many stalkes, much shorter than the leaues. On the endes of the same spring foorth two, sometimes three, right sweete & pleasant flowers, compact of nine leaues. Those three that hang downward, are greater than the rest, of a purple colour, striped with white and yellow: but those three small leaues that appeere next are of a purple colour without mixture: those three that stand vpright are of an horseflesh colour, tipped with purple, and vnder ech of these leaues appeere three small browne aglets, like the toong of a small bird.

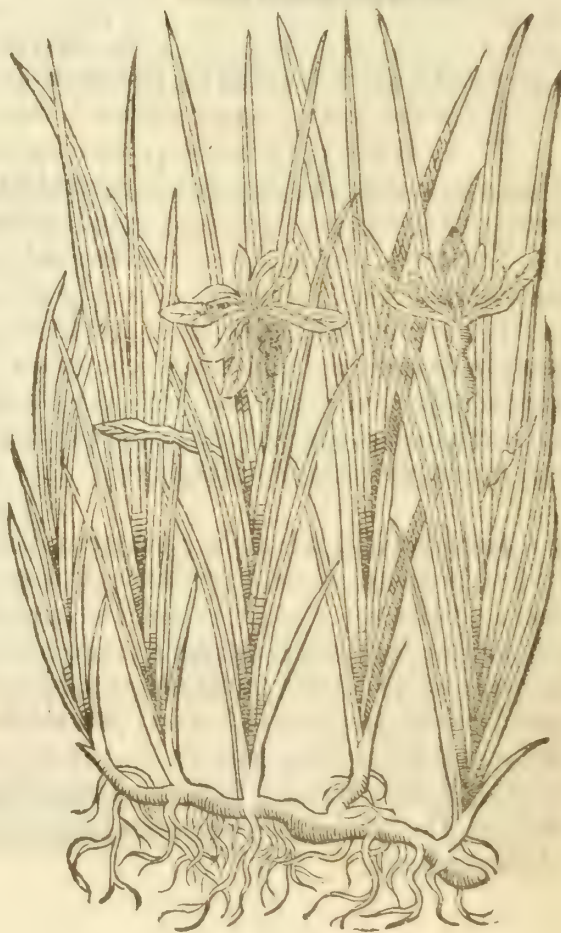
5 The small grassie Flower de-luce, differeth from the former in smalnes and thinnes of leaues, in other respects there is no difference.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in the gardens of London, amongst Herbarists and louers of plants.

The Turkie Flower de-luce came from Constantinople, and doth prosper well in my garden, being not planted in ouer wet ground.

- 5 *Chamaeiris tenuifolia.*
Grassie Flower de-luce.



* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of March to the end of May.

* *The names.*

The Turkie Flower de-luce is called in the Turkish toong *Alaia Sufiani*, with this additament from the Italians, *Fiore Belle pintaie*, supposed of *L'Obelius* to be *Medium* of *Dioscorides*: in English French Flower de-luce.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The faculties and temperature of these rare and beautifull flowers, are referred to the other A sorts of Flower de-luces, whereunto they do very well accord. There is an excellent oyle made of the Flowers and rootes of Flower de-luce, of ech a like quantitie, called *Oleum Irinum*, made after the same maner that oyle of Roses, Lilies, and such like be made: which oile profiteth much to strengthen the sinews and ioints, helpeth the crampe, proceeding of repletion, and the disease called in Greeke *Peripneumonia*.

The flowers of French Flower de-luce distilled with *Diatrion sandalon*, and Cinnamom, and the B water drunke, preuaileth greatly against the dropisie, as testifieth *Hollerius* and *Gesnerus*.

Of stinking Gladdon. Chap. 37.

I *Xyris*.

Stinking Gladdon.

* *The description.*

S Tinking Gladdon hath long narrow leaues like Iris, but smaller, of a darke greene colour; & being rubbed, of a stinking smell, verie lothsome. The stalks are many in number, & round toward the top, out of which do grow flowers like the Flower de-luce, of an ouerworne blewish colour, declining to grayish, or an ash colour. After the flowers be vaded, there commeth great husks or cods, wherein is contained a red berrie or feede, as big as a pease. The roote is long and threddie.

* *The place.*

Gladdon groweth in many gardens: I haue seene it wilde in many places, as in woods and shadowy places neere the sea.

* *The time.*

The stinking Gladdon flowreth in August: the feede whereof is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Stinking Gladdon is called in Latine *Spatula fetida*: among the apothecaries; it is called also *Xyris*: in English stinking Gladdon and Spurge-wort.

* *The nature.*

Gladdon is hot and dry in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

Such is the facultie of the rootes of all the Irides A before named, that in pownding them they prouoke sneefing, and purge the head: generally all the

kinds haue an heating and extenuating quality.

They are effectuall against the cough: they easily digest, and consume the grosse humors, which B are hardly concocted: they purge choler and tough flegme: they procure sleepe, and helpe the gripings within the bellie.

It helpeth the inuoluntarie effusion of naturall feede, as *Plinie* saith. If it be drunke in wine it C prouoketh the termes, and being put in bathes for women to sit ouer, it prouoketh the like effect most exquisitely. The roote put in maner of a pessarie, hastneth the birth. They couer with flesh,

bones that be bare, being vsed in plaisters. The rootes boiled soft, and vsed plaisterwise, soften all old hard tumors, and the swellings of the throte, called *Strumas*, that is, the Kings euill; and emplaistered with honie, it draweth out broken bones.

D The meale thereof, healeth all the rifts of the fundament, and the infirmities thereof, called *Condilomata*: and openeth the Hemorrhoides. The iuice sniffed or drawne vp into the nose, prouoketh sneezing, and draweth downe by the nose great store of filthie excrements, which would fall into other parts, by secret and hidden waies and conueiances of the channels.

E It profiteth being vsed in a pessarie, to prouoke the termes, and to cause abortion.

F It preuaileth much against all euill affections of the brest and lungs, being taken in a little sweete wine, with some Spiknard, or in the whaie of milke, with a little Masticke.

G The roote of *Xyris* or Gladdon, is of great force against wounds and fractures of the head, for it draweth out all thornes, stubs, pricks and arrow heads, without greefe: which qualitie it affecteth as *Galen* saith, by reason of his tenuitie of parts, and of his attracting, drying, and digesting facultie, which chiefly consisteth in the seede or fruite, which mightily prouoketh vrine.

H The roote giuen in wine, called in phisicke *Passum*, profiteth much against convulsions, ruptures, the paine of the huckle bones, the strangurie, and the fluxe of the bellie. Where note, that whereas it is said, that the potion aboue named staieth the fluxe of the bellie, hauing a purging qualitie: it must be vnderstood, that it worketh in that maner as *Rhabarbarum*, & *Asarum* do, in that they concoct and take away the cause of the laske, otherwise no doubt it mooueth vnto the stoole, as *Rheubarb*, *Asarum*, and the other Irides do. Heereof the countrey people of Sommersetshire haue good experience, who vse to drinke the decoction of this roote. Others do take the infusion thereof in ale and such like, wherewith they purge themselues, and that vnto very good purpose & effect.

I The seed therof mightily purgeth by vrine as *Galen* saith, & the cuntry people haue found it true.

Of Ginger. Chap. 38.

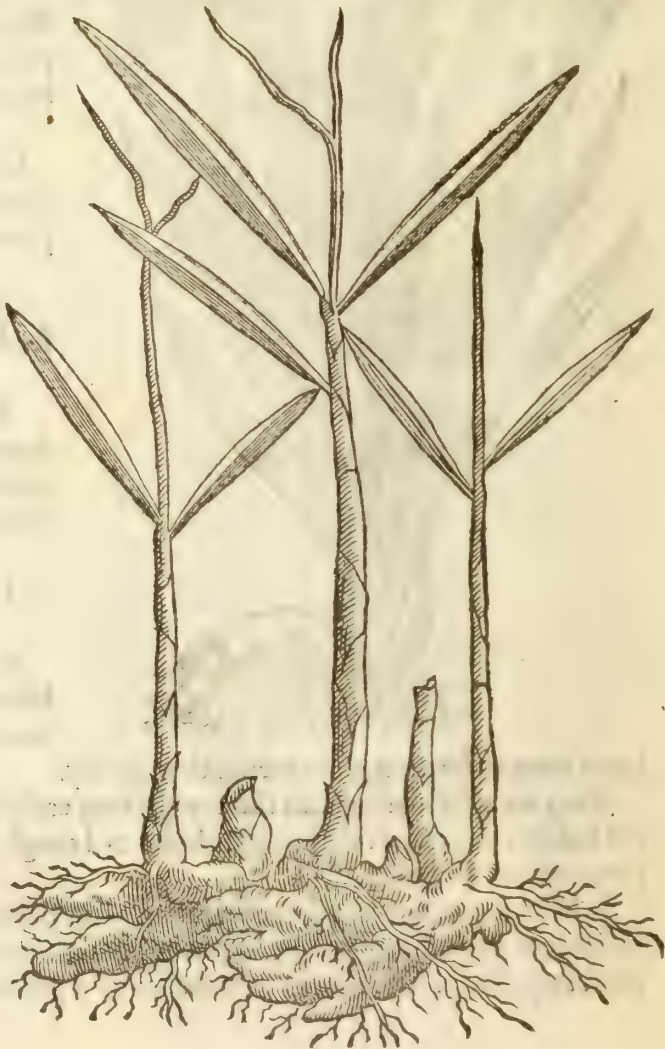
1 *Zinziberis fictum.*

The fained figure of Ginger.



2 *Zinziberis verior Icon.*

The true figure of Ginger.



* *The description.*

I Ginger is most impatient of the coldnes of these our northerne regions, as my selfe haue found by prooffe; for that there haue been brought vnto me at seuerall times sundry plants thereof, fresh, greene, and full of iuice, as well from the West Indies, as from Barbarie and other places, which haue sprouted and budded forth greene leaues in my garden in the heate of sommer; but as soone as it hath bin but touched with the first sharp blast of winter, it hath presently perished both blade and roots. The true forme or picture hath not before this time been set forth by any that hath written, but the world hath been deceiued by a counterfet figure, which the reuerent and learned herbarist *Mathias L'Obel*, did set forth in his obseruations. The forme whereof notwithstanding I haue heere expressed, with the true and vndoubted picture also, which I receiued from *L'Obelius* his owne hands at the impression heerof. The cause of whose former error, as also the meanes whereby he got the knowledge of the true Ginger, may appeere by his owne words sent vnto me in Latine, which I haue heere inserted. His words be these.

How hard and vncertaine it is, to describe in words the true proportion of plants, hauing no other guide than skilfull, but yet deceitfull formes of them, sent from friends or other meanes; they best do know, who haue deepliest waded in this sea of simples. About thirty yeeres past or more, an honest and expert Apothecarie *William Dries*, to satisfie my desire, sent me from Antwerpe to London the picture of Ginger, which he held to be truly and liuely drawen; I my selfe gaue him credit easily, because I was not ignorant, that there had been oft Ginger rootes brought greene, new, and full of iuice from the Indies to Antwerpe: and further, that the same had budded and growen in the said *Dries* garden. But not many yeeres after, I perceiued that picture which was sent me by my friend, not to haue been truly set forth, but before that time to haue been drawen by the old Germane *Botanicus*. Therefore not suffering this error any further to spread abroad, (which I discouered not many yeeres past at Flushing in Zeeland, in the garden of *William of Nassaw* Prince of Orange of famous memorie; through the meanes of a woorthie person, if my memorie deceiue me not, called *Vander Mill*, at what time he opened, and loosed his first yoong buds and shootes about the end of sommer, resembling in leaues, and stalks of a foote high, the yoong and tender shootes of the common reede called *Harundo vallatoria*;) I thought it conuenient to impart thus much vnto Master *John Gerard* an expert herbarist, and Master of happie successe in Surgerie, to the end he might let posteritie know thus much, in the painfull and long labored trauels which now he hath in hand, to the great good and benefit of his countrie. The plant it selfe brought me to Middleborough, and set in my garden, perished through the hardnes of the winter. Thus much haue I set downe, truly translated out of his owne words in Latine, though too fauourably by him done to the commendation of my meane skill.

* *The place.*

Ginger groweth in Spaine, Barbarie, in the Canarie Ilands, and the Acores. Our men which sacked Domingo in the Indies, digged it vp there in sundry places wilde.

* *The time.*

Ginger flourisheth in the hot time of sommer, and loseth his leaues in winter.

* *The names.*

Ginger is called in Latine *Zinziber*.

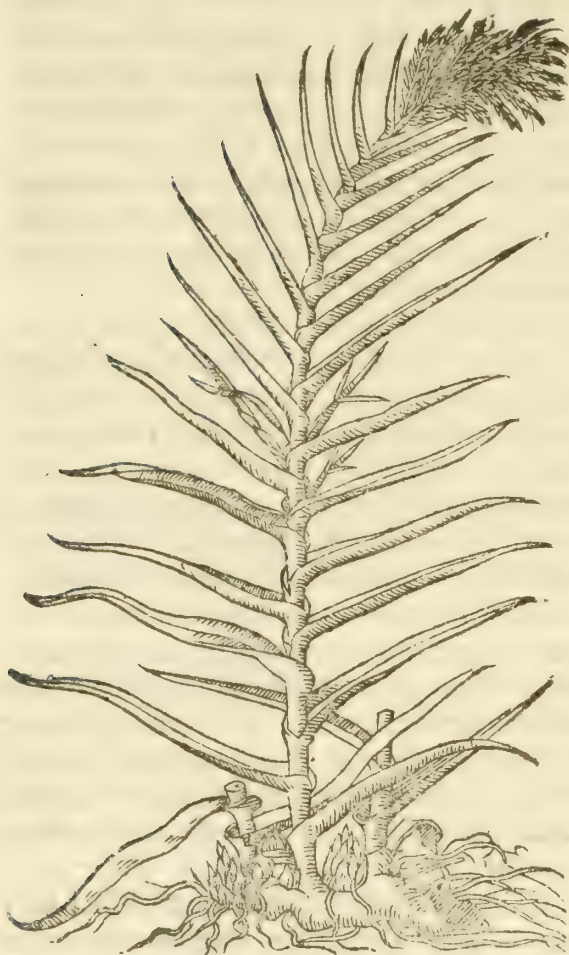
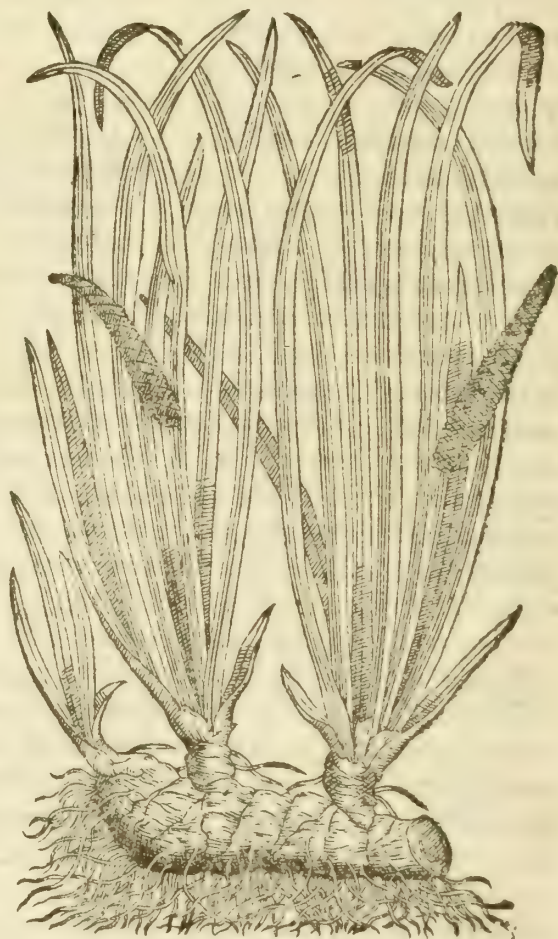
* *The nature.*

Ginger heateth and drieth in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

Ginger, as *Dioscorides* reporteth, is right good with meate in sauces, or otherwise in conditures: **A** for it is of an heating and digesting qualitie, it gently looseth the bellie, and is profitable for the stomacke, and effectually opposeth it selfe against all darknes of the sight, answering the qualities and effects of Pepper. It is to be considered, that greene candied or condited Ginger is hot and moist in qualitie, prouoking veneric: and being dried, it heateth and drieth in the third degree.

Of Aromaticall Reedes. Chap. 39.

1 *Calamus Aromaticus.*
Aromaticall Reede.2 *Acorus, officinis falso Calamus.*
Bastard or false Calamus.

* The description.

1 **T**His sweete smelling Reede is of a darke dun colour, full of ioints and knees easie to be broken into small splinters, hollow and full of a certaine white pith, cobweb wise, somewhat gummie in eating, and hanging in the teeth, and of a sharpe bitter taste. It is of the thicknes of the little finger, as *L'Obelius* affirmeth of some which he had seene in Venice.

2 Bastard Calamus hath flaggie leaues like vnto the water Flower de-luce or flag, but narrower, three foote long; the longest and eldest of which leaues are within a foote of the top, as it were curled or pleated confusedly. The rest of the leafe is smooth and euen, among which commeth vp a stalke like the common reede, which yeeldeth out of the middle a certaine long aglet or bunch, such as the Aller tree bringeth forth. I haue not as yet seene it beare his tuft in my garden, and haue read that it is barren, and by prooffe haue seene it so: yet for all that I beleue *Clusius*, who saith he hath seene it beare his flower in that place where it doth growe naturally, although in England it is altogether barren. The roote is sweete in smell, and bitter in taste, and like vnto the common Flag.

* The place.

The true *Calamus aromaticus* groweth in Arabia, and likewise in Siria, especially in the moorish ground at the foote of *Libanus*, neere vnto the towne of *Tripolis*, where there is great resort of English marchants, as of other nations out of most parts of the world. At which place there is a lake called *Antilibanum*, situated in a valley neer adjoining, the which lake in the heat of sommer is drie, in respect of the store of water that it doth abound withall in winter. It groweth likewise in the west and east Indies, in the like soile as aforesaid.

Bastard

Bastard or false *Calamus* doth growe naturally at the foote of a high hill neere to Prussia, a citie of Bithynia, not far from a great lake. It prospereth exceeding well in my garden, but as yet it beareth neither flowers nor stalke. It groweth also in Candia, as *Plinie* reporteth: in Galatia likewise, and in many other places.

✱ *The time.*

They lose their leaues in the beginning of winter, and do recouer them againe in the spring of the yeere.

✱ *The names.*

There hath beene from time to time great controuersie, and many disputations among writers about these two names, *Calamus* and *Acorus*. The which hath been taken generally to be one, and the selfe same plant; which controuersie may easily be decided, if men that haue traauiled in this qualitie, had but common sence: for that it is most euident, that *Acorus* is one, and *Calamus* another, and both reedes, and yet differ as their descriptions do shew. But if my censure might be receiued, the error hath growen through the ignorance of the apothecaries, who haue taken for *Calamus* a roote called *Acorus*: generally I must confesse taken among the ignorant for the true *Calamus Aromaticus*; the which by tradition hath been obserued to this day; I thinke by reason that *Acorus* is verie cheape, and easie to be gotten; and the right deere, and hard to come by. So that the sweete or Aromaticall reede is called in Latine *Calamus Aromaticus*, and *Calamus Odoratus*: *Auicenna* and other of the ancient Arabians, haue called it *Casab* and *Aldirira*, of *Serapias* *Tassabel* derive.

The false or bastard *Calamus* is called of the Latines *Acorus*, of some *Calamus Aromaticus*, but vntuly: in Italian *Acorp*: the Arabians *Vage*, or *Vgi*: in Greeke *Αcorus*, and *Αcorus*: of diuers as witnesseth *Apuleius*, *Agesodius*, & *Veneria*: it is also called *Radix Nautica*, *Singentiana*, *Vnguentaria*: in English after the Latine name, *Calamus aromaticus*.

✱ *The nature.*

Dioscorides saith, the rootes hath an heating facultie: *Galen* and *Plinie* do affirme, that they haue thin and subtrill parts, both hot and drie.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the roote of *Calamus* drunke, prouoketh vrine, helpeth the paine in the side, liuer, spleene, and brest: convulsions, gripings, and burstings: it easeth and helpeth the passing by drops.

It is of great effect, being put in broth or taken in fumes through a close stoole, to prouoke womens naturall accidents.

The iuice strained with a little hony, taketh away the dimmes of the eies, and helpeth much against C poison, the hardnes of the spleene, and all infirmities of the blood.

The roote boiled in wine, stamped and applied plaisterwise vnto the cods, doth woonderfullie D abate the swelling of the same, and helpeth all hardnes and collections of humors.

The quantitie of two scruples and a halfe of the roote drunke in fower ounces of Muscadell, E helpeth them that be brused with greuous beating, or falls.

The roote is with good successe mixed with counterpoisons. In our age it is put into Eclegmas, F that is, medicines for the lungs, and especially when the lungs and chest are opprest with rawe and colde humors.

✱ *The choice.*

The best *Acorus* as *Dioscorides* saith, is that which is substantiall, and well compact, white within, not rotten, full, and well smelling.

Plinie writeth, that those which grow in Candia are better then those of Pontus, and yet those of Candia woorse then those of the easterne countries or those of England, although we haue no great quantitie thereof.

Of Corne. Chap. 40.

* The kindes.



Hus far haue I discourfed vpon Grasses, Rushes, Spartum, Flags, and Flower de-luces; my next labour is to set downe for your better instruction, the historie of Corne, and the kindes thereof, vnder the name of Graine, which the Latins call *Cerealia semina*, or bread corne: the Grecians *σιμη* and *σινιτεια αρρακτη*, of which we purpose to discourse. There belong to the historie of graine all such things as be made of corne, as *Far*, *Chondrus*, *Alica*, *Tragus*, *Anylum*, *Ptisana*, *Polenta*, *Maza*, *Byne* or Mault, *Zythum*, and whatsoever are of that sort. There be also ioined vnto them many feedes, which *Theophrastus* in his eight booke placeth among the graines, as Millet, Sorgum, Panicke, Indian wheate, and such like. *Galen* in his first booke of the faculties of nourishments, reckoneth vp the diseases of graine, as well those that come of the graine it selfe degenerating, or that are changed into some other kinde, and made worse through the fault of the weather, or of the soile; as also such as be cumbersome, by growing among them, do likewise fitly succcede the graines. And beginning with corne, we will first speake of wheate, and describe it in the first place, bicause it is preferred before all other corne.

1 *Triticum spicamutica.*
White Wheate.

* The description.

1 **T**his kind of Wheate which *L'Obelius* calleth *Spica Mutica*, is the most principal of all other, whose eares are altogether bare or naked, without awnes or chaffie beardes. The stalk riseth from a threddie roote, cōpact of many strings, iointed or kneed, at sundry distances; from whence shoot forth grassie blades or leaues, like vnto Rie, but broader: the plant is so well knowne to many, and so profitable to all, that the meanest and most ignorant, need no larger description to know the same by.

* The description.

2 The second kinde of Wheate in roote, stalks, ioints and blades, is like the precedent, differing onely in eare, and number of graines, whereof this kinde doth abound, hauing an eare consisting of many ranks, which seemeth to make the eare double or square eared. The roote and graine is like the other, but not bare and naked, but bristled or bearded, with many small and sharpe eiles or awnes, not vnlike to those of Barley.

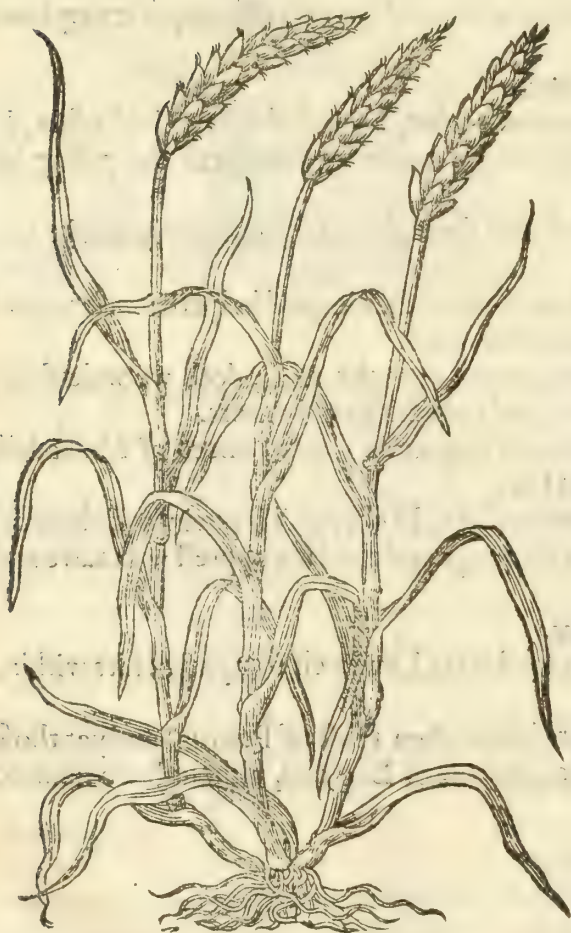
3 The third kind is like the last described, & thus differeth from it in that, that this kind hath many small eares, comming forth of one great eare, and the beards heereof be shorter, then of the former kinde.

4 Flat Wheate is like vnto the other kindes of

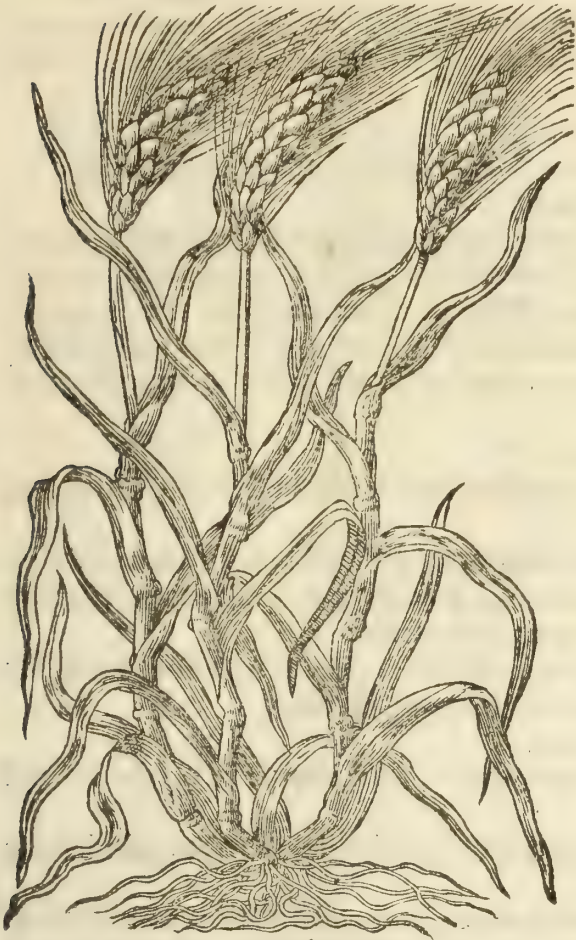
Wheate in leaues, stalkes and rootes, but is bearded and bordered with very rough and sharpe ailes, wherein consisteth the difference.

5 Bright Wheate, is like the laste before described, and differeth from it in that, this kinde is sower square, somewhat bright and shining, the other not.

* The



2 *Triticum aristis circumvallatum.*
Bearded Wheate.



3 *Triticum multiplici spica.*
Double eared Wheate.



4 *Triticum Typhinum.*
Flat Wheate,



5 *Triticum lucidum.*
Bright Wheate.



* *The place.*

Wheate groweth almost in all the countries of the world that are inhabited and manured, and requireth a fruitfull and fat soile, and rather sunnie and drie, than waterie grounds and shadowy: for in a drie ground as *Columella* reporteth, it groweth harder, and better compact: in a moist & darke soile, it degenerateth somtime to be of another kinde.

* *The time.*

They are most commonly sown in the fall of the lease or Autumne: sometime in the spring.

* *The names.*

Wheate is called of the Grecians *πυρός*: of the Latines *Triticum*. *Triticum* doth generally signifie any kind of corne, which is threshed forth of the eares; & made cleane by fanning, or such ordinary meanes. The Germanes call it *Weizen*: in low Dutch *Cerwe*: in Italian *Grano*: the Spaniards *Trigo*: the French men *Bled*, or *Fourment*: in England we call the first white Wheate, and Flaxen Wheate. *Triticum Lucidum*, is called Bright Wheate: Red Wheate is called in Kent Duckbill Wheate, and Normandie Wheate.

* *The nature.*

The kindes of Wheate according to their naturall qualities, are hot and moist in the first degree, and drie in the middle of the second.

Wheate saith *Galen* is very much vsed of men, and with greatest profit. Those Wheates do nourish most which be hard, and haue their whole substance so closely compact, as they can scarcely be bit a sunder, for such do nourish very much: and the contrarie but little.

Wheate, as it is a medicine outwardly applied, is hot in the first degree, yet can it not manifestly either drie or moisten. It hath also a certaine clammines and stopping qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

- A Rawe Wheate saith *Dioscorides*, being eaten, breedeth woormes in the belly: being chewed and applied doth cure the biting of madde dogs.
- B The flower of Wheate being boiled with hony and water, or with oyle and water, taketh away all inflammations or hot swellings.
- C The bran of Wheate boiled in strong vinegar, clenseth away scurfie and dry scales, and dissolueth the beginning of all hot swellings, if it be laid vnto them. And boiled with the decoction of Rue, it slaketh the swellings in womens breasts.
- D The graines of white Wheat, as *Pliny* writeth in his 22. booke, & 7. chap. being dried browne, but not burnt, & the powder thereof mixed with white wine, is good for watering eies, if it be laid therto.
- E The dried powder of red Wheate, boiled with vinegar, helpeth the shrinking of sinews.
- F The meale of Wheate, mingled with the iuice of Henbane, and plaisterwise applied, appeaseth inflammations, as *Ignis sacer*, or S. Anthonies fire, and such like: staying the fluxe of humors from the ioints, which the Grecians call *Rheumismata*. Paste made of fine meale, such as Booke binders vse, helpeth such as do spit blood, taken warme one spoonfull at once. The bran of Wheate boiled in sharpe vinegar, and rubbed vpon them that be scurvie and mangie, easeth the partie very much.
- G The leauen made of Wheate hath vertue to heate & draw outward, it resolueth, concocteth and openeth all swellings, bunches, tumors and felons, being mixed with salt.
- H The fine flower mixed with the yolke of an egge, hony and a little saffron, doth draw and heale biles and such like sores in children, and in old people, very well & quickly. Take crums of Wheaten bread one pound and an halfe, barley meale $\frac{3}{2}$ ii. Fennigreeke and Lineseede of ech halfe an ounce, the leaues of Mallowes, Violets, Dwale, Sengreene and Cotyledon, ana one handfull: boile them in water and oile vntil they be tender: then stampe them very small in a stone mortar, and adde thereto the yolkes of three eggs, oile of roses, and oile of violets, ana $\frac{3}{2}$ ii. Incorporate them altogither, but if the inflammation grow to Erisipelas, then adde thereto the iuice of Nightshade, Plantaine and Henbane, ana $\frac{3}{2}$ ii. easeth Erisipelas or S. Anthonies fire and all inflammations very speedely.
- I Slices of fine White bread, laide to infuse or steepe in rose water, and so applied vnto sore eies, which haue many hot humors falling into them, doth easily defend the humour and cease the pain.
- K The oile of Wheate pressed forth betweene two plates of hot iron, healeth the chappes and chinkes of the hands, feete and fundament which come of colde, making smooth the hands, face, or any other part of the body.
- L The same vsed as a Balsame, doth excellently heale wounds, and being put among salues or vn-
guents, it causeth them to worke more effectually, especially in old vlcers.

Of Rie. Chap. 41.

Secale.
Ric.

* The description.

THe leafe of Rie when it first commeth vp, is somewhat reddish, afterward greene, as be the other graines. It groweth vp with many stalks, slenderer than those of Wheate, and longer, with knees or ioints by certaine distances like vnto Wheate: the eares are orderly framed vp in rankes, and compassed about with short beards, not sharpe but blunt, which when it flowreth standeth vpright, and when it is filled vp with feede it leaneth and hangeth downward. The seed is long, blackish, slender and naked, which easilie falleth out of the husks of it selfe. The rootes be many, slender and full of strings.

* The place.

Rie groweth very plentifully in the most places of Germanie and Polonia, as appeereth by the great quantitie brought into England in times of dearth, and scarfitie of corne, as happened in the yeere 1596. and at other times, when there was a generall want of bread corne, by reason of the abundance of rain that fell the yeere before, whereby great penurie insued, as well of cattell, and all other victuals, as of all maner of graine. It groweth likewise very well in most places of England, especially toward the North.

* The time.

It is for the most part sown in Autumne, & sometimes in the spring, which proueth to be a graine more subiect to putrifaction, than that that was sown in the fall of the leafe, by reason the winter doth ouertake it before it can attaine to his perfect maturitie and ripenesse.

* The names.

Rie is called in high Dutch, *Becken*, in lowe Dutch *Rogge*: in Spanish *Centeno*: in Italian *Segala*: in French *Seigle*, which soundeth after the old Latine name *Siligo*. *Plinie* calleth it *Secale* and *Rogge* in his 18. booke and 16. chapter.

* The temperature.

Rie as it is a medicine, is hotter then Wheate, and more forcible in wasting and consuming away the body which is nourished by it.

* The vertues.

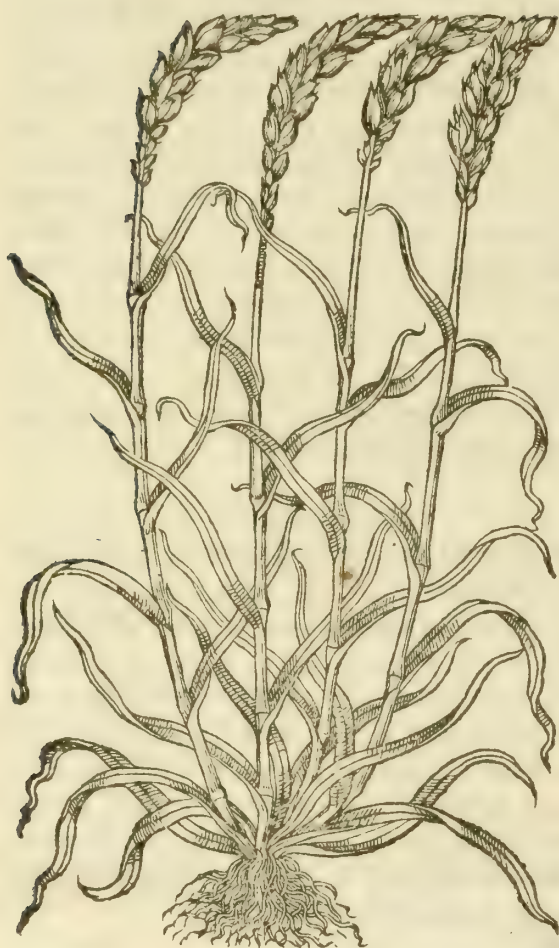
Bread, or the leuen of Rie, as the Belgian Phisitions do affirme vpon their practise, doth more forcible digest, drawe, ripen, and breake all apostumes, botches, and biles, than the leuen of wheate.

Of Spelt Corne. Chap. 42.

* The description.

Spelt is like to wheate in stalks and eare: it groweth vp with a multitude of stalks, which are kneed or iointed higher than those of barley. It bringeth forth a disordered eare, for the most part without beards. The cornes be wrapped in certaine drie husks, from which they cannot easilie be purged, and are iointed together by couples in two chaffie husks, out of which when they be taken, they are like vnto wheate cornes: it hath also many rootes as wheate hath, whereof it is a kinde.

Zea sive Spelta.
Spelt corne.



* *The place.*

It groweth in fat and fertill moist ground.

* *The time.*

It is altered and changed into Wheate it selfe, as degenerating from bad to better, contrary to all other that do alter or change; especially as *Theophrastus* saith, if it be sown in one soile three yeeres together, then at the third yeere it is changed.

* *The names.*

The Græcians haue called it ζεα, and ζεα: the Latins *Spelta*: in the Germaine toong *Speltz* and *Sinkel*: in low Dutch *Spelte*: in French *Espeautre*: of most Italians *Pirra Farra*: of the Hetruscians *Biada*: of the Ilanders, *Alga*: in English Spelt corne. *Dioscorides* maketh mention of two kindes of Spelt, one which he surnameth ἀνθη, or single: another δινόςκος, which bringeth forth two cornes ioined together in a couple of husks, as before in the description is mentioned. That Spelt which *Dioscorides* calleth *Dicocco*, is the very same that *Theophrastus* and *Galen* do name *Zea*. The most ancient Latins haue called *Zea* or *Spelta* by the name of *Far*, as *Dionysius Halicarnassens* doth sufficiently testifie. The old Romanes (saith he) did call sacred marriages by the word γαίφρανα, because the bride and bridegroom did eate of that *Far* which the Grecians do call ζεα. The same thing *Asclepiades* affirmeth in *Galen*, in his ninth booke

according to the places affected, writing thus, *Farris quod Zea appellant*, that is to say, *Far* which is called *Zea*, &c. And this *Far* is also named of the Latins *Ador*, *Adoreum*, and *Semen adorem*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Spelt as *Dioscorides* reporteth, nourisheth more than Barley. *Galen* writeth in his bookes of the Faculties of simple medicines, that Spelt is in all his temperature in a meane betweene Wheate and Barly, and may in vertue be referred to the kindes of Barly or Wheate, being indifferent to them both.

A The flower or meale of Spelt corne, boiled in water with the powder of red saunders, a little oile of Roses and Lillies vnto the forme of a pultus, and applied hot, taketh away the swelling of the legs gotten by cold and long standing.

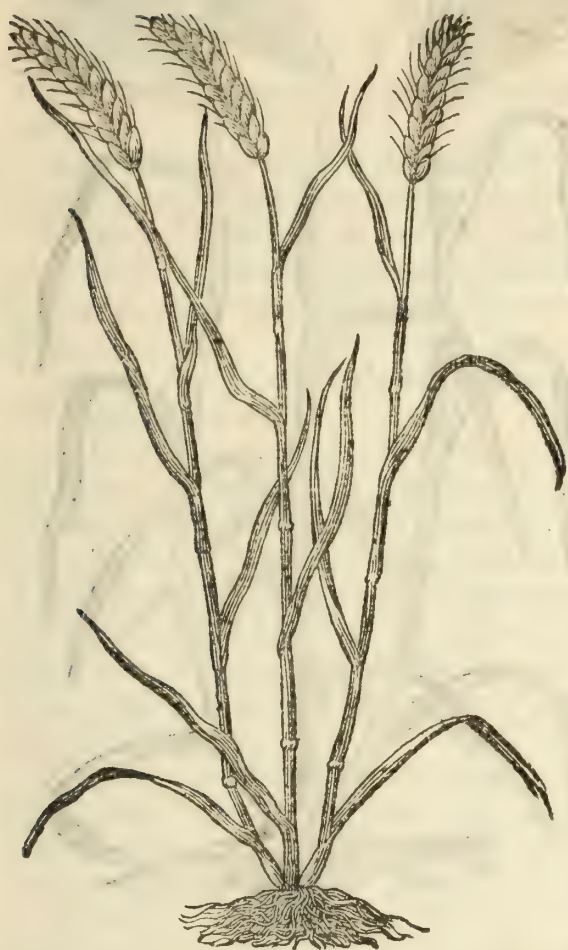
Of Starch Corne. Chap. 43.

* *The description.*

THIS other kinde of *Spelta* or *Zea*, is called of the Germaine Herbarists *Amyleum Frumentum*, or Starch corne: and is a kind of graine sown to that end, or a three moneths graine; and is very like vnto wheat in stalke and seede, but the eare thereof is set rounde about, and made vp with two ranks, with certaine beards, almost after the maner of Barly, and the seede is closed vp in chaffie husks, and is sown in the spring.

* *The*

Triticum Amyleum.
Starche corne



* *The place.*

Amilcorne or starche corne, is sown in Germany, Polonia, Denmarke, & other those easterne regions, aswell to feede their cattell and pullen with, as also to make starch, for the which purpose it doth very fitly serue.

* *The time.*

It is sown in Autumne or the fall of the lease, and oftentimes in the spring, and for that cause hath been called *Trimestre* or three months graine, it bringeth his seede to ripenes in the beginning of August, and is sown in the low countries in the spring of the yeere.

* *The names.*

Bicause the Germaines haue great vse of it to make starche with, they do call it *Amelcorn*, we thinke good to name it in Latine *Amyleum frumentum*: in English it may be called Amelcorne after the Germaine word, and may likewise be called Starch corne. *Tragus* and *Fuchsius* tooke it to be *Triticum trimestre*, or three moneths Wheate. *Columella* speaketh of a graine called *Far Halicastrum* which is sown in the spring: and for that cause is surnamed *Trimestre*, or three moneths *Far*, whereof is made the best starche. If any be desirous to learne the making of it, let

them read *Dodonæus* last Edition, where they shal be fully taught, my selfe not willing to spende time about so vaine a thing, and not pertinent to the historie.

* *The nature and vertues.*

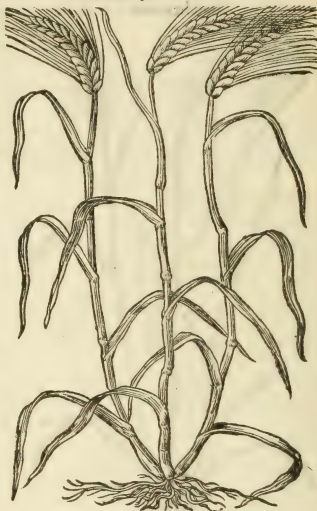
There hath not any peculiar vertues been attributed to this kinde of Amylcorne, more than hath been said, that is to feede cattell, pullen, and to make starch, the nature is referred vnto the base kinds of Wheate or Barly.

Of Barly. Chap. 44.

* *The description.*

1 **B** Arly hath an helme or strawe, which is shorter and more brittle then that of Wheate, and with moe ioints: the leaues are broder, and rougher: the eare is armed with long, rough, and pricking beards or ailes, and set about with sundry ranckes, sometimes two, otherwhiles three, or fower at the most. The graine is included in a long chaffie huske: the rootes be slender and grow thicke together. Barly, as *Plinie* writeth, is of all graines the softest, and least subiect to casualtie, yeeldeth fruite very quickly and profitablie.

2 The second kind of Barly is like vnto the former in stalkes, rootes, and blades: they differ in the eare. For this hath many ranckes of cornes set very orderly, which make a square eare, the other not. The north parts of England hath in vse two kindes of barly, the one is sown in Autumne, the other in Aprill and May.

1 *Hordeum*.
Barly.2 *Hordeum Polystichum vernum*.
Beare Barly.* *The place.*

They are sown as *Columella* teacheth, in loose and drie ground, and are well knowen all Europe through.

* *The names.*

1 The first is called of the Grecians *κεριθ*: in high Dutch *Serften*: in low Dutch *Serft*: in Italian *Orzo*: in Spanish *Cenada*: in French *Orge*: in English Barly.

2 The second is called of the Grecians *πολύστηρον*, and also *ἑσπέρηρον*: *Columella* calleth it *Galaticum*, and *Hippocrates* *ῥηλαίς*: of our English northerne people Big, and Big Barly. *Crimmon* saith *Galen* in his commentaries of the second book of *Hippocrates* his *Prognostikes*, is the grosser part of Barly meal, being grossly ground. Mault is well knowne in England, inso much that the word needeth no interpretation; notwithstanding because these works may chance into the hands of strangers that neuer hard of such a worde, or such a thing, by reason it is not euery where made; I thought good to laie downe a word of the making thereof. First, it is steeped in water vntill it do swell, then it is dried with the heate of fire, and so vfed. It is called in high dutch *Maltz*: in lowe Dutch *Mout*: in Latin of latter time *Maltum*: which name is borrowed of the Germanes. *Actius* a Greeke Phisition, nameth Barly thus prepared *Burn*, or *Bine*: the which author affirmeth that a plaister of the meale of Mault is profitablie laide vpon the swellings of the dropie. *Zythum*, as *Diodorus Siculus* affirmeth, is not onely made in Egypt, but also in Galatia. The aire is so cold saith he writing of Galatia, that the countrey bringeth forth neither wine nor oile, and therefore men are compelled to make a compounde drinke of Barly, which they call *Zythum*; *Dioscorides* nameth one kinde of Barly drinke *Zythum*, another *Curmi*. *Simeon Zethij* a later Grecian, calleth this kinde of drinke by an Arabicke name *ρυνίας*: in English it is called Beere and Ale made of Barly Mault.

* *The temperature.*

Barly as *Galen* writeth in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, is not of the same temperature that Wheate is: for Wheate doth manifestly heate; but contrariwise what medicine, or bread
focuer

foeuer is made of Barly, is found to haue a certaine force of cooling and drying in the first degree, according to *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of simples. It hath also a little absterfiue, or clenfing qualitie, and doth drie fomewhat more than Beane meale.

* *The vertues.*

Barly, faith *Dioscorides*, doth clenfe, prouoke vrine, breedeth windines, & is an enimie to the sto- A macke.

Barly meale boiled in honied water with figs, taketh away inflammations: with pitch, rofine, and B pigeons dung, it softneth and ripeneth hard swellings.

With melilot and poppie seeds it taketh away the paine in the sides: it is a remedie against win- C dines of the guts, being applied with linseed, fanugreke and rewe: with tar, waxe, oyle and the vrine of a yoong boy, it doth digest, soften and ripen hard swellings in the throte, called the Kings euill.

Boiled with wine, mirtils, the barke of the pomegranate, wilde peares, and the leaues of brambles, D it stoppeth the laske.

Further it serueth for *Ptisana*, *Polenta*, *Maza*, mault, ale, and beere. The making whereof if anie E be desirous to learne, let them reade *L'Obelius Aduersaria*, in the chapter of Barly. But I thinke our London beere brewers, would scorne to learne to make beere of either French or Dutch, much lesse of me that can say nothing therein of mine owne experience more than by the writings of others. But I may deliuer vnto you a confection made thereof, as *Columella* did concerning sweete wine, sodden to the halfe, which is this: boile strong ale till it come to the thicknes of honie, or the forme of an vnquent or salue, which applied to the paines of the sinews and ioints, (as hauing the propertie to abate aches and paines) may for want of better remedies be vsed for old and new sores, if it be made after this maner.

Take strong ale two pound, one oxe gall, and boile them to one pound with a soft fire, continually F stirring it, adding thereto of vineger one pound, of *Olibanum* one ounce, flowers of camomil and melilote of ech one ounce, rewe in fine powder halfe an ounce, a little honie, and a small quantitie of the powder of comin seede, boile them altogether to the forme of an vnquent or salue, and so applic it. There be sundry sorts of confections made of Barly, as *Polenta*, *Ptisana* made of water and vnhusked or hulled Barly and such like. *Polenta* is the meate made of parched Barly, which the Grecians do properly call *αλφιτον*. *Maza* is made of parched Barly tempered with water, after *Hippocrates* and *Xenophon*: *Cyrus* hauing called his soldiers together, exhorteth them to drinke water wherein parched Barly hath been steeped, calling it by the same name, *Maza*: *Hesychius* doth interpret *μζα* to be Barly meale mixed with water and oile.

Barly meale boiled in water with garden nightshade, the leaues of garden Poppie, the powder of G Fenugreke, and linseed, and a little hogs greafe, is good against all hot and burning swellings, and preuaileth against the dropfic being applied vpon.

Of Naked Barly. Chap. 45.

* *The description.*

H *Ordeum nudum* is also called *Zeopyrum* and *Tritico-Speltum*, bicaufe it is like to *Zea*, other- wife called *Spelta*, and is like that which is called French Barly, whereof is made that noble drinke for sicke folks called *Ptisana*. The plant is altogether like vnto the common Barly, fa- uing that the eares are rounder, the eiles or beards rougher and longer, and the seede or graine naked without husks.

Hordeum nudum.
Naked Barly.



1 *Hordeum Distichon.*
Burnt Barly.



2 *Hordeum Spuriu.*
Wall Barly.



* *The vertues.*

- A This Barly boiled in water cooleth vn-naturall and hot burning choler. In vehement feuers you may adde thereto the feedes of white Poppie and Lettuse, not onely to coole, but also to prouoke sleepe.
- B Against the shortnes of breth and pains of the brest, may be added to all the afore-said, figs, raisons of the sunne, liquerice and annise feede.
- C Being boiled in the whay of milke, with the leaues of Sorrell, Marigolds, and Scabious, it quencheth thirst, and cooleth the heate of the inflamed liuer, being drunke first in the morning, and last to bedward.

Of Burnt Barly. Chap. 46.

* The description.

1 **H** *Ordeum Distichon* is that burnt or blasted Barly, which is altogether vnprofitable and good for nothing, an enimie vnto corne; for that in stead of an eare with corne, there is nothing else but blacke dust, which spoileth bread, or whatsoeuer is made thereof.

2 This kinde of wilde Barly, called of the Latins *Hordeum Spurius*, is called of *Plinie Holchus*: in English Wall Barly, Way Barly, or after old English writers, Way Bennet. It groweth vpon mud wals, and stonie places by the waies sides; very well resembling selfe sowed Barly, yet the blades are rather like grasse than Barly.

* The vertues.

This bastard wilde Barly stamped and applied vnto places wanting haire, doth cause it to growe A and come forth, whereupon in old time it was called *Reslida*.

Of Saint Peters Corne. Chap. 47.

1 *Briza Monocotlos*.
Saint Peters Corne.

2 *Festuca Italica*.
Hauer Grasse.



* The description.

1 **B** *riza* is somewhat like Wall Barly, whereof it is a kinde, but much lesser, of a browne reddish colour: a graine vnpleasant to eate, and not vsed in phisicke.

2 This degenerate kinde of Barly called *Festuca* of Narbon, hath stalks beset with leaues, growing in spaces one distant from another euen to the top; whereupon do growe certaine round bottles, after the fashion of a peare: on the crowne whereof sprouteth forth many long haire tuft or tassell fashion, as is to be seene in *Centaurea maior*, but much longer.

Matthiolus saith, that he by his owne triall, and his fathers experience, hath found this to be true. That as *Lolium*, which is our common Darnell, is certainly knowen to be a seede degenerate from wheate, being found for the most part among wheate, or where wheate hath beene: so is *Festuca* a seede or graine degenerating from Barly, and is found among Barly, or where Barly hath been.

* *The names.*

1 *Briza Monococco*, after *L'Obelinus*; is called by *Taberne Montanus*, *Zea Monococco*: in English Saint Peters Corne.

2 *Festuca* of Narbon in France is called *Aizawl*: in Latine *Aegilops Narbonensis*, according to the Greeke: in English Hauergrasse.

* *The nature.*

They are of qualitie somewhat sharpe, hauing facultie to digest.

* *The vertues.*

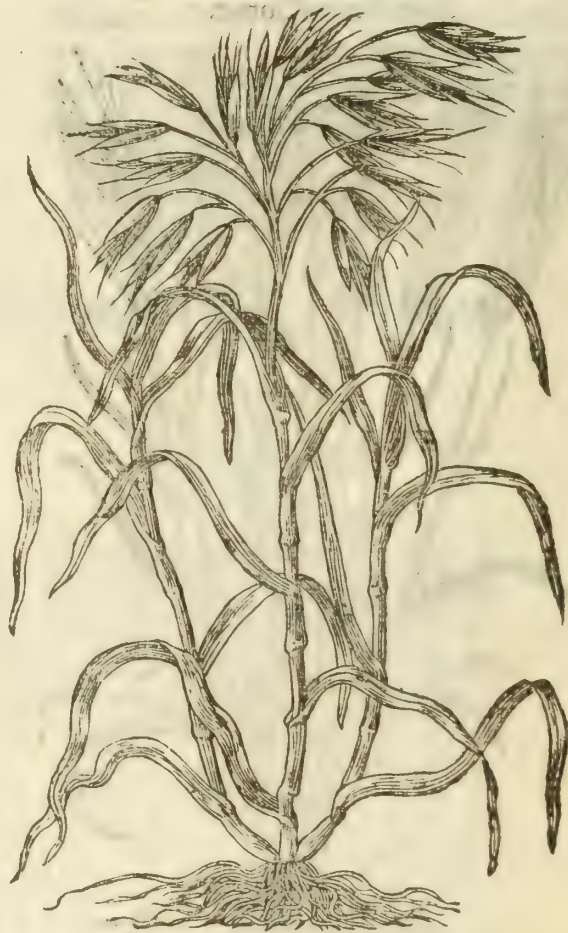
The iuice of *Festuca* mixed with barley meale dried, and at times of neede moistned with rose water applied plaisterwise, healeth the disease called *Aegilops* or *Fistula* in the corner of the eie: it molifieth and disperfeth hard lumps, and asswageth the swellings in the ioints.

Of Otes. Chap. 48.

1 *Avena Vesca.*
Common Otes.



2 *Avena Nuda.*
Naked Otes.

* *The description.*

1 **A** *Vena Vesca*, common Otes, is called *Vesca à Vescendo*, bicause it is vsed in many countries to make sundry sorts of bread, as in Lancashire, where it is their chieft bread corne for Ian-nocks, Hauer cakes, Tharffe cakes, and those which are called generally Oten cakes; and for the most part they call the graine Hauer, whereof they do likewise make drink for want of Barly.

2 *Avena Nuda* is like vnto the common Otes, differing in that, that these naked Otes immediately as they be threshed without helpe of a mill become Otemeale fit for our vse. In consideration whereof in Northfolke and Southfolke they are called vnhusled and naked Otes. Some of those good huswiues that delight not to haue store of any thing but from hand to mouth, according to our English prouerbe, may (whiles their pot doth seath) go to the barne, and rub foorth with their hands sufficient for that present time, not willing to prouide for to morrow, according as the Scripture speaketh, but let the next day bring with it.

* *The*

* *The nature.*

Otes are drie and somewhat cold of temperature, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

Common Otes put into a linnen bag, with a litle bay salt quilted handfomly for the same purpose, A and made hot in a frying pan, and applied very hot, easeth the paine in the side called the stich, or collicke in the bellie.

If Otes be boiled in water, and the hands or feete of such as haue *Seripigo* or *Impetigo*, that is, cer- B taine chaps, chinkes or rifts in the palmes of the hands or feete (a diseale of great affinitie with the pocks) be holden ouer the fume or smoke thereof, in some bowle or other vessell wherein the Otes are put, and the patient couered with blankets to sweate, being first annointed with that ointment or vnction vsually applied *contra Morbum Gallicum*: it doth perfectly cure the same in fixe times so annointing and sweating.

Otemeale is good for to make a faire and well coloured maide to looke like a cake of tallow, espe- C cially if she take next hir stomacke a good draught of strong vineger after it.

*Of wilde Otes. Chap. 49.*1 *Bromos Sterilis.*

Wilde Otes.

2 *Bromos altera.*

Small wilde Otes.

* *The description.*

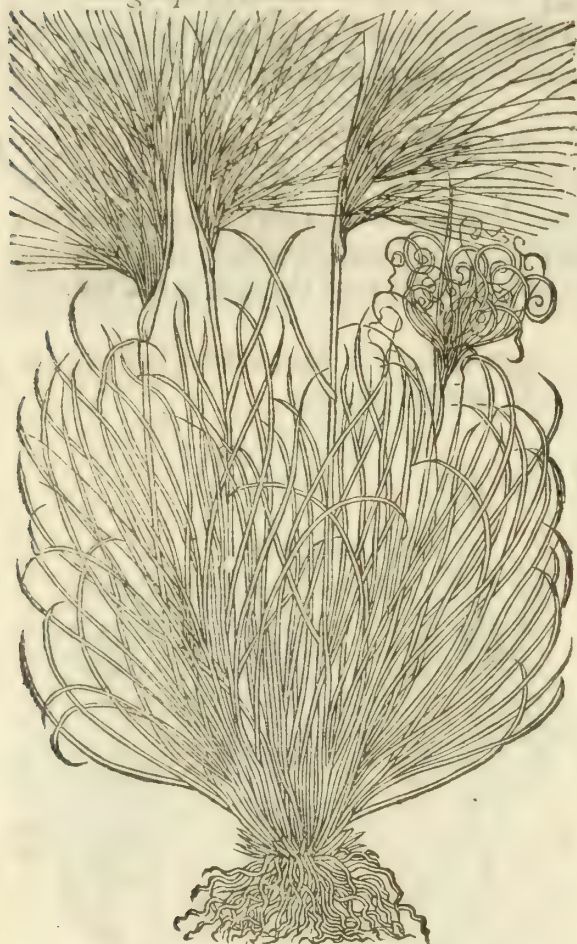
1 **B**romos sterilis, called likewise *Auena fatua*, which the Italians do call by a very apt name, *Vena vana*, or *Auena cassa*; in English barren Otes, or wilde Otes: hath the like qualitie that our common Otes haue: they are so common that they neede no description.

2 There is also another kinde of *Bromos* or wilde Otes, which *Dodonæus* calleth *Festuca altera*, not differing from the former wilde Otes, but that his eares are neither so great, nor so long as the first. It may be called in English Small wilde Otes, agreeing with *Brunfelsius*, that it is a kinde of Otes.

There is nothing extant woorthie the noting, either of their temperature or vertues, but reckoned as hurtfull to corne, and vnprofitable.

THE FIRST BOOKE OF THE Of Bearded Otes. Chap. 50.

1 *Aegilops Bromoides*. Bearded Otes.



2 *Vstilago secalina*. Burnt Ric.



* *The description.*

A *Egilops Bromoides Belgarum*, is a plant indifferently partaking of the nature of *Aegilops* and *Bromos*. It is in shew like to the naked Otes. The seede is sharpe, hairie, somewhat long, and of a reddish colour, inclosed in chaffie husks like the common Otes, and may be englished Crested or Bearded Otes. I haue found it often among Barly and Ric in fundrie grounds. This is likewise vnprofitable, and hurtfull to come, whereof is no mention made by the ancients woorthie the noting.

* *The description.*

2 Burnt Ric hath no one good propertie in phisicke, appropriate either to man, birds, or beasts, & is a hurtful maladie to all corne where it groweth, hauing an eare in shape like to corne, but in steed of graine it doth yeeld a blacke powder or dust, which causeth bread to looke blacke, and to haue an euill taste. And that corne where it is, is called smootie corne: and the thing it selfe Burnt corne, or blasted corne.

3 Burnt Otes or *Vstilago auena*, or *Auenacea*, is likewise an vnprofitable plant, degenerating from otes, as the other from Barly, Ric, and wheate. It

3 *Vstilago Auenacea*. Burnt Otes.



were in vaine to make a long haruest of such euill corne, considering it is not possessed with any one good qualitie. And therefore this much shall suffice for the description.

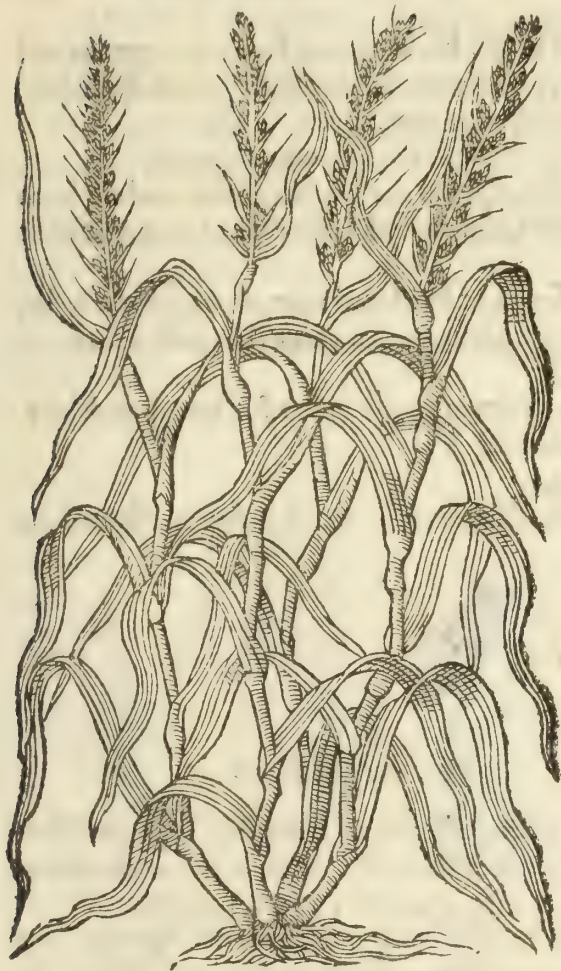
Of Darnell. Chap. 51.

1 *Lolium album.*

White Darnell.

2 *Lolium rubrum.*

Red Darnell.



* The description.

1 **A**mong the hurtful weedes, Darnell is the first. It bringeth forth leaues and stalks like those of wheate or barley, yet rougher, with a long eare made vp of many little ones, euery particular one whereof containeth two or three graines, lesser than those of wheate, scarcely any chaffie huske to couer them with, by reason wherof they are easily shaken out and scattered abroad.

2 Red Darnell is likewise an vnprofitable corne or grasse, hauing leaues like barley. The ioints of the straw or stalke are of a reddish colour, bearing at the top a small and tender eare, spike fashion.

* The place.

They grow in fields among wheate and barley, of the corrupt and bad seede as *Galen* saith, especially in a moist and dankish soile.

* The time.

They spring and flourish with the corne, and in August the seede is ripe.

* The names.

1 Darnell is called in Greeke *αἰγ*: in the Arabian toong *Zizania* and *Sceylen*: in French *Turay*: in Italian *Loglio*: in low Dutch *Dolick*: in English Darnell, of some *Iuray* and *Raye*, and of some of the Latines *Triticum Temulentum*.

2 Red Darnell is called in Greeke *φάνιξ*: or *Phanix*, of red crimson colour: in Latin *Lolium rubrum*: and *Lolium Murinum*: in English *Wall Barly*, and *Waie Bennet*: of some *Hordeum murinum*, and *Triticum murinum*: in Dutch *Mypse cozen*.

* The temperature.

Darnell is hot in the third degree, and drie in the second. Red Darnell drieth without sharpnes, as *Galen* saith.

* The vertues.

- A The seede of Darnell, pigeons dung, oile oliue, and powder of linsseed, boiled to the forme of a plaister, consumeth wens, hard lumps, and such like excrescence in any part of the body.
- B The new bread wherein Darnell is; eaten hot, causeth drunkennes: in like maner doth beere or ale wherein the seede is fallen, or put into the mault.
- C Darnell taken with red wine staith the fluxe of the belly, and the ouermuch flowing of womens termes.
- D *Dioscorides* saith, that Darnell meale doth staie and keepe backe eating sores, gangrenes and putrified vlcers: and being boiled with radish rootes, salt, brimstone and vineger, it cureth spreading scabs and dangerous tetteres, called in Greeke λειψήνες, and leprous or naughtie scurffe.
- E The seede of Darnell giuen in white or rhenish wine, prouoketh the flowers or menses.
- F A fume made thereof with parched barley meale, myrrhe, saffron and frankensence made in form of a pultus, and applied vpon the belly, helpeth conception, and causeth easie deliuerance of childe bearing.
- G Red Darnell as *Dioscorides* writeth, being drunke in sower or harsh red wine, stoppeth the laske, and the ouermuch flowing of the flowers or menses, and is a remedie for those that pisse in bed.

* The danger.

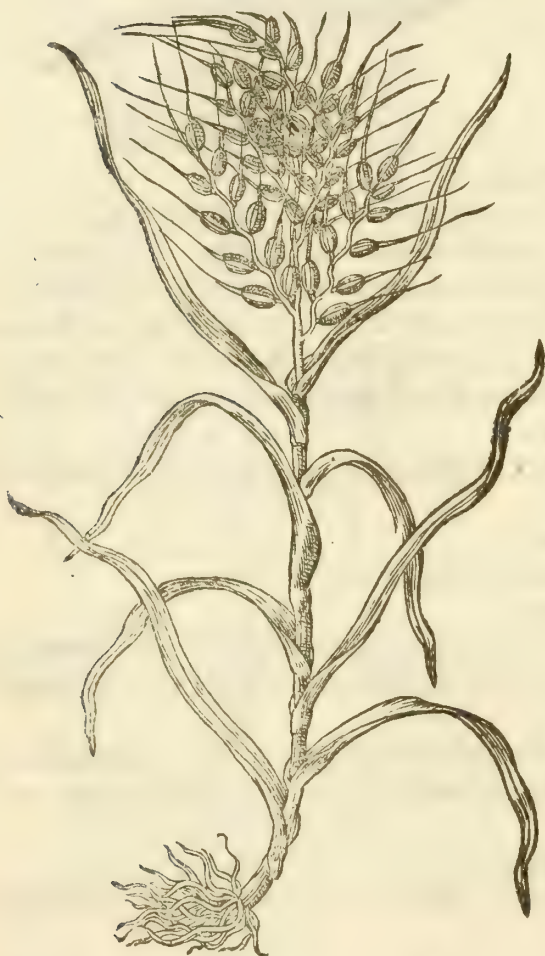
Darnell hurteth the eies and maketh them dim, if it happen in corne either for bread or drinke, which thing *Ouid* in his first booke *Fastorum* hath mentioned.

Et careant lollis oculos vitiantibus agri.

And heereupon it seemeth that the old prouerbe came, that such as are dim sighted should be said to eate of Darnell.

Of Rice. Chap. 52.

Oryza.
Rise.



* The description.

RIce is like vnto Darnell in shew, as *Theophrastus* saith: it bringeth forth not an eare as corne, but a certaine mane or plume, as Mill, Millet, or rather like Panicke. The leaues as *Plinie* writeth, are fat and full of substance, like to the blades of leekes, but broder: but if neither the soile, nor climate did alter the same, the leaues of Rice that did growe in my garden, had leaues soft, and grassie like Barly. The flower did not shew it selfe with me, by reason of the iniurie of our vnseasonable yeere 1596. But *Theophrastus* concludeth, that it hath a flower of a purple colour. But saith my Author, Rise hath leaues like vnto Dogs grassie or Barly, a small strawe, or stemme, full of ioints like corne. At the top whereof groweth a bush or tuft, far vnlike to Barly or Darnell, garnished with round knobs like small gooseberries, wherein the seede or graine is contained: euery such round knob hath one small rough aile, taile, or beard like vnto Barly hanging thereat. *Aristobulus* as *Strabo* reporteth, sheweth that Rise is two yardes high, and hath many eares, and bringeth forth plentie of seede. It is reaped at the setting of the seven starres, and purged as Spelt, oremeale, or hulled, as French barley.

* The

* *The place.*

It groweth in the territories of the Bactrians, in Babilon, in Sufium, & in the lower part of Syria. It groweth in these daies, not onely in these countries before named, but also in the fortunate Ilands, and in Spaine, from whence it is brought vnto vs, purged and prepared, as we see after the maner of French barley. It prospereth best in fenny and waterish places.

* *The time.*

It is sown in the spring in India, as *Eratoſthenes* witnesseth, when it is moistened with sommer showers.

* *The names.*

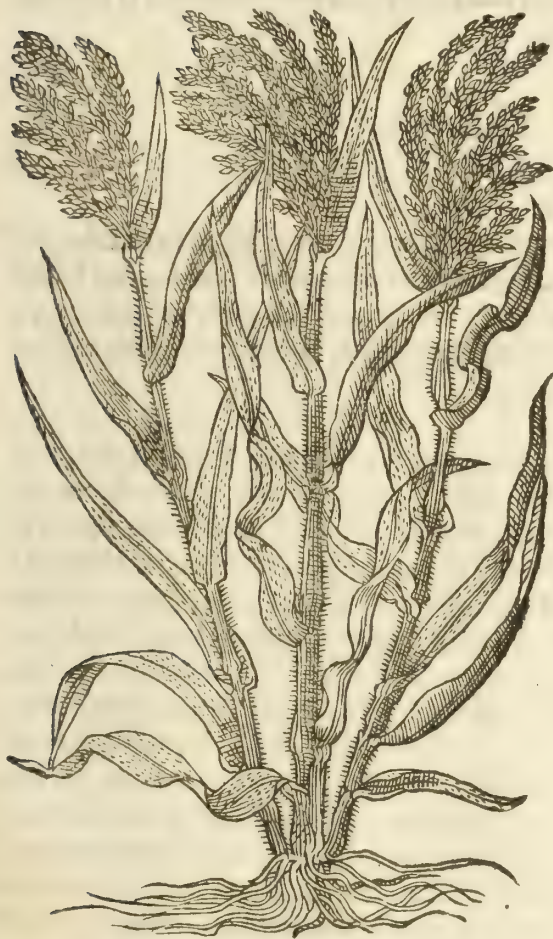
The Grecians call it *ῥυζα*, or as *Theophrastus* saith *ῥυζον*: the Latines keepe the Greeke worde *Oryza*: in French it is called *Riz*: in the Germaine toong *Risz*, and *Ryz*: in English *Rise*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

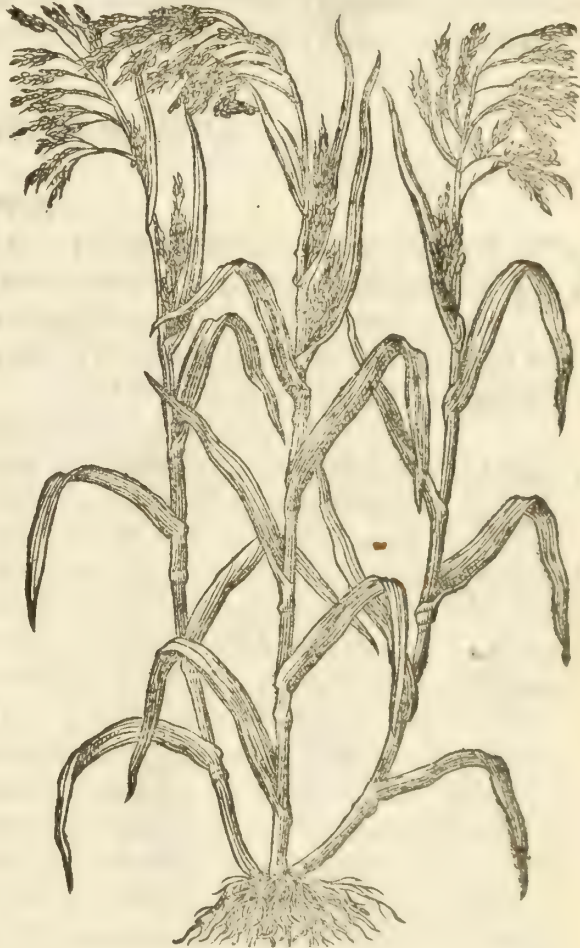
Galen saith, that all men vse to staie the belly with this graine, being boiled after the same maner that *Chondrus* is. In England we vse to make with milke and Rise, a certaine food, or pottage which doth both meanely binde the belly, and also nourish. Many other good kinds of foode is made with this graine, as those that are skilfull in cookerie can tell.

Of Millet. Chap. 53.

1 *Milium.*
Mill or Millet.



2 *Milium vigrum.*
Blacke Millet.

* *The description.*

1 **M**ilium riseth vp with many hairie stalkes, knotted, or iointed like wheate. The leaues are long, and like the leaues of the common reed. It bringeth forth on the top of the stalke, a spokie bush or mane, called in Greeke *φάειν*, like the plume or feather of the pole reede hanging downewards, of colour for the most part yellow, now and then blackish, in which groweth the seed, small, hard, and glistering, covered with a few thin huskes, out of which it easily falleth. The rootes be many, and grow deepe in the ground.

2 *Milium nigrum* is like vnto the former, sauing that the eare or plume of this plant is more loose and thin, and the seed somewhat bigger, of a shining blacke colour.

* *The place.*

It loueth light and loosesowld, and prospereth best in a moist and rainie time. And after *Columella*, it groweth in greatest abundance in Campania. I haue of it yeerely in my garden.

* *The time.*

It is to be sown in Aprill and May and not before, for it ioyeth in warme weather.

* *The names.*

It is named of the Grecians *κλῆρος*: of some *κλῆρος*: & of *Hippocrates Paspale*, as *Hermolaus* saith: in Spanish *Mijo*: in Italian *Miglio*: in high Dutch *Wit*: in French *Millet*: in low Dutch *Wits*: in English Mill and Millet.

* *The temperature.*

It is cold in the first degree as *Galen* writeth, and drie in the third, or in the later ende of the second, and is of a thin substance.

* *The vertues.*

A The meale of Mill mixed with tar, is laid to the bitings of serpents and all venemous beasts.
B There is a drinke made heereof bearing the name of *sirupus Ambrosii*, or *Ambrose* his syrupe, which procureth sweate, and quencheth thirst, vsed in the citie of Milan in tertian agues. The receipt whereof *Henricus Rantszonius* in his booke of the gouernment of health setteth downe in this maner: Take saith he, of vnhusked Mill a sufficient quantitie, boile it till it be broken: then take fiue ounces of the hot decoction, and adde there to two ounces of the best white wine, and so giue it hot vnto the patient being well couered with clothes, and then will he sweate throughly. This is likewise commended by *Ioannes Heurneus* in his booke of practise.

Of Turkie corne. Chap. 54.

* *The kindes.*

O F Turkie cornes there be diuers sorts, notwithstanding of one stocke or kinred, consisting of sundrie coloured graines, wherein the difference is easie to be discerned: and for the better explanation of the same, I haue set forth to your view certaine eares of different colours, in their full and perfect ripenes, and such as they shewe themselues to be, when their skin or filme doth open it selfe in the time of gathering.

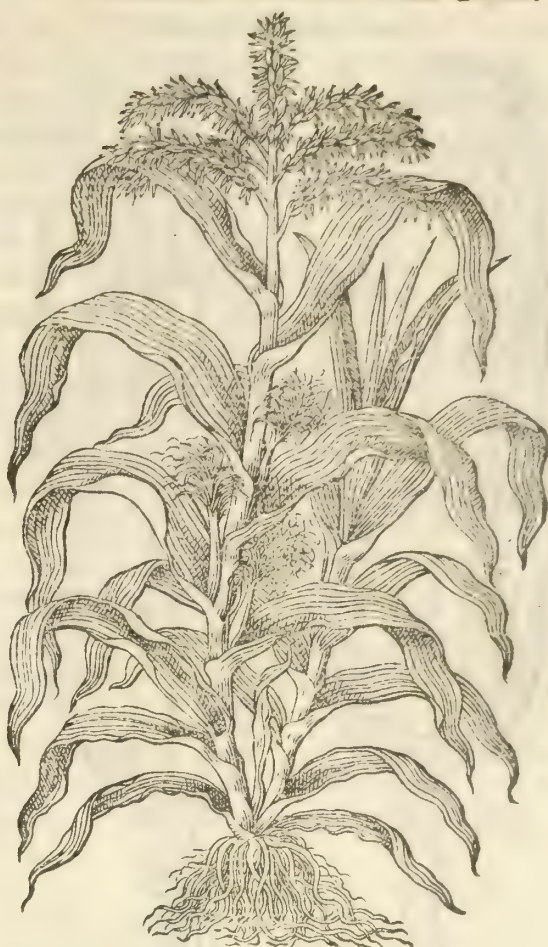
* *The description.*

1 C Orne of Asia beareth a long great stem or stalke, couered with great leaues like the great cane Reede, but much broader, and of a darke brownish colour towards the bottome: at the top of the stalks grow idle or barren tufts like the common Reede, sometimes of one colour and sometimes of another. Those eares which are fruitfull do grow vpon the sides of the stalks among the leaues which are thicke and great, so couered with skins or filmes, that a man cannot see them vntill ripenes haue discovered them. The graine is of sundrie colours, sometimes red, and sometimes white, and yellow, as my selfe haue seene in mine owne garden, where it hath come to ripenes.
2 The stalke of Turkie Wheate is like that of the Reede, full of spungie pith, set with many ioints, fiue or sixe foote high, big beneath, and now and then of a purple colour, and by little and little small aboue: the leaues are broad, long, set with vaines like those of the Reede. The eares on the top of the stalke be a span long, like vnto the feather top of the common Reede, diuided into many plumes hanging downward, emptie and barren without seede, yet blooming as Rie doth. The flower is either white, yellow or purple, that is to say, euen as the fruite will be. The fruit is contained in verie big eares, which grow out of the ioints of the stalke, three or fower from one stalke, orderly placed one aboue another, couered with cotes or filmes like husks and leaues, as if it were a certain sheath: out of which do stand long and slender bearded, soft and tender, like those laces that grow vpon Sauorie, but greater and longer, euery one fastned vpon his owne seede: the seedes are great, of the bignes of common peason, couered in that part whereby they are fastened to the eare, and in the outward part round; being of colour sometimes white, now and then yellow, purple or red, of taste sweete and pleasant; very closely ioined together, in eight or ten orders or ranks. This graine hath many rootes, strong and full of strings.

1 *Frumentum Asiaticum*. Corne of Asia.



2 *Frumentum Turcicum*. Turkie Corne.



The forme of the eares of Turkie Wheate.

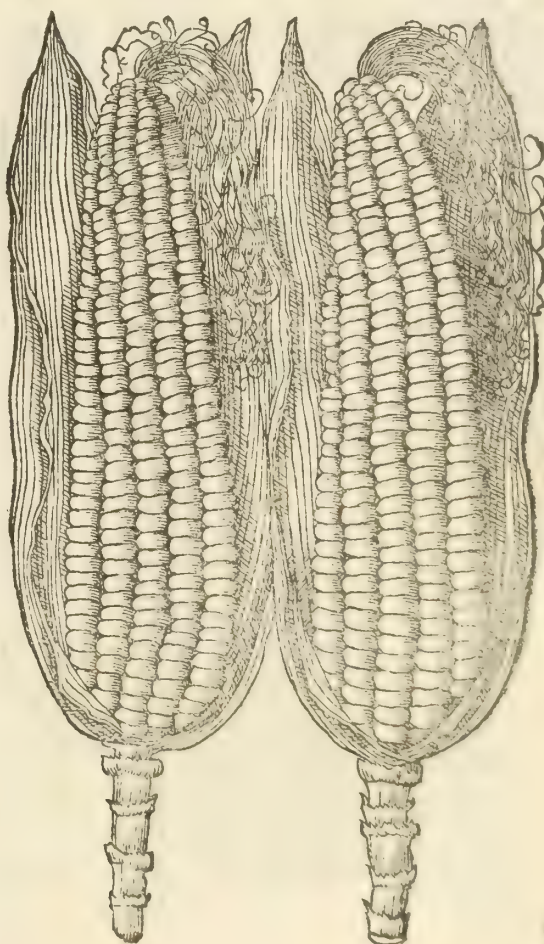
3 *Frumenti Indici spica*.

Turkie Wheate in the huske, as also naked or bare.

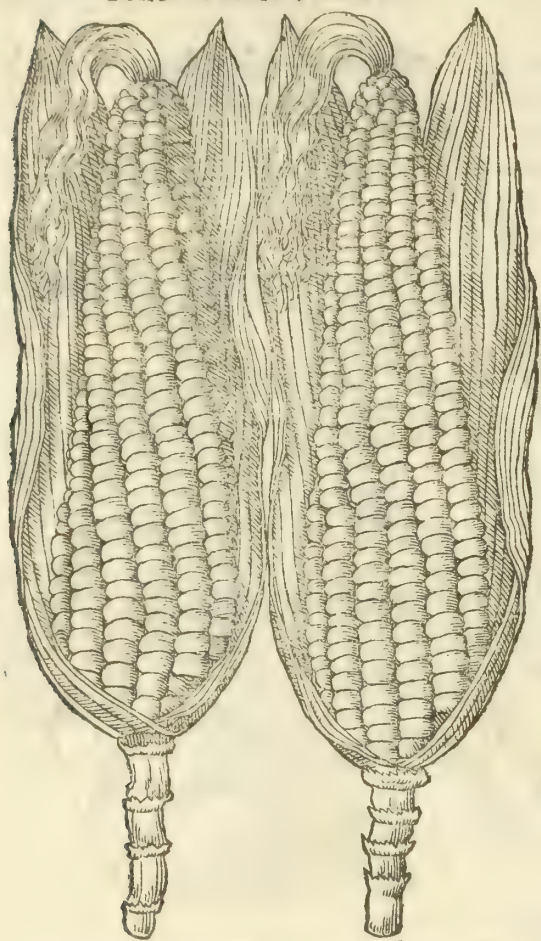


4 *Frumentum Indicum album*.

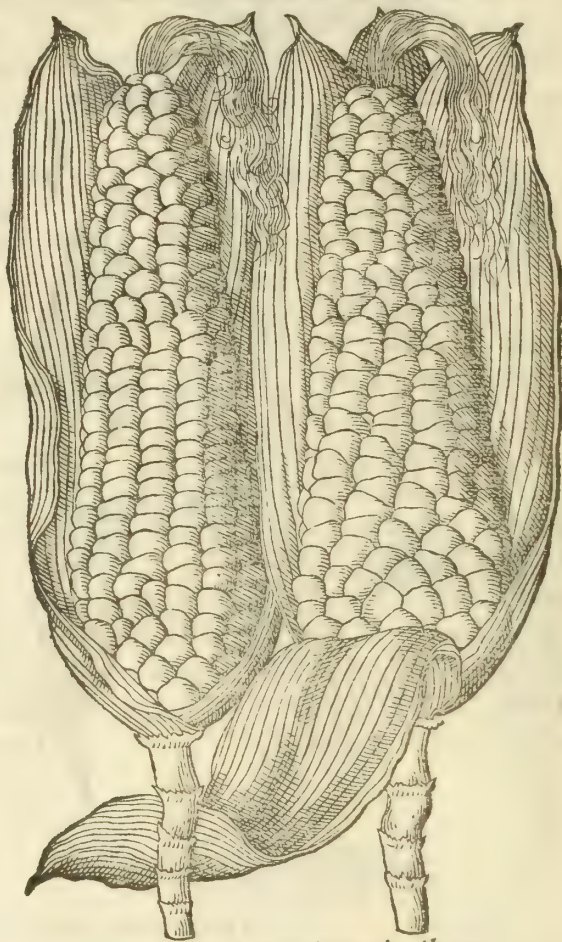
The eare of white Turkie Wheate.



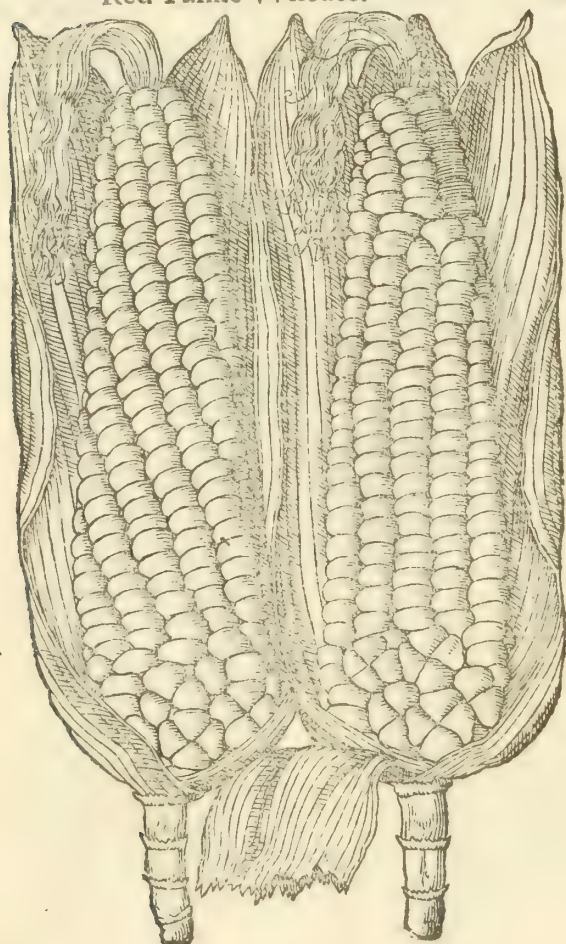
5 *Frumentum Indicum luteum.*
Yellow Turkie Wheate.



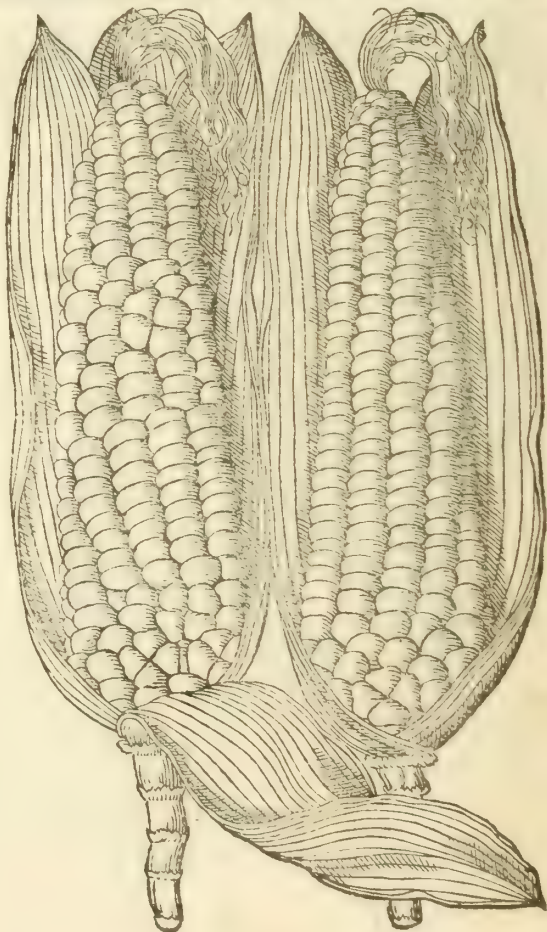
6 *Frumentum Indicum aureum.*
Gold coloured Turkie Wheate.



7 *Frumentum Indicum rubrum.*
Red Turkie Wheate.



8 *Frumentum caeruleum & album.*
Blew and white Turkie Wheate mixed



* *The place.*

These kinds of Graine were first brought into Spaine, and then into other prouinces of Europe, out of Asia which is in the Turkes Dominions, as also out of America and the Ilands adioyning from the east and west Indies, and Virginia or Norembega, where they vse to sowe or set it, and to make bread of it, where it groweth much higher than in other countries. It is planted in the gardens of these northern regions, where it commeth to ripenes when the sommer falleth out to be faire and hot, as my selfe haue seene by prooffe in mine owne garden.

* *The time.*

It is sown in these countries in March and Aprill, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Turky wheat is called of some *Frumentum Turcicum*, and *Milium Indicum*. *Strabo*, *Eratoſtenes*, *Oneseritus*, *Plinie* and others, haue contended about the name heereof, which I minde not to rehearse, considering how vaine and friuolous it is: but leauing it vntill such time as some one *Oedipus* or other shall bewraie any other name therof that hath been described, or known of the old writers. In English it is called Turkey corne and Turkey wheate: the inhabitants of America and the Ilandes adioining, as also the east and west Indies, do call it *Maizium* and *Maizum* and *Mais*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Turky wheate doth nourish far lesse than either Wheate, Ric, Barly or Otes. The bread which is made thereof is meanly white, without bran: it is hard and drie as bisket is, and hath in it no clammines at all: for which cause it is of hard digestion, and yeeldeth to the body little or no nourishment, it slowly descendeth and bindeth the belly, as that doth which is made of Mill or Panick. We haue as yet no certaine prooffe or experience concerning the vertues of this kinde of Corne, although the barbarous Indians which know no better, are constrained to make a vertue of necessitie, and think it a good food; whereas we may easily iudge that it nourisheth but little, and is of hard and euill digestion, a more conuenient foode for swine than for men.

*Of Turkie Millet. Chap. 55.**Sorghum.*

Turkie Millet.

* *The description.*

Turkie Millet is a stranger in England. It hath many high stalks, thicke and iointed, somewhat brownish, beset with many long and broad leaues like Turkey wheate: at the top wherof groweth a great & large tuft or eare, like the great Reede, of a yellowish colour. The seede is rounde and sharpe pointed, of the bignes of a Lentill, sometimes red, and now and then of a fuller blacke colour. It is fastened with a multitude of strong slender rootes like vnto threeds: the whole plant hath the forme of a Reede: the stalkes and eares when the seede is ripe, are red.

* *The place.*

It ioieth in a fat and moist ground: it groweth in Italy, Spaine, and other hot regions.

* *The time.*

This is one of the sommer graines: it is ripe in Autumne.

* *The names.*

It is called of the Insubers, *Melegua*, and *Melega*: in Latine *Melica*: in Hetruria *Saggina*: in other places of Italy *Sorgho*: in Portingale *Milium saburrum*: in English Turkie Mill or Turkie Hirffe.

* *The*

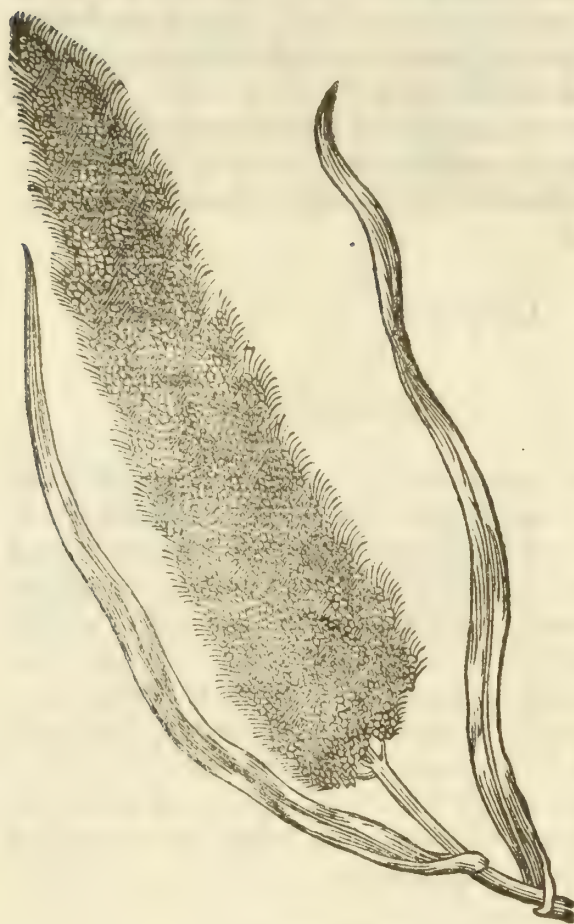
* *The temperature and vertues.*

The seed of Turkie Mill is like vnto Panicke in taste and temperature: the countrie people sometimes make bread heerof, but it is brittle and of little nourishment, and for the most part it serueth to fatten hens and pigeons with.

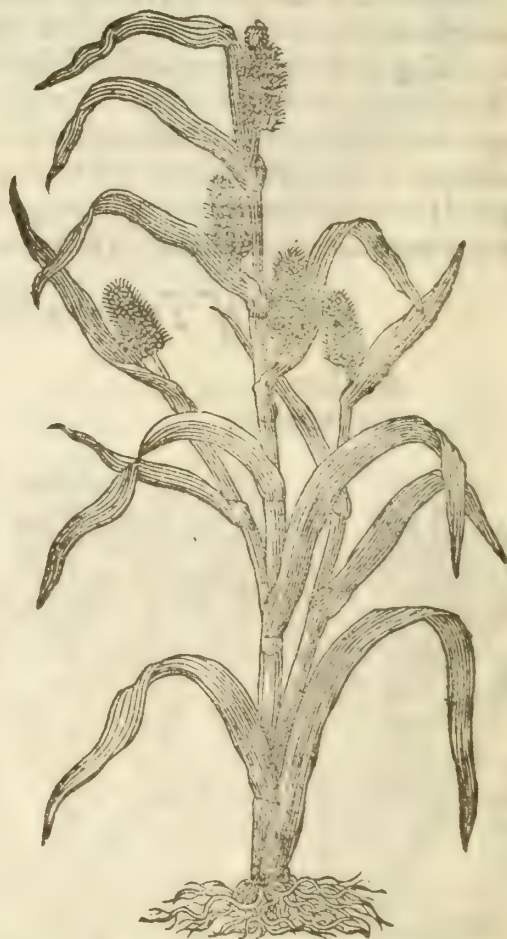
*Of Panick. Chap. 56.** *The kindes.*

There be sundrie sorts of Panick, although of the ancients there hath beene set downe but two, that is to say, the wilde or fiede Panick, and the garden or manured Panick: the which kinds haue degenerate into other sorts differing in stature, as also in colour, according to the soile, climate, or countrey, as shall be declared.

1 *Panicum Indicum.*
Indian Panick or Otemeale.



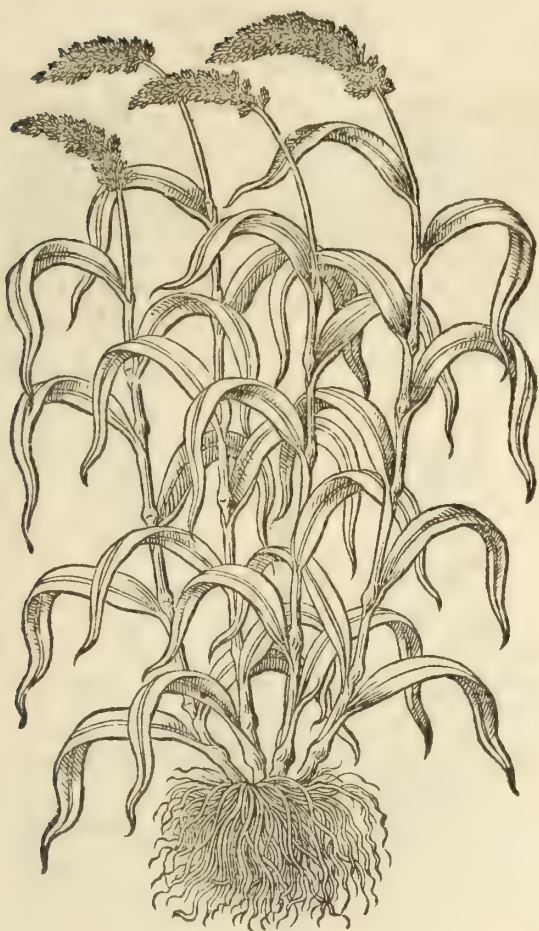
2 *Panicum Caruleum.*
Blew Panicke.

* *The description.*

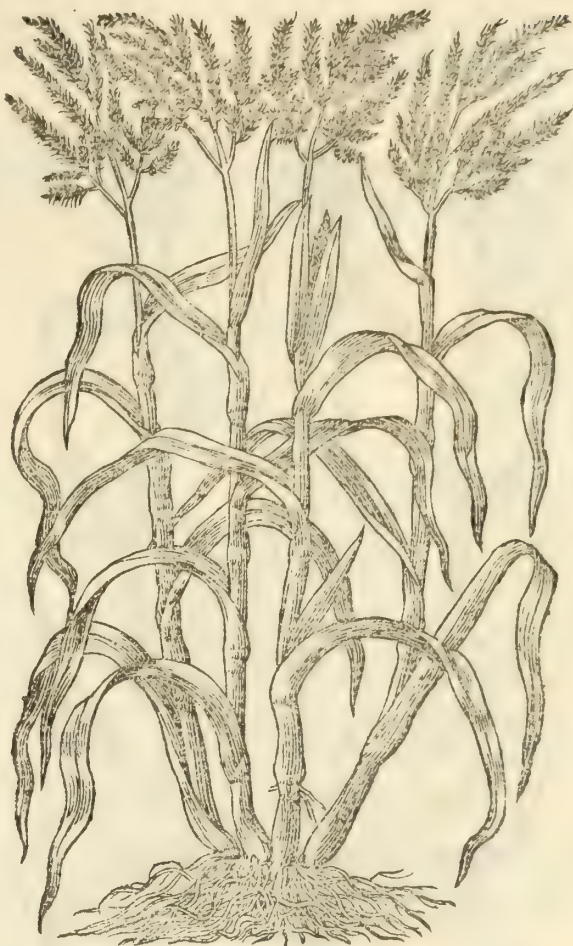
1 The Panick of India groweth vp like Miller, whose strawe is knottie or full of ioints; the cares be round, and hanging downward, in which is contained a white or yellowish seede, like Canarie seede or *Alpisti*.

2 Blew Panick hath a reddish stalke like to sugar Cane, as tall as a man, thicker than a finger, full of a fungious pith, of a pale colour: the stalks be vpright and knottie, those that grow neere the roote are of a purple colour: on the top of the stalke commeth foorth a spike or care like the water Cats taile, but of a purple colour: the seede is like to naked Otes: the rootes are very small in respect of the other parts of the plant.

4 *Panicum Melyne.*
Germane Panick.



5 *Panicum sylvestre.*
Wilde Panick.



* *The description.*

3 Germane Panick hath many hairie rootes, growing thicke together like vnto Wheate, as is all the rest of the plant, as well leaues or blades, as strawe or stalke. The eare groweth at the top single, not vnlike vnto Indian Panick, but much lesser. The graines are contained in chaffie scales, red declining to tawnie.

4 The wilde Panick groweth vp with long reeden stalks, full of ioints, set with long leaues like those of *Sorghum*, or Indian Panick: the tuft or featherlike top is like vnto the common reede or the eare of the graspe called *Ischamon* or *Manna* graspe: the roote is small and threddie.

* *The place and time.*

The kinds of Panick are sown in the spring, and are ripe in the beginning of August: they prosper best in hot and drie regions, and wither for the most part with much watering, as doth Mill and Turkie Wheate: they quickly come to ripenes, and may be kept good a long time.

* *The names.*

Panick is called in Greeke *ελυμος*: *Diocles* the phisition nameth it *Mel Frugum*: the Spaniards *Panizo*: the Latines *Panicum* or *Pannicula*: in English, Indian Otemeale.

* *The temperature.*

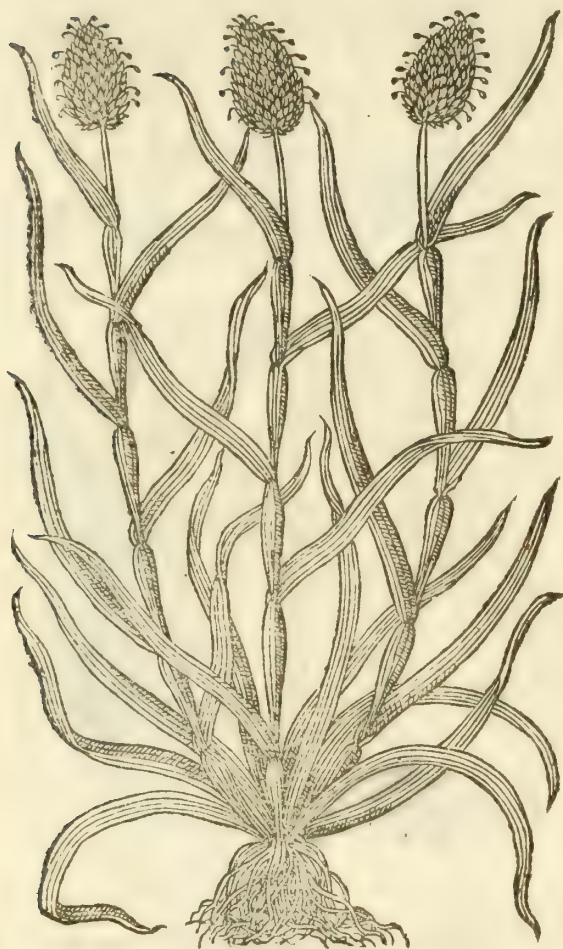
Pannickes nourish little, and are driers as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

Pannick stoppeth the laske as Millet doth, being boiled (as *Plinie* reporteth) in Goates milke and A drunke twise in a day.

Bread made of Pannick nourisheth little, and is cold and dry, verie brittle, hauing in it neither B clamminesse, nor fatnesse; and therefore it drieth a moist belly.

Of Canarie seede, or Petie Panick. Chap. 57.

1 *Phalaris.*
Canarie seede.2 *Phalaris pratensis.*
Quaking grasse.

* The description.

1 **C**anarie seed, or Canarie grasse after some, hath many small hairie rootes, from which arise small strawie stalks jointed like corne, wherupon do grow leaues like those of Barly, which the whole plant doth very well resemble. The small chaffie eare groweth at the top of the stalkes, wherein is contained small seeds like those of panike, of a yellowish colour and shining.

2 Shakers, or quaking grasse, groweth to the height of halfe a foote, and sometime higher when it groweth in fertill medowes. The stalke is very small and bentic, set with many grasse leaues like the common medow grasse, bearing at the top a bush or tuft of flat scalie pouches, like those of shepheards purse, but thicker, of a browne colour set vpon the most small and weakeft hairie foote stalkes that may be found, whereupon those small pouches do hang: by meanes of which small hairie strings, the knaps which are the flowers do continually tremble and shake, in such sort that it is not possible with the most stedfast hand to hold it from shaking, whereof it tooke his name *Phalaris* of that cruell trembling tyrant of the same name.

* The place.

Canarie seed groweth naturally in Spaine, and also in the fortunate or Canarie Ilands, and doth grow in England, or any other of these cold regions if it be sown therein.

Quaking *Phalaris* groweth in fertill pastures and in drie medowes.

* The time.

This Canarie seed is sown in May, and is ripe in August.

* The names.

Canarie seede, or Canarie corne is called of the Grecians *φάρυξις*: the Latines retaining the same name

name *Phalaris*: in the Ilands of Canarie *Alpisti*: in English Canarie seed, Canarie corne, and Canarie grasse.

Phalaris pratensis is called in Cheshire about Nantwich, Quakers and Shakers, taking his name *Phalaris* of the tyrant *Phalaris* as aforesaid.

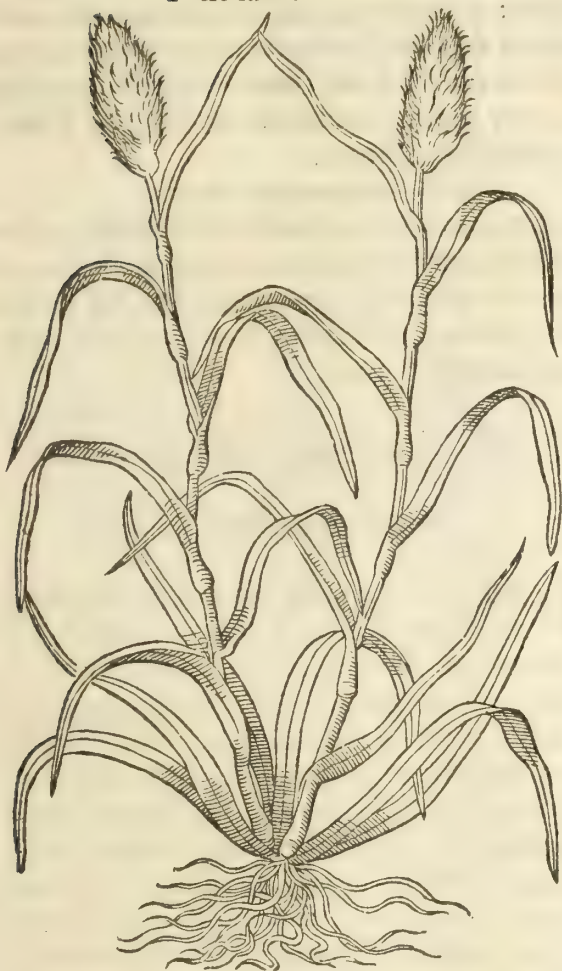
* *The nature and vertues.*

I finde not any thing set downe as touching the temperature of *Phalaris*, notwithstanding it is thought to be of the nature of Millet.

The iuice and seed as *Galen* saith, are thought to be profitablie drunke against the paines of the bladder: Apothecaries for want of Millet do vse the same with good successe in fomentations: for in drie fomentations it serueth in steed thereof, and is his *succedaneum*, or *quid pro quo*. We vse it in England also to feed the Canarie birds.

Of Foxetaile. Chap. 58.

* *Alopecuros.*
Foxe taile.



* *The description.*

Foxetaile hath many grassie leaues or blades, rough, and hairie, like vnto those of Barly, but lesler and shorter. The stalke is likewise soft and hairie: whereupon doth growe a small spike or eare, soft, and very downie, bristled with very small haire in shape like vnto a Foxetaile, whereof it tooke his name, which dieth at the approach of winter, and recouereth it selfe the next yeere by falling of his seed.

* *The place.*

This kind of Foxetaile groweth in my garden, but not wilde in England, and is maintained in gardens, for it is a pretie toye for wantons.

* *The time.*

It springeth vp in May of the seed that was scattered the yeere before, and beareth his taile with his seede in Iune.

* *The names.*

There hath not beene more said of the ancient or later writers, as touching the name, than is set downe, by which they called it *Alopecuros*: in English Foxetaile.

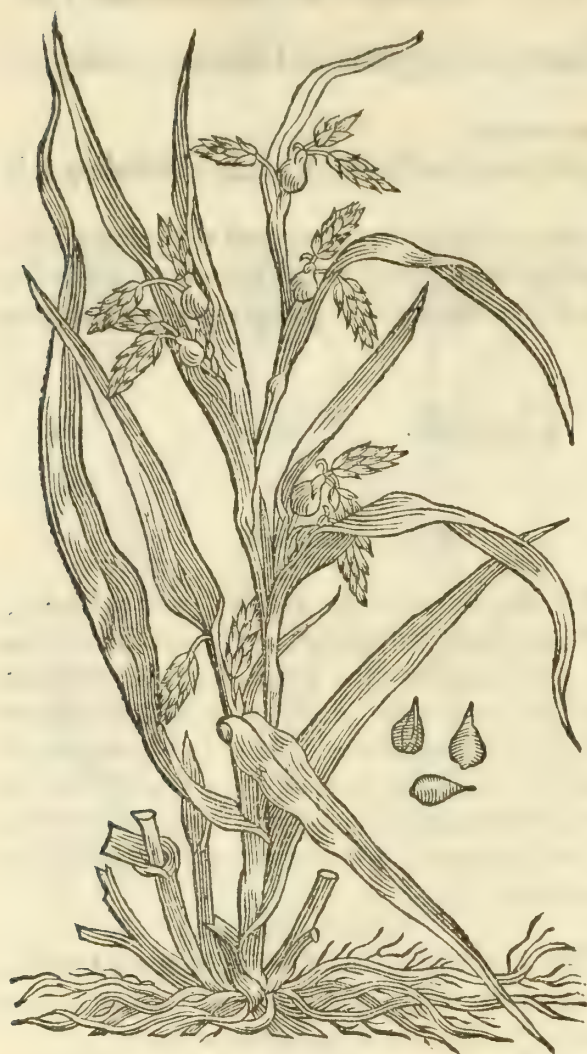
* *The nature and vertues.*

I find not any thing extant woorthie the memorie, either of his nature or vertues.

Of Iobs Teares. Chap. 59.

* *The description.*

Iobs Teares hath many knottie stalkes proceeding from a tuft of threddy rootes, two foote high, set with great broad leaues like vnto those of Reede, amongst which leaues come forth many small branches like strawe of corne: on the end whereof doth grow a graie shining seede or graine hard to breake, and like in shape to the seedes of Gromell, but greater, and of the same colour, whereof I hold it a kinde: euery of which graine is bored through the midst like a bead, and out of the hole commeth a small idle or barren chaffie eare like vnto that of Darnell.

Lachryma Iob. Iobs Teares.*Tragopyron. Bucke wheate.** *The place.*

It is brought from Italie and the countries adjoining, into these countries where it doth grow very well, but seldome commeth to ripenesse; yet my selfe had ripe seede thereof in my garden the sommer being very hot.

* *The time.*

It is sown earely in the spring, or else the winter will ouertake it before it come to ripenesse.

* *The names.*

Diuers haue thought it to be *Lithospermi species*, or a kind of Gromell, which the seede doth very notably resemble, and doth not much differ from *Dioscorides* his Gromell, and therefore it might verie aptly be called in Latine *Arundo Lithospermus*, that is in English, Gromell reede, as *Gesnerus* saith: it is generally called *Lachryma Iob*, and *Lachryma Iobi*: of some it is called *Diospiros*: in English it is called *Iobs Teares* or *Iobs Drops*, for that euery graine resembleth the Drop or Teare that falleth from the eie.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There is no mention made of this herbe for the vse of Phisicke. Onely in Fraunce and those places where it is plentifully growing, they doe make beades, bracers, and chaines therof, as we do with Pomander and such like.

Of Buckwheate. Chap. 60.

* *The description.*

BVcke Wheate may very well be placed among the kindes of graine or corne, for that oftentimes in time of necessitie bread is made thereof, mixed among other graine. It hath round fat stalks somewhat crested, smooth and reddish, which is deuided in many armes or branches, whereupon do grow smooth and soft leaues, in shape like those of Iuie or Basill; whereof *Taber montanus* called it *Ocymum Cereale*: the flowers be small, white and clustered together in one or moe tufts or vmbels, slightly dasht ouer heere and there with a florish of light carnation colour. The seedes or graines are of a dead or darke blackish colour, triangled or three square like the seede of blacke Bindeweede, called of the ancient Herbarists *Malacocissos*. The roote is small and threddie.

* *The place.*

It prospereth verie well in any ground be it neuer so drie or barren, where it is commonly sown to serue as it were in steede of a dunging. It quickly commeth vp and is very soone ripe,

ripe, it is very common in and about the Namptwiche in Cheshire, where they sowe it aswell for foode for their cattell, pullen and such like, as to the vse aforesaid. It groweth likewise in Lancashire and some parts of our south countrey, about London in Middlesex, as also in Kent and Essex.

* *The time.*

This base kinde of graine is sown in Aprill and the beginning of Maie, and is ripe in the beginning of August.

* *The names.*

Buckwheat is called of the high Almaines *Heydenkorn*: of the base Almaines *Buckenweidt*, that is to say, *Hirci Triticum*, or Goates wheate. Of some *Fagi Triticum*, Beech wheate. In Greeke *τεροπύριον*: in Latine *Fago-Triticum*: taken from the fashion of the seede or fruit of the Beech tree. It is called also *Fegopyrum* and *Tragopyron*: in English French wheate, Bullimong, and Bucke wheate: in French *Dragee aux cheueaux*.

* *The nature.*

Bucke wheate nourisheth lesse than wheate, rie, barlie, or otes; yet more than either Mill or Pannicke.

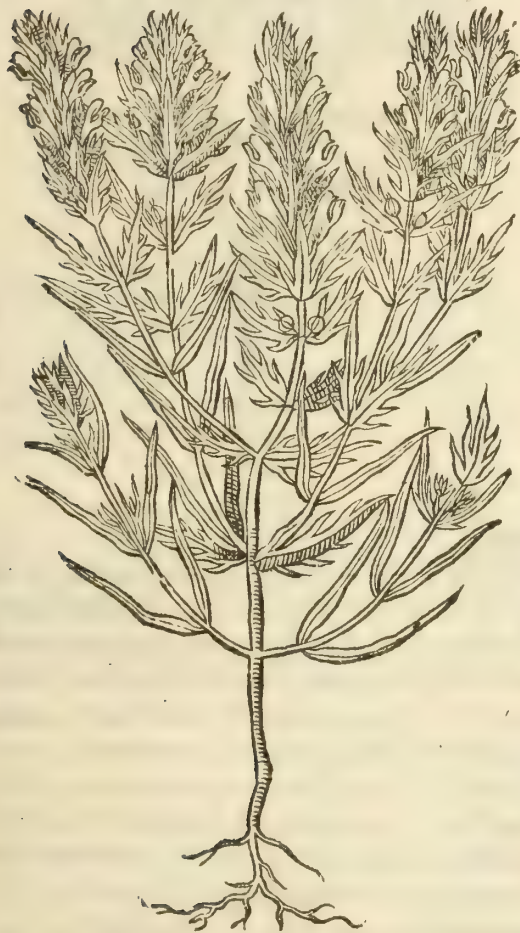
* *The vertues.*

Bread made of the meale of Bucke wheat is of easie digestion, it speedily passeth through the belly, but yeeldeth little nourishment.

Of Cow wheate. Chap. 61.

Melampyrum album.
White Cow wheate.

* *The description.*



Melampyrum groweth vpright, with a straight stalke, hauing other small stalks comming from the same, of a foote long. The leaues are long and narrow, and of a darke colour. On the top of the branches grow bushie or spikie eares full of flowers, and small leaues mixed together, and much iagged, the whole eare resembling a Foxe taile. This eare beginneth to flower below, and so vpward by little and little vnto the top: the small leaues before the opening of the flowers, and likewise the buds of the flowers, are of a darke purple colour; and after their opening, of a yellow colour mixed with purple, and at the falling of the flowers those small purplish leaues become of a Greene colour. Then come vp broad husks, wherein are inclosed two feedes somewhat like wheate, but smaller & browner. The roote is of a woody substance.

Of this kinde there is another called *Melampyrum luteum*, which groweth neere to the ground, with leaues not much vnlike Harts horne, among which riseth vp a small stawe with an eare at the top like *Alopecuros*, the common Foxe taile, but of a yellow colour.

* *The place.*

The first groweth among corne, and in pasture grounds that be fruitfull: it groweth plentifully in the pastures about London.

The second is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Melampyrum is called of some *Triticum vaccinium*: in English Cow wheate, and Horfe flower: in Greeke *μελάμπυρον*. The second is called *Melampyrum luteum*: in English yellow Cow wheate.

* *The danger.*

The seede of Cow wheate raiseth vp fumes, and is hot and drie of nature, which being taken in meates or drinks in the maner of Darnell, troubleth the braine, causeth drunkennes and headach.

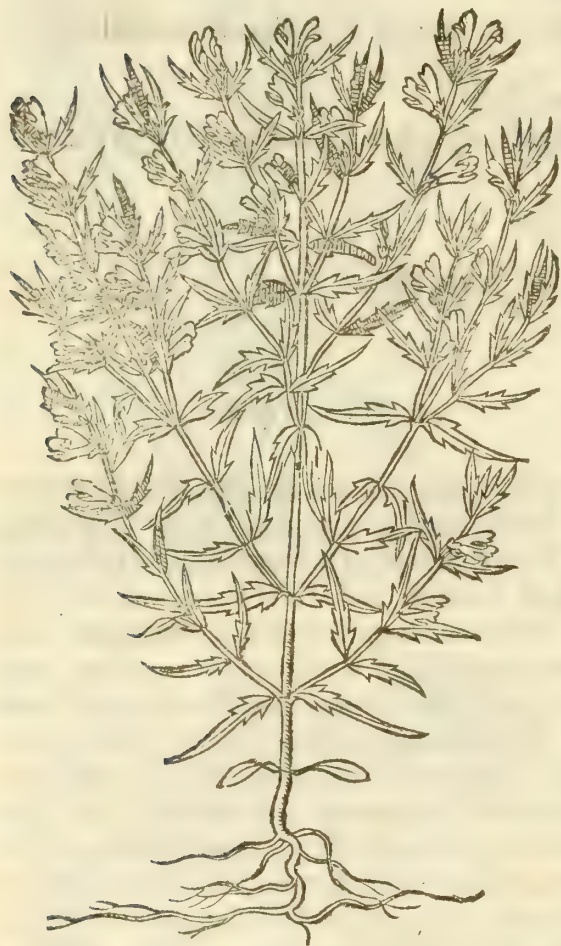
Of Wilde Cow wheate. Chap. 62.

1 *Crateogonon album.*

Wilde Cow wheate.

2 *Crateogonon rubrum.*

Red leaved Cow wheate.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He first kinde of wilde Cow wheate *Clusius* in his Pannonick history calleth *Parietaria syluestris*, or wilde Pellitorie: which name according to his owne words if it do not fitly answer the plant, he knoweth not what to call it, for that the Latins haue not giuen any name thereunto; yet bicause some haue so called it, he retaineth the same name. Notwithstanding he referreth it vnto the kinds of *Melampyrum* or Cow wheat, or vnto *Crateogonum* the wilde Cow wheat, which it doth very well answer in diuers points. It hath an hairie fower square stalk, very tender, weak & easie to break, not able to stand vpright without the helpe of his neighbors that dwel about him, a foote high or more, wherupon do grow long thin leaues, sharpe pointed and snipt about the edges like the teeth of a sawe, of a darke purplish colour, somtimes greenish, set by couples, one opposite against the other: among the which come soorth two flowers at one ioint, long & hollow, somewhat gaping like the flowers of a dead nettle, at the first of a pale yellow, and after of a bright golden colour; which do flowre by degrees, first a few, and then more; by means wherof it is long in flowring: which being past there succeede small cups or seed vessels, wherein is contained browne seed not vnlike to wheate. The whole plant is hairie, not differing from the plant Stichwoort.

2 Red

2 Red leaved wilde Cow wheate is very like vnto the former, sauing that the leaues be narrower, and the tuft of leaues more iagged. The stalks and leaues are of a reddish horseflesh colour. The flowers in forme are like the other, but in colour differing; for that the hollow part of the flower with the heele or spurre is of a purple colour, the rest of the flower yellow. The seede and vessels are like the precedent.

3 *Crateogonon Euphrosine.*
Eiebright Cow wheate.

* *The description.*



3 This kinde of wilde Cow wheate *Taber Montanus* hath set forth vnder the title of *Odontites*: others haue taken it to be a kinde of *Euphrasia* or Eiebright, bicause it doth in some sort resemble it, especially in his flowers. The stalks of this plant are small, tender, and weake, not able to stand alone, rough and square. The leaues are indented about the edges, sharpe pointed, and in most points resembling the former Cow wheate: so that of necessitie it must be of the same kinde, and not a kinde of Eiebright, as hath beene set downe by some.

* *The place.*

These wilde kinds of Cow wheate do growe commonly in fertill pastures, and bushie copses, or low woods, and among bushes vpon barren heathis and such like places.

The two first do growe vpon Hampsted heath neere London, among the Iuniper bushes, and Bilberrie bushes in all the parts of the said heath, and in euery part of Englande where I haue trauelled.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of May to the end of August.

* *The names.*

1 The first is called of *L'Obelius* *Crateogonon*: of *Taber Montanus* *Milium syluaticum*, or Wood Millet, and *Alfane syluaticum*, or Wood Chickweed.
2 The second hath the same titles: in English Wilde Cow wheate.
3 The last is called by *Taber Montanus*, *Odontites*: of *Dodonaeus*, *Euphrasia altera* and *Euphrosine*: wherein I thinke he mistooke it. *Hippocrates* called the wilde Cow wheate *Polycarpum* and *Polycritum*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There is not much set downe either of the nature or vertues of these plants: onely it is reported that the seedes do cause giddines and drunkennes as Darnell doth.

The seede of *Crateogonum* made in fine flower, and giuen in broth or otherwise, mightily prouoketh venerie. A

Some write that it will likewise cause women to bring forth male children. B

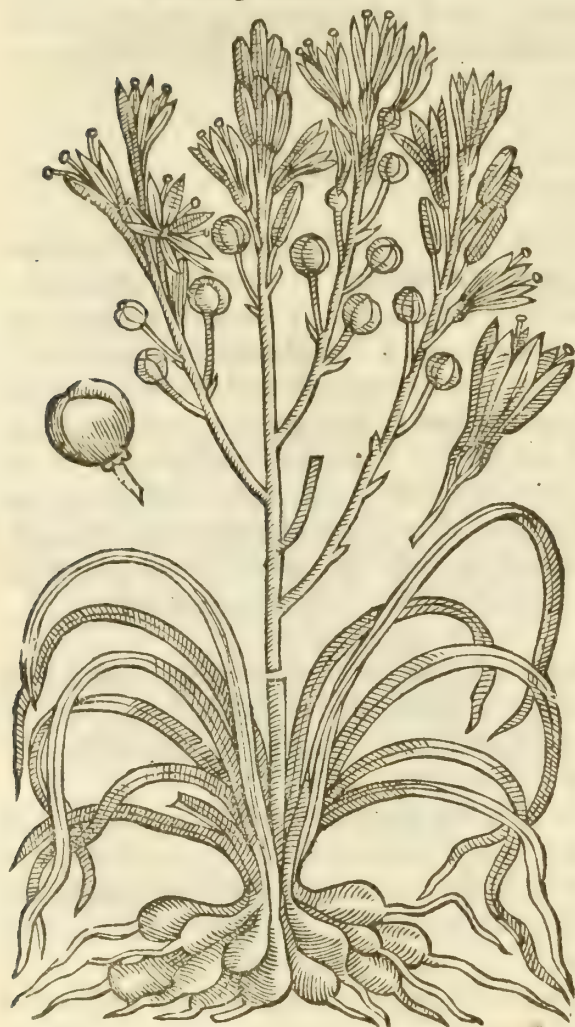
Of White Asphodill. Chap. 63.

* *The kindes.*

HAuing finished the kindes of Corne, it followeth to shew vnto you the sundry sorts of Asphodills, whereof some haue bulbous rootes, other tuberous or knobbie rootes; some of yellow colour, and some of mixt colours, notwithstanding *Dioscorides* maketh mention but of one Asphodill: but *Plinie* setteth downe two, which *Dionysius* confirmeth saying, that there is the male and female Asphodill. The latter age hath obserued many more besides the bulbed one, of which *Galen* maketh mention.

1 *Asphodelus non ramosus.*
White Asphodill.

2 *Asphodelus ramosus.*
Branched Asphodill.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He white Asphodill hath many long and narrow leaues, like those of leekes, sharpe pointed. The stalke is round, smooth, naked, and without leaues, two cubits high, garnished from the middle vpward with a number of flowers, star fashion, made of fve leaues a peece; the colour white, with some darke purple strakes drawn down the back side. Within the flowers be certaine small chiuies. The flower being past, there spring vp little round heads, wherein are contained hard, blacke, and three square seeds as are those of Buckwheate, or Staphisacre. The roote is compact of many knobbie rootes, growing out of one head like those of the Peonie, full of iuice, with a small bitternes and binding taste.

2 Branched Asphodill agreeth well with the former description, sauing that this hath many branches or armes growing out of the stalke, whereon the flowers do grow, and the other hath not any branch at all, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 Asphodill with the reddish flower groweth vp in rootes, stalke, leafe, and maner of growing like the precedent, sauing that the flowers of this be of a darke red colour, and the others white, which setteth foorth the difference, if there be any such difference, or any such plant at all; for I haue conferred with many most excellent men in the knowledge of plants, but none of them can giue me certaine knowledge of any such, but tell me they haue heard it reported that such a one there is, and so haue I also, but certainly I cannot set downe any thing of this plant, vntill I heare more certainty; for as yet I giue no credit to my author, which for reuerence of his person, I forbear to name.

4 The yellow Asphodill hath many rootes growing out of one head, made of sundrie tough, fat, and oleous yellow sprigs, or grosse strings, from the which rise vp many grassie leaues, thicke and grosse, tending to squarenes: among the which commeth vp a strong thicke stalke, set with the like leaues euen to the flowers, but lesser: vpon the which do grow starlike yellow flowers, otherwise like the white Asphodill.

3 *Asphodelus flore rubente*. Red Asphodill.4 *Asphodelus luteus*. Yellow Asphodill.* *The place.*

These kindes of Asphodills come vp of themſelues in the prouince of France, Italie, Spaine, and in other countries thereabout: we haue them in our London gardens.

* *The time.*

They flower in May and Iune, and that by parcels or peecemeale, beginning belowe, and ſo flowing vpward.

* *The names.*

Asphodill is called in Latine *Asphodelus*, *Albucum*, *Albucus*, and *Hastula Regia*: in Greeke ἀσφόδελος: in English Asphodill, not Daffodill; for Daffodill is *Narcissus*, another plant differing from Asphodill. *Pliny* writeth that the stalke with the flowers is called *Anthericos*, and the roote, that is to ſay, the bulbs *Asphodelus*.

Of this Asphodill *Hesiod* maketh mention in his works, where he ſaith, that fooles knowe not how much good there is in the Mallow and in the Asphodill, becauſe the rootes of Asphodill are good to be eaten. Yet *Galen* doth not beleue that he ment of this Asphodill, but of that bulbed one, whereof we will make mention heerafter. And he himſelfe teſtifieth, that the bulbs thereof are not to be eaten without very long ſeething; and therefore it is not like that *Hesiod* hath commended any ſuch: for he ſeemeth to vnderſtand by the Mallow and the Asphodill, ſuch kinde of foode as is eaſily prepared, and ſoone made ready.

* *The nature.*

These kinds of Asphodills be hot and drie almoſt in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

After the opinion of *Dioſcorides* and *Aetius*, the rootes of Asphodill eaten, prouoke vrine and A the termes effectually, eſpecially being ſtamped and ſtrained with wine and drunke.

One dram thereof taken in wine in maner before rehearſed, helpeth the paine in the ſides, rup- B tures, conuulſions, and the old cough.

The rootes boiled in dregs of wine cure ſoule eating vlcers, all inflammations of the duggs, or C ſtones, and eaſeth the fellon being put thereto as a pultus.

The iuice of the roote boiled in old ſweete wine, together with a little myrrhe and ſaffron, maketh D an excellent Collyrie profitable for the eies.

- E** *Galen* saith, the rootes burnt to ashes, and mixed with the grease of a ducke, helpeth *Alopecia*, bringeth haire againe that was fallen by meanes of that disease.
- F** The weight of a dram thereof taken with wine helpeth the drawing together of sinewes, cramps, and burstings.
- G** The like quantitie taken in broth prouoketh vomit, and helpeth those that are bitten with any venemous beast.
- H** The iuice of the roote clenseth and taketh away the white morphew, if the face be annointed therewith: but first the place must be chafed and well rubbed with a course linnen cloth.

Of the Kings Speare. Chap. 64.

1 *Asphodelus luteus minor.*
The Kings Speare.



2 *Asphodelus Lancastria.*
Lancashire Asphodill.



* The description.

1 **T**He leaues of the Kings speare are long, narrow, and chamfered or furrowed, of a greene blew colour. The stalke is round, of a cubit high. The flowers which grow thereon from the middle to the top are very many, in shape like to the flowers of the other, which being past, there come in place thereof little round heads or seede vessels, wherein the seede is contained. The rootes in like maner are very many, long and slender, smaller than those of the other yellow fort. Vpon the sides whereof grow forth certaine strings, by which the plant it selfe is easily increased and multiplied.

2 There is found in these daies a certaine waterie or marish Asphodil like vnto this last described, in stalke and flowers, without any difference at all. It bringeth forth leaues of a beautifull greene somewhat chamfered, like to those of the Flower de-luce or Corne flag, but narrower; not full a span long. The stalke is straight, a foote high, whereupon growe the flowers, consisting of fixe small leaues: in the middle whereof come forth small yellow chiues or threds. The seede is very small, contained in long sharpe pointed cods. The roote is long, iointed, and creepeth as grasse doth, with many small strings.

* The place.

1 The small yellow Asphodill groweth not of it selfe wilde in these parts, notwithstanding we haue

haue great plentie thereof in our London gardens.

2 The Lancashire Asphodill groweth in moist and marish places neere vnto the towne of Lancaster in the moorish grounds there, as also neere vnto Maudsley and Marton, two villages not far from thence; where it was found by a worshipfull and learned gentelman, a diligent searcher of simples, & feruent loue of plants, master *Thomas Heskett*, who brought the plants thereof vnto me for the increase of my garden.

I receiued some plants thereof likewise from master *Thomas Edwards* Apothecarie in Excester, learned and skilfull in his profession, as also in the knowledge of plants, vnto whom I rest bounden as well for this plant, as also other rare and strange plants and seedes, especially for the plant of *Iuca*, which his seruant brought from the Indies, & is the plant of whose roots the needy naked Indian soules do make their bread, as shall be expressed more at large, where I shall haue occasion to make further mention thereof. He found this Asphodill at the foote of a hill in the west part of England, called Bagshot hill, neere vnto a village of the same name.

* *The time.*

They flower in May and Iune: most of the leaues thereof remaine greene in the winter, if it be not extreme cold.

* *The names.*

The latter herbarists call this yellow Asphodill *Xiphium*: in Latine *Asphodelus luteus* of *Dionysius*: of some it is called *Hastula Regia*. We haue englisht it, the Speare for a King, or small yellowe Asphodill.

2 The Lancashire Asphodill is called in Latine *Asphodelus Lancastriae*, and may likewise be called *Asphodelus palustris*, or *Pseudoasphodelus luteus*, or the Bastard yellow Asphodill.

* *The nature and vertues.*

It is not yet found out what vse there is of either of them in nourishment or medicines.

Of Onion Asphodill. Chap. 65.

Asphodelus bulbosus. Onion Asphodill.



* *The description.*

THe bulbed Asphodill hath a round bulbus or Onion roote, with some fibres hanging thereat: from the which come vp many grassie leaues, very wel resembling the Lecke, amongst the which leaues there riseth vp a naked or smooth stem, garnished toward the top with many starlike flowers, white of colour, consisting of sixe little leaues sharpe pointed, with certaine chiues or threds in the middle. After the flower is past, there succedeth small knops or heads three square, wherein lieth the seede.

* *The place.*

It groweth in the gardens of herbarists in London, and not elsewhere that I know of: for it is not very common.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and somewhat after.

* *The names.*

The stalke and flowers being like to those of the Asphodill before mentioned, doe shewe it to be *Asphodeli species*, or a kinde of Asphodill: for which cause also it seemeth to be that Asphodill, of which *Galen* hath made mention in his seconde booke of the Faculties of nourishments in these words. The roote of Asphodill is in a manner like to the roote of Squill or sea Onion, as well

in shape as in bitterneffe. Notwithstanding faith *Galen*, my selfe haue knowen certaine countrie men, who in time of famine could not with many boilings and steepings make it fit to be eaten. It is called of *Dodonæus* *Asphodelus fœmina*, and *Asphodelus Bulbosus*: of *Galen* *Hyacintho-Asphodelus*, and *Asphodelus Hyacinthinus*, and that rightly; for that the roote is like the Hyacinth and the flowers like *Asphodelus*: and therefore as it doth participate of both kindes, so likewise doth the name: in English we may call it, Bulbed *Asphodill*.

* *The nature.*

The round rooted *Asphodill* according to *Galen*, hath the same temperature and vertue, that *Aron*, *Arisarum*, and *Dracontium* haue, namely, an absterfiue and clenfing qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

- A** The yoong sprouts or springs thereof is a singular medicine against the yellow Iauanders, for that the roote is of power to make thin and open.
- B** The rootes heereof, as *Galen* writeth in his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines, are like in vertues to wake Robin or *Aron*, and *Plinies* cowkowpintle, and likewise to Dragons as aforesaid,
- C** *Galen* saith that the ashes of this Bulbe mixed with oile or hens greafe, cureth the pilling or falling of the haire in spots, as *Alopecia* doth.

Of Yellow Lillies. Chap. 66.

* *The kindes.*

B Icause we shall haue occasion heereafter to speake of certaine Cloued or Bulbed Lillies, we wil in this chapter intreat onely of another kind not Bulbed, which likewise is of two sorts, differing principally in their rootes; for in flowers they are Lillies, but in rootes *Asphodils*, participating as it were of both, though neerer approaching vnto *Asphodils* than Lillies.

1 *Lilium non bulbosum*,
The yellow Lillie.



2 *Lilium non bulbosum Phœniceum*.
The Day Lillie.



* *The*

* The description.

I He yellow Lillie hath very long flaggie leaues, chamfered or channeled, hollow in the midst like a gutter: among the which riseth vp a naked or bare stalke, two cubits high, branched toward the top, with sundrie brittle armes or branches, wher-on doe grow many goodly flowers, like vnto those of the common white Lillie in shape & proportion, of a shining yellow colour; which being past there succede three-cornered husks or cods, full of blacke shining feedes, like those of the Peonie. The roote consisteth of many knobs or tuberous clogs, proceeding from one head, like those of the white Asphodill or Peonie.

2 The Day Lilly hath stalks and leaues like the former. The flowers be like the white Lillie in shape, of an orange tawnie colour: of which flowers much might be said, which I omit. But in brieft this plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blown or spread abroad, and the same day in the evening it is as rotten and stinking, as if it had been troden in a dunghill a moneth together in foule and rainy weather: which is the cause that the seede doth not follow, as in the other of his kinde, not bringing forth any at all that I could euer obserue, according to the old prouerbe, Soone ripe, soone rotten. His rootes are like the former.

* The place.

These Lillies do growe in my garden, and also in the gardens of herbarists and louers of fine and rare plants; but not wilde in England, as in other countries.

* The time.

These Lillies do flower somewhat before the other Lillies.

* The names.

Diuers do call this kinde of Lillie *Lilia sphodelus*, *Liliago*, and also *Liliastrum*, but most commonly *Lilium non bulbosum*: in English Liticonfancie, and yellow Lillie. The old herbarists name it *Hemerocallis*: for they haue two kindes of *Hemerocallis*, the one a shrub or wooddie plant, as witnesseth *Theophrastus* in his sixt booke of the historie of plants. *Plinie* setteth downe the same shrub among those plants, the leaues whereof onely do serue for garlands.

The other *Hemerocallis* which they set downe, is a flower which perisheth at night, and buddeth at the sunne rising, according to *Athenaus*, and therefore is called the Day Lillie, or Lillie for a day.

* The nature.

The nature is rather referred to the Asphodils than to Lillies.

* The vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that the roote stamped with honie, and a mother pessarie made thereof with A wooll, and put vp, bringeth forth water and blood.

The leaues stamped and applied, do alay hot swellings in the dugs after womens trauell in childe B bearing, and likewise taketh away the inflammation of the eies.

The rootes and the leaues be laid with good successe vpon burnings and scaldings.

C

Of Bulbed Flower deluce. Chap. 67.

* The kindes.

Like as we haue set downe sundry sorts of Flower de-luces, with flaggie leaues and tuberous or knobbie rootes, varyng very notable in sundrie respects, which we haue distinguished in their proper chapters: it resteth that in like maner we set forth vnto your view, certaine Bulbose or Onion rooted Flower de-luces, which in this place doe offer themselues vnto our consideration, whereof there be also sundry sorts, sorted into one chapter as followeth.

* The description.

Onion Flower de-luce hath long narrow blades or leaues, crested, chamfered, or straked on the backe side, as it were welted, below somewhat round, opening it selfe toward the top, yet remaining as it were halfe round, wherby it resembleth a hollow trough or gutter. In the bottome of the hollownesse it tendeth to whitenesse, and among these leaues doe rise vp a stalke of a cubit high, at the top wherof groweth a faire blew flower not differing from the common Flower de-luce; the which being past, there com in place long thicke cods or seede vessels, wherein

wherein is contained yellowish seede of the bignesse of a tare or fitch: the roote is rounde like the Onion, couered ouer with certaine browne skins or filmes.

2 Changeable Flower de-luce hath leaues like the former, but thinner, narrower, and sharper pointed. The stalke and rootes are also like vnto the former, but lesser. The flower groweth at the top, hauing likewise the forme of the Fower de-luce, that is to say, consistiing of fixe greater leaues, and three lesser: the greater leaues fold backward and hang downeward, the lesser stand vpriight. And in the middle of the leaues there riseth vp a yellow welt, white about the brims, and shadowed all ouer with a wash of thin blew tending to a watchet colour: toward the stalke they are stripped ouer with a light purple colour, and likewise amongst the hollow places of those that stand vpriight, which cannot be exprest in the figure, there is the same faire purple colour: the smell and sauour very sweete and pleasant. The roote is Onion fashion or bulbus, like the other.

3 Of which kinde or sort there is another in my garden, which I receiued of my brother *James Garret* Apothecarie, far more beautifull than the last described. The which is dasht ouer in steed of the blew or watchet colour, with a most pleasant gold yellow colour, of sinell exceeding sweete, with bulbed rootes like those of the other sort.

4 It is reported, that there is in the garden of the Prince elector the Landgraue of Hessens garden, one of this sort or kinde, with white flowers, the which as yet I haue not seene.

1 *Iris bulbosa.*

Onion Flower de-luce.



2 *Iris bulbosa flore vario.*

Changeable Flower de-luce.



* *The description.*

3 The yellow bulbed Flower de-luce hath leaues, rootes, stalks and flowers like vnto the variable or changeable sort; differing notably in two points, that is to say, the stalks of this kinde do appeere of a reddish colour next vnto the ground, whereas the others are of a greenish colour, and the flowers of these be of a faire gold yellow colour, and the other of variable colours.

4 This

4 This pale yellow ash coloured bulbus Flower de-luce (if there be any such) agreeth with the former in description. I say if there be any such; for in mine opinion there is none such differing from the other.

3 *Iris bulbosa flore luteo.*
Yellow bulbed Flower de-luce.

4 *Iris bulbosa flore pallido.*
Ash colourde Flower de-luce.



* *The place.*

The first of these bulbed Flower de-luces doth grow wilde, or of it selfe in the corne fields of the most parts of England, as about Bathe and Wels, and those places adiacent; from whence they were first brought into London, where they be naturalized and increase in great plentie in our London gardens.

The other sorts do grow naturally in Spaine & Italie wilde, from whence we haue had plants for our London gardens, whereof they do greatly abound.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly, and seldome after.

* *The names.*

The Bulbed Flower de-luce is called of *L'Obelius* *Iris Bulbosa*, and also *Hyacinthus flore iridis*: of some *Hyacinthus poetarum*; and peradventure it is the same that *Apuleius* mentioneth in the twenty one chapter, saying, that *Iris* named among the old writers *Hieris*, may also be called and not vnproperly *Hierobulbus* or *Hieribulbus*, as though you should say *Iris Bulbosa*, or Bulbed Ireos, vnlesse you would haue *ιεροβυλβος*, called a greater or larger Bulbe: for it is certaine that great and huge things were called of the Ancients *ιερα*, or *Sacra*: in English holy.

* *The nature.*

The nature of these Bulbed Flower de-luces, are referred to the kinds of Asphodils.

* *The vertues.*

Take faith *Apuleius*, of the herbe *Hierobulbus* fixe ʒ. Goates suet as much, oile of Alcanet one A pound,

pound, mixe them together being first stamped in a stone mortar, it taketh away the paine of the goute.

B^r Moreover, if a woman doe vse to wash her face with the decoction of the roote, mixed with the meale of Lupines, it foorthwith cleanseth away the freckels and morpew, & such like deformities.

Of Spanish nut. Chap. 68.

1 *Sisyrinchium.*
Spanish Nut.



2 *Iris Tuberosa.*
Velvet flower de-luce.



* The description.

1 **S**panish Nut hath smal grassie leaues like those of the stars of Bethlem or *Ornithogalū*, among which riseth vp a small stalke of halfe a foote high, garnished with the like leaues, but shorter. The flowers grow at the top, of a skie colour, in shape resembling the flower de-luce or common *Iris*: which being past, there succeede small cods with seeds, like those of Turneps. The roote is round, *Bulbus* or Onion fashion, couered with a skin or filme, in shape like a Net. The bulbe is sweete in taste, and may be eaten before any other Bulbed flowers. There is set forth another of this kinde somewhat lesser, which may chance by the soile or climate, and yet the selfe same plant.

2 Velvet flower de-luce hath many long square leaues, spungious or full of pith, trailing vpon the ground, in shape like to the leaues of rushes: among which riseth vp a stalke of a foote high, bearing at the top a flower like the flower de-luce. The lower leaues that turne downward, are of a perfect blacke colour, soft and smooth as is blacke veluet, the blacknes is welted about with greenish yellow, or as we terme it, a goose turde greene; of which colour the vppermost leaues do consist: which being past, there followeth a great knob or crested seede vessell of the bignes of a mans thombe, wherein is contained round white seede, as big as the Fetch or Tare. The roote consisteth of many knobby bunches like fingers.

* *The place.*

These bastard kinds of Flower de-luces, are strangers in England, except it be among some few diligent Herbarists in London, who have them in their gardens where they increafe exceedingly, especially the last described, which is said to grow wilde about Constantinople, Morea and Greece, from whence it hath been transported into Italy, where it hath beene taken for *Hermodaetylus*, and by some exprest or set forth in writing vnder the title *Hermodaetylus*, whereas in truth it hath not any semblance at all with *Hermodaetylus*.

* *The time.*

These wilde or bastard Flower de-luces, do flower from Maie to the end of Iune.

* *The names.*

1 The bulbed bastard Flower de-luce which we haue Englished Spanish Nut, is called in Spaine *Nozella*: the lesser sort *Parna Nozella*, in their owne toong *Macuca*: we take it to be that kinde of nourishing Bulbe which is named in Greeke *σινυριχιον*: of *Pliny Sisinrichium*.

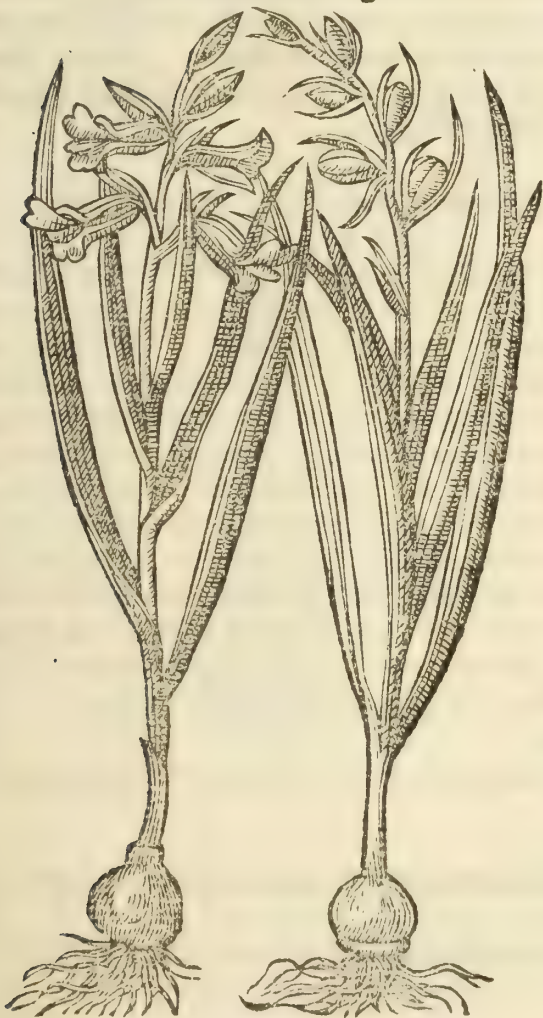
2 *Pliny* and *Theophrastus* contend whether this veluet Flower de-luce be the true *Hermodaetylus*: The which controuersie I intende not to meddle withall, seeing the matter so plaine, which may be decided by the least and simplest Symplist in these our daies, considering it doth not agree with the true *Hermodaetylus* in any one point.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Of these kinds of Flower de-luce there hath been little or nothing at all left in writing concerning their natures or vertues: onely the Spanish Nut is eaten at the tables of rich and delicious, naie vicious persons in sallads, or otherwise to procure lust and lecherie.

Of Corne Flag. Chap. 69.

1 *Gladiolus Narbonensis*.
French corne Flag.



2 *Gladiolus Italicus*.
Italian corne Flag.



* *The description.*

1 French-Corne Flag hath small stiffe leaues, ribbed or chamfered with long nerues or finewes running through the same, in shape like those of the small Flower de-luce, or the blade of a sword, sharpe pointed, of an ouerworne greene colour: among the which riseth vp a stiffe brittle stalke, a cubite high, whereupon do grow in comely order many faire purple flowers, gaping as those of Snapdragon, or not much differing from the Foxe gloue, called in Latin *Digitalis*: after there come in place round knobby seede vessels, full of chaffe seede, very light, of a browne reddish colour. The roote consisteth of two Bulbes, one set vpon the other, the vppermost whereof in the beginning of the spring is lesser and more full of iuice: the lower more greater, but more loose and lithie, which a little while after perisheth.

2 Italian Corne Flag hath long narrow leaues, with many ribs or nerues running through the same: the stalke is stiffe and brittle, whereupon do grow flowers orderly placed vpon one side of the stalke, whereas the precedent hath his flowers placed on both the sides of the stalke, in shape and colour like the former, as are also the rootes, but feldome seene one aboue another, as in the former.

3 *Gladiolus flore Pallido.*
Pale Corne Flag.



3 There is a thirde sort of Corne Flag, which agreeth with the last described in euery point, sauing that the flowers of this are of a pale colour, as it were betweene white and that which we call maidens blush.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Corne Flags growe in medowes, and in eareable grounds among corne in many places of Italy, as also in the parts of Fraunce bordering therunto. Neither are the fields of Austria and Morauia without them, as *Cordus* writeth. We haue great plentie of them in our London gardens, especially for the garnishing and decking them vp, with their seemely flowers.

* *The time.*

They flower from May to the end of Iuly.

* *The names.*

Corne Flag is called in Greeke *Ξίφιον*: in Latine *Gladiolus*, and of some *Ensis*; of others *φάσγανον*, and *Gladiolus segetalis*: *Theophrastus* in his discourse of *Phasganum*, maketh it the same with *Xiphion*. *Valerius Cordus* calleth Corne Flag *Victorialis femina*: others *Victorialis rotunda*: In the Germaine toong *Seigwurtz*: to make a difference betweene *Gladiolus* and *Victorialis*, seeing that the right *Victorialis* is a kinde of Garlicke found vpon the highest tops of the Alpish mountaines, which is likewise

called of the Germaines *Seigwurtz*: so that *Cordus* did forget himselfe in calling *Gladiolus Victorialis*: notwithstanding the Germaines appellations. The flowers of Corne Flag are called of the Italians *Monacuccio*: in English Corne Flag, Corne Sedge, Corne Gladin: in French *Glais*.

* *The nature.*

The roote of Corne Flag, as *Galen* saith, is of force to drawe, waste or consume away and drie, as also of a subtill and digesting qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

A The roote stamped with the powder of frankensence and wine, applied, draweth forth splinters and thornes that sticke fast in the flesh.

B Being stamped with the meale of Darnell and honied water, doth waste and make subtill harde lumps, nodes and swellings being emplastr'd.

Some

Some affirme that the vpper roote prouoketh bodilie lust, and the lower cauſeth barrenneſſe. C

The vpper roote drunke in water, is profitable againſt that kinde of burſting in children called D
Enterocoele.

The roote of Corne flag ſtamped with hogs greaſe and wheaten meale, hath been found by late E
practitioners in Phiſicke and Chirurgie to be a certaine and approoued remedie againſt *Struma*,
Scrophulas, and ſuch like ſwellings in the throte.

The cods with the ſeed dried and beaten into powder, & drunke in Goates milke, or Affes milke, F
preſentlie taketh away the paine of the collicke.

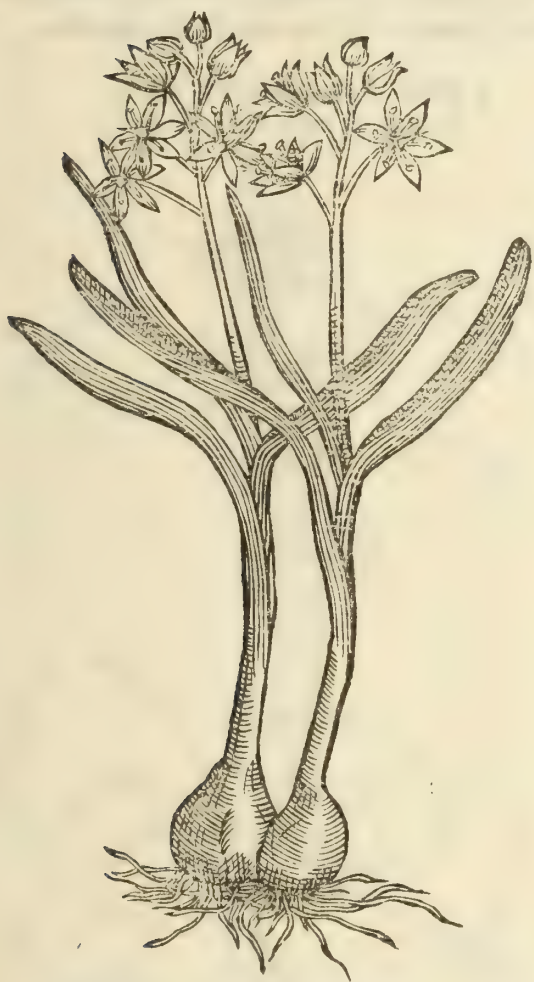
Of Hyacinthes and there kinds. Chap. 70.

* The kinds.

T Here be likewise Bulbus or Onion rooted plants that do orderly ſucceed, whereof ſome are to
be eaten, as Onions, Garlick, Leekes, and Ciues; notwithstanding I am firſt to entreate of
thoſe Bulbed rootes, whoſe faire and beautifull flowers haue receiued grace and ornament in
gardens, and Garlands: the firſt are the Hyacinths, whereof there is founde at this day diuers ſorts
differing very nota bly in many points, as ſhall be declared in their ſeueral descriptions.

1 *Hyacinthus stellatus Fuchsij.*
Starrie Iacinth.

2 *Hyacinthus stellatus Lilifolius.*
Lillie Iacinth.



* The description.

T He firſt kind of Iacinth hath very fat thicke browne leaues, hollow like a little trough, very
brittle, of the length of a finger: among which ſhoote vp fat thicke browniſh ſtalkes, ſoft
and verie tender, and ful of iuice, wherupon do grow many ſmal blew flowers conſiſting of
ſixe little leaues, ſpread abroad like a ſtar. The ſeed is contained in ſmall round bullets, which are ſo

ponderous or heaunie, that they lie trailing vpon the ground. The roote is bulbus or Onion fashion, couered with brownish scales or filmes.

There is founde another of this kinde which seldome or neuer hath more than two leaues. The rootes are bulbed like the other. The flowers be whitish star fashion, tending to blewnesse, which I receiued from *Robinus* of Paris.

2 The second kind of Hyacinth hath many brode leaues spread vpon the ground, like vnto those of garden Lillie, but shorter. The stalkes do rise out of the middest thereof bare, naked, & verie smooth, an handfull high; at the top whereof do grow small blew flowers star fashion, verie like vnto the precedent. The roote is thicke and full of iuice, compact of many scalie cloues of a yellow colour.

Likewise we haue another sort in our London gardens of this starry Hyacinths, like vnto the Hyacinths of *Fuchsius* description, hauing for the most part three leaues. The flowers are of a purple blew colour.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in many places of Germanie, in woods and mountaines, as *Fuchsius* and *Gesner* do testifie. In Bohemia also vpon diuers banks that are full of herbs. In England we cherish them in our gardens onely for the beautie of the flower.

* *The time.*

They begin to flower in the middest of Ianuarie, and bring foorth their seede in May.

* *The names.*

The first of these Hyacinths is called *Hyacinthus stellatus*, or *Stellaris Fuchsij*, of the star-like flowers: *Narcissus caruleus Bockij*: of some *Flos Martius stellatus*.

The Lillie Hyacinth is called *Hyacinthus Germanicus liliflorus*, or Germanie Hyacinth, taken from the countrie where it naturally groweth wilde: of others *Hyacinthus bifolius*, as of *Theophrastus*.

3 *Hyacinthus autumnalis.*
Winter Hyacinth.

4 *Hyacinthus autumnalis maior.*
Great Winter Hyacinth.



* *The description.*

3 Autumne Iacint is the least of all Iacints: it hath small narrow grassie leaues spread abroad vpon the ground; in the middest wherof springeth vp a small naked stalke an handful high, set from the middle to the top with many small starlike blew flowers, hauing certaine small loose chiuies in the middle. The seede is blacke contained in small husks: the roote is Bulbus or Onion rooted.

4 The great winter Iacint is like vnto the precedent in leaues, stalkes and flowers, not differing in any one point, but in greatnesse.

* *The place.*

These Autumne Iacints grow not of themselves or wilde in England, notwithstanding I haue them in my garden, although they be very rare with vs in London.

* *The time.*

They flower in the end of September, and sometimes after.

* *The names.*

- 1 The first is called *Hyacinthus Autumnalis*, or Autumne Iacint, and winter Iacint.
- 2 The second *Hyacinthus Autumnalis maior*, the great Autumne Iacint, or winter Iacint.

5 *Hyacinthus Anglicus.*
Blew English Hare-Bels.

6 *Hyacinthus albus Anglicus.*
White English Hare-Bels.

* *The description.*

5 The blew Harebels or English Iacint is very common throughout all England. It hath long narrow leaues leaning towards the ground, among the which spring vp naked or bare stalks, loden with many hollow blew flowers, of a strong sweete smell, somewhat stuffing the head: after which come the cods or round knobs, containing a great quantitie of small blacke shining seed. The roote is Bulbus, ful of a slimy glewish iuice, which will serue to set feathers vpon arrowes in steed of glew, or to paste bookes with: whereof is made the best starche next vnto that of Wake robin rootes.

6 The white English Iacint is altogether like vnto the precedent, fauing that the leaues hereof are fomewhat broader, the flowers more open, and very white of colour.

There is found wilde in many places of England, another fort, which hath flowers of a faire carnation colour, which maketh a difference from the other.

* *The place.*

The blew Harebels do growe wilde in woods, copses, and in the borders of fields euery where through England.

The other two are not so common, yet do they grow in the woods by Colchester in Essex, in the fieldes and woods by Southfleete neere vnto Graues-end in Kent, as also in a peece of grounde by Canturburie called the Clapper, in the fields by Bathe, about the woods by Warrington in Lancashire and other places.

* *The time.*

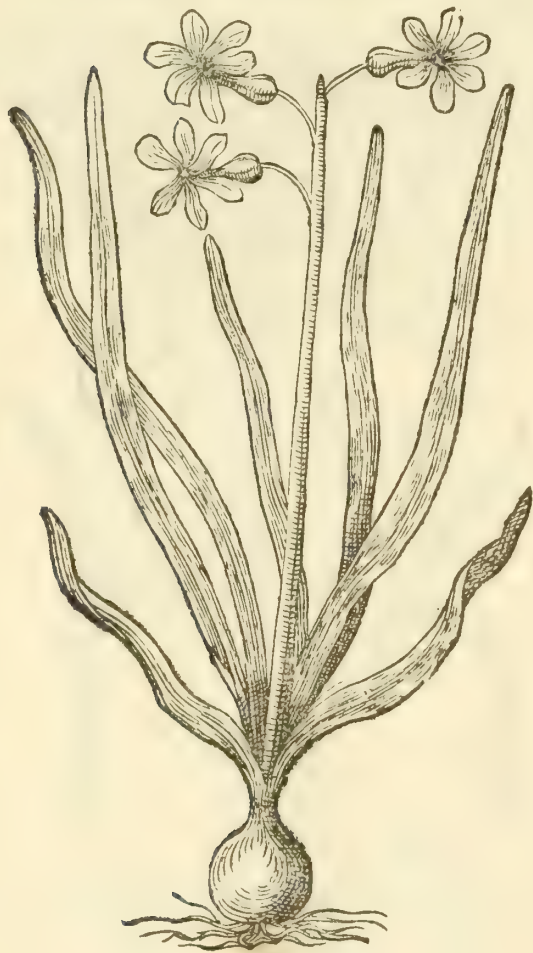
They flower from the beginning of Maie vnto the end of Iune.

* *The names.*

The first of our English Iacints is called *Hiacinthus Anglicus*, for that it is thought to grow more plentifully in England than else where: of *Dodoneus Hyacinthus non scriptus*, or the vnwritten Iacint.

The other *Hyacinthus Belgicus candidus*, or the Lowe countrey Iacint with white flowers.

7 *Hyacinthus orientalis caeruleus.*
The blew Orientall Iacint.



8 *Hyacinthus orientalis Polyanthos.*
Double Orientall Iacint.



* *The description.*

7 The orientall Iacint hath great leaues, thicke, fat, and full of iuice, deeply hollowed in the middle like a trough: from the middle of those leaues riseth vp a stalke two hands high, bare without leaues, very smooth, soft and full of iuice, loden toward the top with many faire blew flowers, hollow like a bell, greater than the English Iacint. The roote is great, Bulbus or Onion fashion, couered with many scalie reddish filmes or pillings, such as those that cover Onions.

8 The double Iacint or Iacint with many flowers (for so doth the word *Polyanthos* import) hath very many large and broad leaues, short and very thicke, fat or full of slimie iuice: from the middle whereof rise vp strong thicke grosse stalks, bare and naked, set from the middle to the top with ma-

ny blew or skie coloured flowers, growing for the most part vpon one side of the stalke. The roote is great, thicke and full of slimie iuice.

There is come vnto vs from beyond the seas diuers other sorts, whose figures are not extant with vs, of which there is one like vnto the first of these orientall Iacints, sauing that the flowers thereof are purple coloured.

Likewise there is another called *Orientalis albus*, differing also from the others in colour of the flowers, for that these are very white, and the others blew.

There is another called *Hyacinthus Brumalis*, or winter Iacint, it is like the others in shape, but differeth in the time of flowring.

✱ *The place.*

These kinds of Iacints haue been brought from beyond the seas, some out of one countrey and some out of others, especially from the East countries, whereof they tooke their names *Orientalis*.

✱ *The time.*

They flower from the end of Ianuary vnto the end of Aprill.

✱ *The names.*

There is a Lilly which *Ouid* in the tenth booke of his *Metamorphosis* called *Hyacinthus*, of the boy *Hyacinth*, of whose blood he saith that this flower sprang, when he perished as he was playing with *Apollo*, for whose sake he saith that *Apollo* did print certaine letters and notes of his mourning writting thus,

*Eccr uor, qui fusus humo signauerat Herbas,
Definit esse cruor, Tyrioque nitentior oſtro
Flos oritur, formamque capit, quam Lilia, si non
Purpureus color his, argenteus esset in illis.
Non satis hoc Phæbo est, (is enim fuit auctor honoris)
Ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit, & u u
Flos habet in scriptum, fune ſtaque litera ducta est.*

That is,

Behold the blood of him

Which dide the grasse, ceast blood to be, and vp there sprang a trim
And goodly flower, more orient then the purple cloth in graine:
In shape a lillie, were it not that lillies do remaine
Of siluer colour, where as those of purple hewe are seene:
Although that *Phæbus* had the cause of this great honor beene,
Yet thought he not that same inough, and therefore did he wright
His sighs vpon the leaues thereof: and so in colour bright
The flower hath *u u* writ thereon, which letters are of grieve.

Theocritus also hath made mention of this *Hyacinth* in *Bions* Epitaph in the 19. Eidyll,

Now *Hyacinth*, those letters thine tell them and do not passe,
And take vpon thy leaues *u u*, hei (mourning notes) alas.

Likewise *Virgill* hath written heereof in the third Eclog of his *Bucolicks*,

*Et me Phœbus amat, Phœbo sua semper apud me
Munera sunt, lauri & suauē rubens Hyacinthus.*

And me *Phæbus* loues, *Phæbus* hath his gifts alwaies with mee
Trees Laurell, flowers *Hyacinth* so sweete and red to see.

In like maner also *Nemesianus* in his second Eclog of his *Bucolicks*:

*Te sine me, misero mihi lilia nigra videntur
Pallentesque Rosæ, nec dulce rubens Hyacinthus:
At si tu venias, & candida lilia fient
Purpureæque Rosæ, & dulce rubens Hyacinthus.*

Me without thee, white Lillies seeme all blacke poore man to me
And Rosés pale, vnswete the ruddie *Hyacinth* will be:
But if so be thou com'st, O then the Lillies shall be white
And Rosés red, and sweete the ruddy *Hyacinth* in sight.

The *Hyacinthes* are said to be red, which *Ouid* calleth purple, some would haue them called by the name of Rustie Iron, for that when the best iron is made hot and wrought til it be cold, there remaineth a certaine blewnes, which they call iron colour: grounding themselves vpon *Virgils* ancto-

ritie, in the sixt of his *Aeneidos*, where he describeth *Charons* rustie iron coloured bote, and presently calleth the same blew.

*Ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat,
Et ferruginea subuectat corpora Cymba.*

Himselfe with piked pole his boate doth guide, and beares a charge,
Transporting still the soules in a rustie cankered barge.

And *Claudius* also doth not a little confirme their opinions, who writeth that the Violets are of a sweete iron colour in his second booke of the carying away of *Proserpina*.

*Sanguineo splendore rosas, vaccinia nigro
Induit, & dulci violas ferrugine pingit.*

He trims the rose with bloody bright
And Primetree berries black he makes,
And decks the Violet with a sweete
Darke iron colour, which it takes.

But let vs returne to the proper names from which we haue digressed: most of the later Herbarists do call this plant *Hyacinthus Poeticus*, or Poets Hyacinth. *Pausanias* in his second booke of his *Corinthiacks*, hath made mention of Hyacinthus, called of the Hermonians *Comosandalos*, setting downe the ceremonies done by them on their festiuall daies, in the honor of the goddesse *Chthonia*. The priests saith he, and the magistrates for that yeere being, do leade the troupe of the pompe; the women and men follow after: the boies solemnly leade forth the goddesse with a stately shewe: They go in white vestures with garlands on their heads, made of a flower which the inhabitants call *Comosandalos*, which is the blew or skie coloured Hyacinth, hauing the markes and letters of mourning as aforesaid.

✱ *The nature.*

The Hyacinths mentioned in this chapter, do lightly clense and binde, drying in the third degree. But the rootes are drie in the first degree, and colde in the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

- A The root of Hyacinth boiled in wine and drunke, stoppeth the belly, prouoketh vrine, and helpeth against the venemous bitings of the fiede spider.
- B The seede is of the same vertue, and is of greater force in stopping of the laske and bloody fluxe: being drunke in wine it preuaileth against the falling sicknes.
- C The rootes after the opinion of *Dioscorides*, procure haire in beardlesse men, and such as haue been ouertaken with *Alopecia*.

Of faire haired Iacint. Chap. 71.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**He faire haired Iacint hath long fat leaues, hollowed alongst the inside, trogh fashion, as are most of the Hyacinthes, of a darke green colour, tending to rednes. The stalke riseth out of the midst of the leaues, bare & naked, soft & full of slimie iuice, which are beset round about with many small flowers of an ouerworne purple colour: the top of the spike of flowers consisteth of a number of faire shining purple flowers, in maner of a tuft or bush of haire, whereof it tooke his name *Comosus*, or faire haired. The seed is contained in small bullets, of a shining blacke colour, as are most of those of the Iacints. The roote is Bulbus or Onion fashion, full of slimie iuice with some hairie threds, fastened vnto his bottom.

2 White haired Iacint differeth not from the precedent in rootes, stalkes, leaues or seede. The flowers heerof are of a darke white colour, with some blacknes in the hollow part of them, which setteth forth the difference.

Of this kinde I receiued another sort from Constantinople, resembling the first hairie Iacint very notably: but differeth in that, that this is altogether greater, as well in leaues, rootes and flowers, as also is of greater beautie without all comparison.

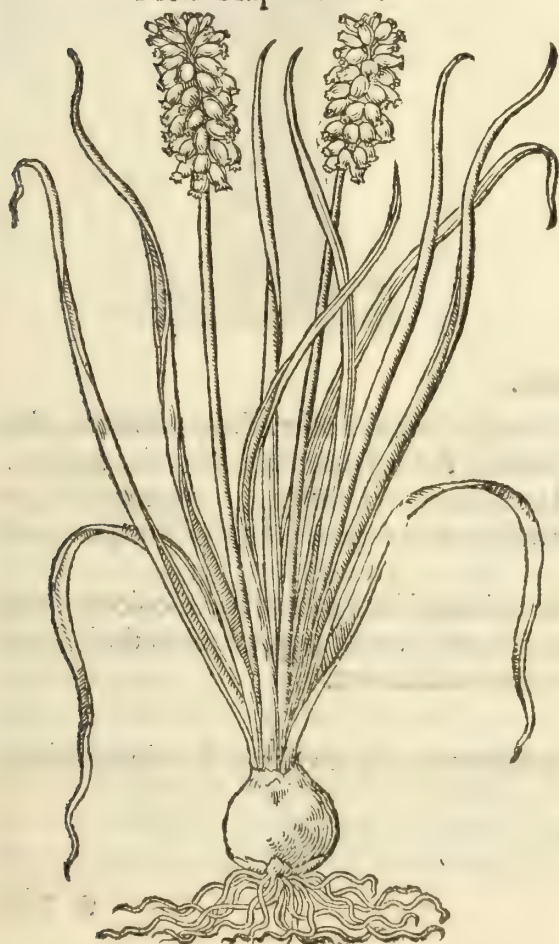
1 *Hyacinthus comosus*.
Faire haired Iacint.



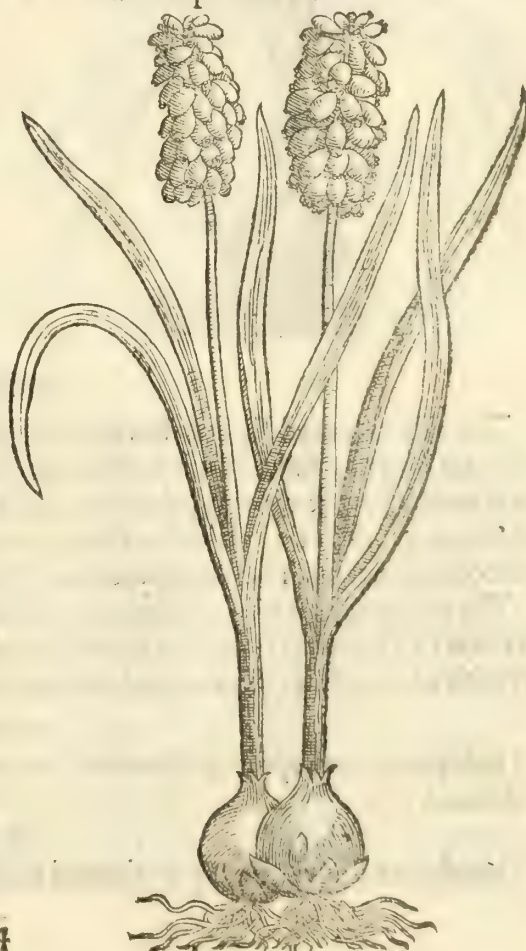
2 *Hyacinthus comosus albus*.
White haired Iacint.



3 *Hyacinthus Botryoides ceruleus*.
Blew Grape flower.



4 *Hyacinthus Botryoides ceruleus maior*.
Great Grape flower.



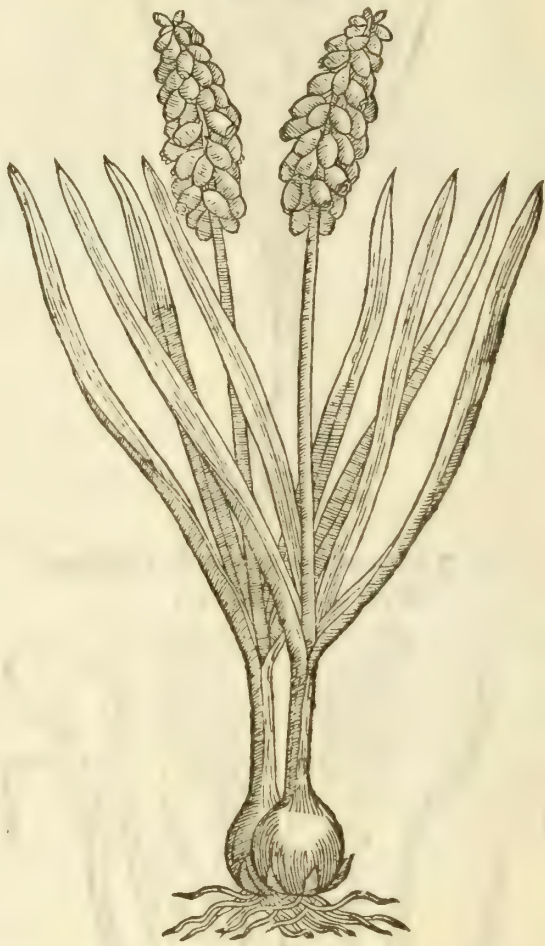
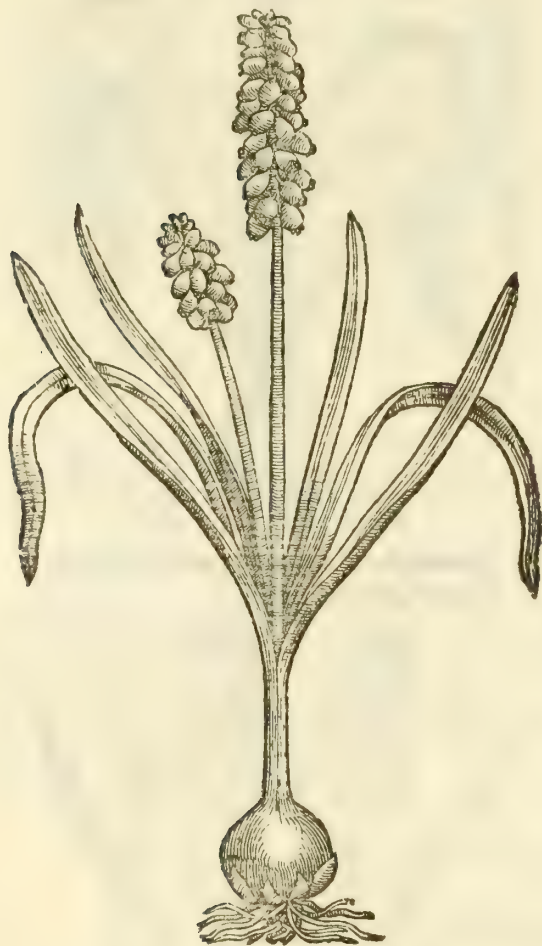
* *The description.*

3 The small Grape flower hath many long fat and weake leaues, trailing vpon the ground, hollow in the middle like a little trough, full of slimie iuice like the other Iacints: among which come forth thicke, soft, smooth and weake stalkes, leaning this way and that way, as not able to stand vp-right, by reason it is surcharged with very heauie flowers on his top, consisting of many little bottle-like blew flowers, closely thrust or packt together like a bunch of grapes, of a strong smell, yet not vnpleasant, somewhat resembling the sauour of the Orenge. The roote is round and Bulbus, set about with infinite yoong cloues or rootes, whereby it greatly encreaseth.

4 The great Grape flower is verie like vnto the smaller of his kinde. The difference consisteth in that this plant is altogether greater, but the leaues are not so long.

5 *Hyacinthus botryoides Caruleus amænus.*
Skie coloured Grape flower.

6 *Hyacinthus botryoides lacteus.*
White Grape flower.

* *The description.*

5 The skie coloured Grape flower hath a few leaues in respect of the other Grape flowers, the which are shorter, fuller of iuice, stiffe and vp-right, whereas the others traile vpon the ground. The flowers grow at the top, thrust or packt together like a bunch of Grapes, of a pleasant bright skie colour, euerie little bottle-like flower, set about the hollow entrance with small white spots, not easie to be perceiued. The rootes are like the former.

6 The white Grape flower differeth not from the skie coloured Iacint, but in the colour of flowers: for this Iacint is of a pleasant white colour tending to yellownesse, tipped about the hollow part with white, whiter than white it selfe, otherwise there is no difference.

* *The place.*

These plants are kept in gardens for the beautie of their flowers, wherewith our London gardens do abound.

* *The time.*

They flower from February to the end of May.

* *The*

* *The names.*

The Grape flower is called *Hyacinthus Botryoides*, and *Hyacinthus Neoticorum Dodonai*: of some *Bulbus esculentus*, *Hyacinthus sylvestris Cordi*, *Hyacinthus exiguus Tragi*.

The faire haired Iacints are touched in their title, for so much as is extant of them in writing.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There is not any thing set down of the ancient or later writers, of the nature and vertues of these, but they are referred vnto the other Iacints.

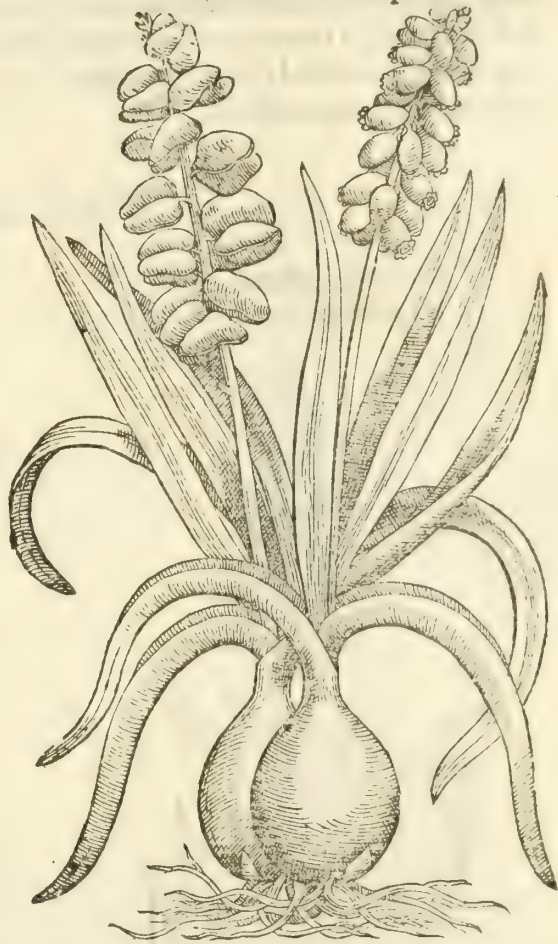
Of *Muscari*, or Muskéd grape flower. Chap. 72.

1 *Muscari flauum.*

Yellow muskéd Grape flower.

2 *Muscari Clusii.*

Ash coloured Grape flower.

* *The description.*

1 **Y**ellow Muscarie hath five or sixe long leaues spread vpon the ground, thicke, fat, and full of slimie iuice, turning and winding themselues crookedly this way and that way, hollowed alongst the middle like a trough, as are those of faire haired Iacint, which at the first budding or springing vp are of a purplish colour; but being growen to perfection, become of a darke Greene colour: amongst the which leaues rise vp naked, thicke & fat stalkes, infirme and weake in respect of the greatnes therof, lying also vpon the ground as do the leaues: set from the middle to the top on euery side with many yellow flowers, euery one made like a small pitcher or little boxe, with a narrow mouth; exceeding sweete of smell like the sauour of muske, whereof it tooke the name *Muscari*. The seede is inclosed in puffed or blowen vp cods, confusedly made without order, of a fat and spungious substance: wherein is contained round blacke seede. The roote is Bulbus or Onion fashion, whereunto are annexed certaine fat and thicke strings like those of Dogs grasse.

2 Ash coloured *Muscari* or grape flower, hath larg and fat leaues like the precedent, not differing in any point, sauing that these leaues at their first springing vp are of a pale dustie colour like ashes.

The

The flowers are likewise sweete, but of a pale bleake colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

These plants came from beyond Bosphorus in Asia, and about Constantinople, the which by the meanes of friends haue been brought into these parts of Europe, whereof our London gardens are possessed.

* *The time.*

They flower in March and Aprill, and sometimes after.

* *The names.*

They are called generally *Muscari*, in the Thuscane or Turkie toong *Muschoromi*, *Muscirimi*, *Tipcadi*, and *Dipcadi*, of their pleasant sweete smell: of *Mathiolus*, *Bulbus Vomitorius*. These plants may be referred vnto the Hyacinthes, whereof vndoubtedly they be kinds.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There hath not as yet any thing been touched concerning the nature or vertues of these plants, onely they are kept and maintained in gardens for the pleasant smell of their flowers, but not for their beautie, for that many stinking field flowers do in beautie far surpass them. But it should seem that *Mathiolus* called them *Vomitorius*, in that they do procure vomiting, which of other auctors hath not been remembred.

Of Woolly Bulbus. Chap. 73.

Bulbus Eriophorus.
Woolly Iacint.



* *The description.*

There hath fallen out to be heere inserted a Bulbus plant consisting of many Bulbes, which hath passed currant amongst all our late writers. The which I am to set forth to the view of our nation, as others haue done in sundrie languages to theirs, as a kinde of the Hyacinths: which in rootes and leaues it doth verie well resemble, called of the Grecians *ἐριόφορος*: in Latine *Laniferus*, bicause of his abundance of woolly flockes, wherewith the whole plant is in euerie part full fraughted, as well rootes, leaues, as stalkes. The leaues are broade, thicke, fat, full of iuice, and of a spiderlike webbe when they be broken. Among these leaues riseth vp a stalk two cubits high, much like vnto the stalke of Squilla, or sea Onion. And from the middle to the top it is beset round about with many smal starlike blew flowers without smel, verie like to the flowers of Asphodill, beginning to flower at the bottome, and so vpward by degrees, whereby it is long before it hath done flowring: which flowers the learned Phisition of Vienna *Iohannes Nicholzius* desired long to see, who brought it first from Constantinople, and planted it in his garden, where he nourished it ten yeeres with great curiositie; which time being expired, thinking it to be a barren plant, sent it to *Carolus Clusius*, with whom in some few yeeres it did beare

such flowers as before described, but neuer since to this day. This painefull Herbarist would gladly haue seene the seede that should succeed those flowers: but they being of a nature quickly subiect to perish, decaie, and fade, began presently to pine away, leauing onely a fewe chaffie and idle seede vessels without fruit. My selfe haue been possessed with this plant at the least 12. yeeres, wherof I haue yeerely great increase of new rootes, but I did neuer see any token of budding or flowring to this day;

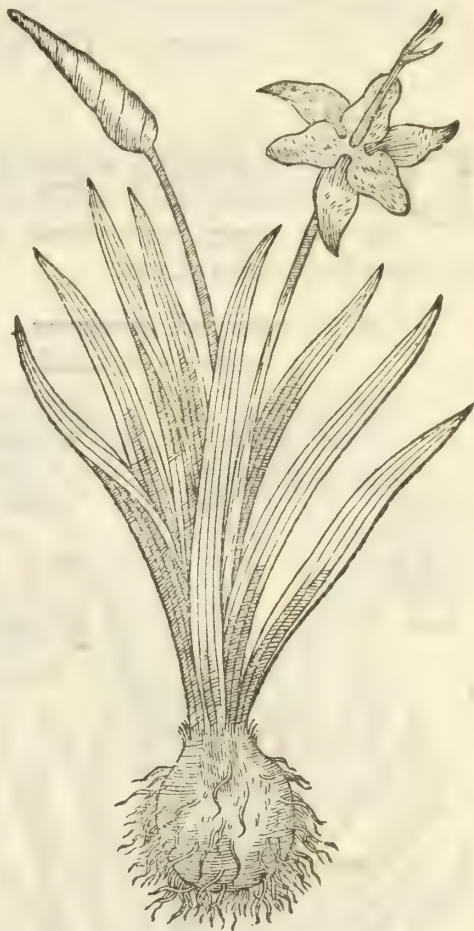
day: notwithstanding I shall be content to suffer it in some base place or other of my garden to stand, as the cipher *o* at the end of the figures to attend his time & leasure, as those men of famous memorie haue done. Of whose temperature and vertues there hath not any thing beene saide, but kept in gardens to the end afore said.

Of two fained pictures. Chap. 74.

- 1 *Bulbus bombicinus commentitius.*
False bumbaste Iacint.



- 2 *Tigridis flos.*
The flower of Tigris.



*The description.

1 I Haue thought it conuenient to conclude this historie of the Hyacinthes with these two Bulbus plants, received by tradition from others, though generally holden for fained and adulterine. Their pictures I could willingly haue omitted in this historie, if the curious eie could else where haue found them drawn & described in our English toong: but bicause I finde them in none, I wil lay them down heere to the end that it may serue for excuse to others who shal com after, which list not to describe them, being as I said, condemned for fained and adulterine, nakedly drawn onely and called *εὐβοῖες*, by others *Bulbus Bombicinus*, and by som *Commentitius*. The description consisteth of these points, *videl.* The flowers (saith the author) are no lesse strange then wonderfull. The leaues & rootes are like to those of Hyacinths, which hath caused it to occupie this place. The flowers resemble the Daffodils or *Narcissus*. The whole plant consisteth of a woollie or flockie matter: which description with the picture was sent vnto *Dodonaus* by *Iohannes Aicholzius*. It may be that *Aicholzius* receiued instructions from the Indies of a plant called in Greeke *τεῖγρις*, which groweth in India, whereof *Theophrastus* and *Athenaus* doe write in this maner, saying. The flower is like the *Narcissus* consisting of a flockie or woollie substance, which by him seemeth to be the discription of our bombaste Iacint.

2 The second fained picture hath been taken of the discoverer, and others of later time, to be a kind of Dragons not seene of any that hath written thereof, which hath moued them to thinke it a fained

fained picture likewise; notwithstanding you shall receiue the description thereof as it hath come to my hands. The roote (saith my Author) is Bulbus or Onion fashion, outwardly blacke: from the which spring vp long leaues, sharpe pointed, narrow, and of a fresh Greene colour: in the midst of which leaues rise vp naked or bare stalkes, at the top whereof groweth a pleasant yellow flower, stained with many small red spots, heere and there confusedly cast abroad. And in the midst of the flower, thrusteth forth a long red tooong or stile, which in time groweth to be the cod or seed vessel, crooked or wreathed, wherein is the seed. The vertues and temperature are not to be spoken of, considering that we assuredly perswade our selues that there are no such plants, but meere fictions and deuises as we tearme them, to giue his freind a gouldgeon, &c.

Of Daffodils. Chap. 75.

* The kindes.

Daffodill or *Narcissus*, according to *Dioscorides*, is of two sorts. The flowers of both are white, the one hauing in the middle a purple circle or coronet: the other with a yellow cuppe circle or coronet. Since whose time there hath been sundry others described, as shall be set forth in their proper places.

1 *Narcissus medio purpureus*.
Purple circled Daffodill.



2 *Narcissus medio purpureus pracox*.
Timely purple ringed Daffodill.



* The description.

THe first of the Daffodils is that with the purple crowne or circle, hauing small narrowe leaues, thicke, fat, and full of slimie iuice: among the which riseth vp a naked stalke, smooth and hollow, of a foote high, bearing at the top a faire milke white flower, growing forth of a hood, or thin filme, such as the flowers of Onions are wrapped in: in the midst of which flower is a round circle or small coronet of a yellowish colour, pursied or bordered about the edge of the said ring or circle, with a pleasant purple colour; which being past, there follweth a thicke knobbe or button,

button, wherein is contained blacke round seede. The roote is white, Bulbus or Onion fashion.

2 The second kinde of Daffodill agreeth with the precedent in euerie respect without difference, sauing that this Daffodill flowreth in the beginning of February, and the other not vntil Aprill, and is somewhat lesfer.

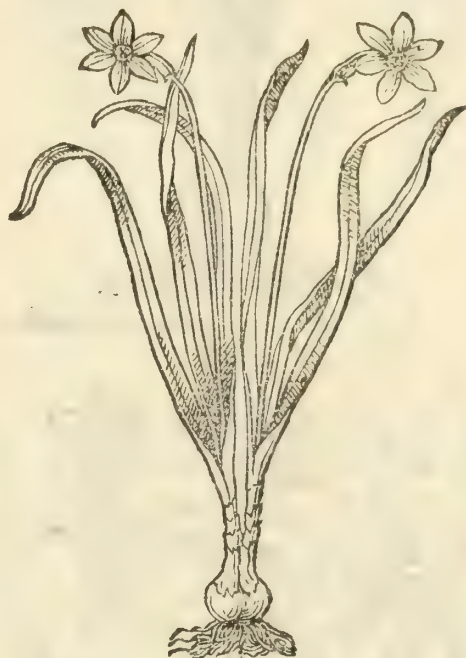
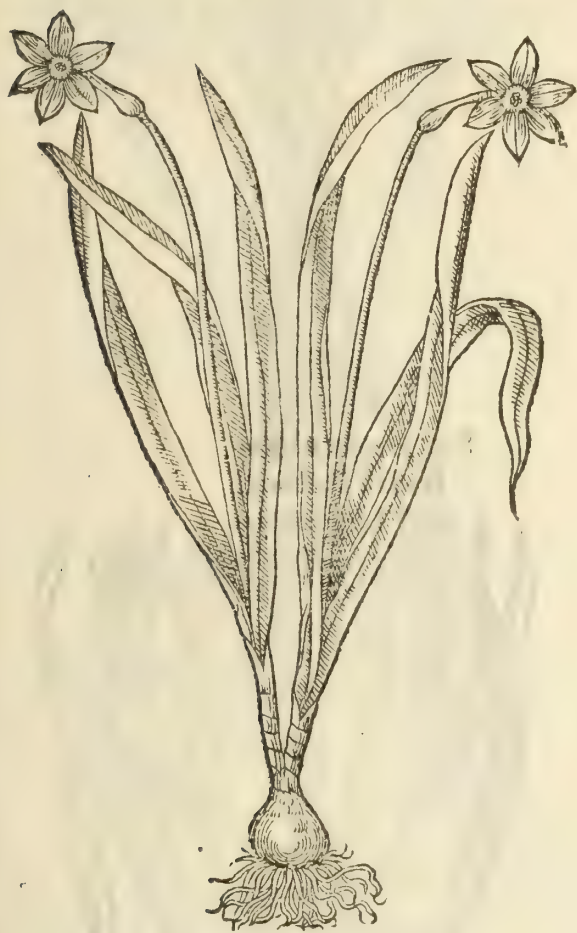
* *The description.*

3 The third kinde of Daffodil with the purple ring or circle in the middle, hath many smal narrow leaues, very flat, crookedly bending toward the top: among which riseth vp a slender bare stalk, at whose top doth grow a faire and pleasant flower, like vnto those before described, but lesfer, and flowreth sooner, wherein consisteth the difference.

4 The fourth of these purple Daffodils is like vnto the last before described, but lesfer, and doth bring forth his pleasant flowers first of all the others, which maketh the difference.

3 *Narcissus medio purpureus præcocior.*
More timely purple-ringed Daffodill.

4 *Narcissus medio purpureus præcocißimus.*
The very hastie flowring Daffodill.



* *The description.*

5 This late flowring Daffodill hath many flat thicke leaues, full of iuice: among the which riseth a naked stalke, on the top whereof groweth a faire white flower, hauing in the middle a ringe or yellow circle. The seede groweth in knobby seede vessels. The roote is Bulbus or Onion fashion: it flowreth later than the others before described, that is to say in Aprill and May.

6 The sixt kinde of Daffodill is that sort of *Narcissus* or Primrose peerelesse, that is most common in our countrey gardens, generally knowne euery where. It hath long fat and thicke leaues, full of a slimie iuice: among which riseth vp a bare thicke stalke, hollow within and full of iuice. The flower groweth at the top, of a yellowish white colour, with a yellow crowne or circle in the middle: and flowreth in the month of Aprill, and somtimes sooner. The roote is Bulbus fashion.

5 *Narcissus minor serotinus.*

The late flowering small Daffodill.

7 *Narcissus medioluteus polyanthos.*
French Daffodill.6 *Narcissus medioluteus.*

Primrose peerles, or the common white Daffodill.

8 *Narcissus Pisanus.*
Italian Daffodill.

* *The description.*

7 The seventh Daffodill hath many broad and thicke leaues, fat and full of iuice, hollow and spungious. The stalks, flowers and rootes are like the former, and differeth in that that this plant bringeth forth many flowers vpon one stalke, and the other fewer, and not of so perfect a sweete smell, but more offensive and stuffing the head. It hath this addition *Polyanthos*, that is, of many flowers, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

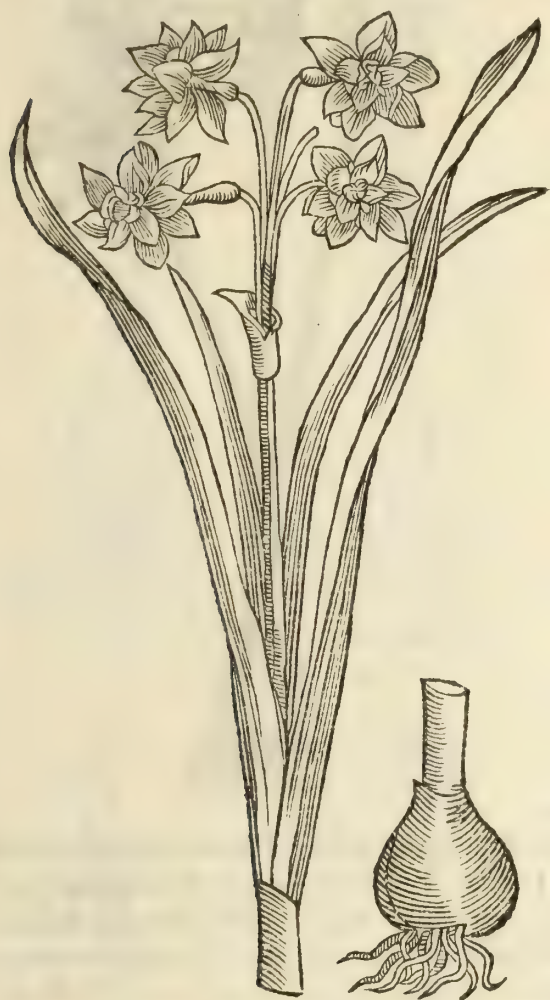
8 The Italian Daffodill is very like the former, the which to distinguish in words that they may be knowne one from another, is impossible. Their flowers, leaues and rootes are like, sauing that the flowers of this are sweeter and mo in number.

9 *Narcissus albus Polyanthos.*

The double white Daffodill of Constantinople.

10 *Narcissus totus albus.*

Milke white Daffodill.

* *The description.*

9 The double white Daffodill of Constantinople was sent into England vnto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flowers: whose rootes when they were planted in our London gardens, did bring forth beautifull flowers, very white and double, with some yellownes mixed in the middle leaues, pleasant and sweete in smell; but since that time we neuer could by any industrie or manuring bring them vnto flowring againe. So that it should appeere, when they were discharged of that birth or burden which they had begotten in their owne country, and not finding that matter, soile or climate to beget more flowers, they remaine euer since barren and fruitlesse. Besides we found by experience that those plants which in Autumne did shoote forth leaues, did bring forth no flowers at all; and the others that appeared not vntill the spring, did flourish & beare their flowers. The stalks, leaues and rootes are like vnto the other kinds of Daffodill. It is called of the Turks *Giul Catamer lale*, that is *Narcissus* with double flowers. Notwithstanding we haue receiued from beyond the seas, as well from the lowe Countries, as also from Fraunce another sort of greater beautie, which from yeere to yeere doth yeeld forth most pleasant double flowers, and great encrease of rootes, very like as well in stalks as other parts of the plant, vnto the other sorts of Daffodils. It differeth onely in the flowers which are very double and thicke thrust together,

as are the flowers of our double Primrose, hauing in the middle of the flower some fewe chiues or welts, of a bright purple colour, and the other mixed with yellow as afore said.

10 The milke white Daffodill differeth not from the common white Daffodill, or Primrose peerelesse, in leaues stalkes, rootes or flowers, sauing that the flowers of this plant hath not any other colour in the flower but white, whereas all the others are mixed with one colour or other.

11 *Narcissus Iuncifolius praecox.*
Rush Daffodill.



12 *Narcissus Iuncifolius serotinus.*
Late flowering Rush Daffodill.



* The description.

11 The rush Daffodill hath long narrow and thicke leaues, very smooth and flexible, almost round like rushes, whereof it tooke his surname *Iuncifolius* or Rushie. It springeth vp in the beginning of Ianuary, at which time also the flowers do shoote forth their buds at the top of small rushie stalkes, sometimes two and often more vpon one stalke, made of sixe small yellow leaues. The cup or crowne in the middle is likewise yellow, in shaperesembling the other Daffodils, but smaller, and of a strong smell sweete. The roote is bulbed, white within, and couered with a blacke skin or filme.

12 The twelfth kinde of *Narcissus* is another sort of rush Daffodill, like vnto the precedent in ech respect, sauing that this is altogether lesfer, and longer before it come to flowering.

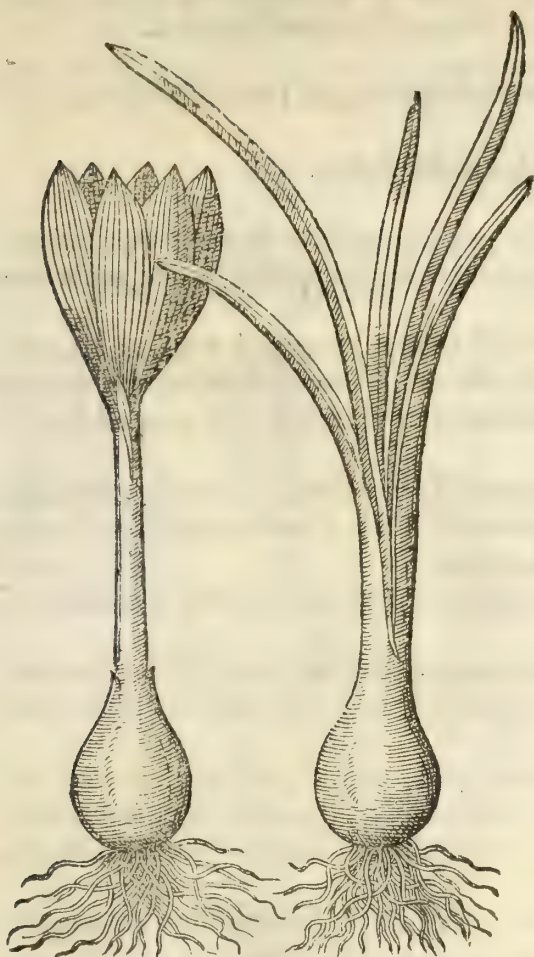
* The description.

13 The Persian Daffodill hath no stalke at all, but onely a small and tender foote stalke of an inch high, such as the Saffron flower hath: vpon which short and tender stalke doth stand a yellowish flower, consisting of sixe small leaues; of which the three inner most are narrower than those on the out side. In the middle of the flower doth grow forth a long stile or pointell, set about with many small chiues or threds. The whole flower is of an vnpleasant smell, much like to Poppie. The leaues rise vp a little before the flower, long, smooth, and shining. The roote is Bulbed, thicke and grosse, blackish on the out side, and pale within, with some threds hanging at the lower part.

14 The Autumne Daffodill bringeth forth long smooth glittering leaues, of a deepe Greene colour: among which riseth vp a short stalke, bearing at the top one flower and no more, resembling the flowers of mead Saffron, or common Saffron, consisting of sixe leaues, of a bright shining yellow colour; in the middle whereof stand sixe threads or chiues, and also a pestell or clapper yellow likewise. The roote is thicke and grosse, like vnto the precedent.

13 *Narcissus*

13 *Narcissus Persicus.*
The Persian Daffodill.



14 *Narcissus Autumnalis maior.*
The great winter Daffodill.



15 *Narcissus autumnalis minor.*
Small winter Daffodill.



✽ *The description.*

15 Small winter Daffodill hath a bulbus roote, much like vnto the roote of rush Daffodill, but lesser: from the which riseth vp a naked stalke without leaues, on the top whereof groweth a small white flower with a yellow circle in the middle, sweete in smell, something stuffing the head, as doe the other Daffodils.

✽ *The place.*

The Daffodils with purple coronets, do grow wilde in sundry places of Fraunce, chiefly in Burgundy and in Switzerland in medowes.

The rush Daffodill groweth wilde in the waterie places of Spaine among grasse and other herbes. *Dioscorides* saith that they be especiallie found vpon mountaines. *Theocritus* affirmeth the Daffodils to growe in medowes in his 20. *Etydyl*, where he writeth that the goddess *Europa* entering with hir Nymphs into the medowes, did gather the sweet smelling Daffodils in these verses.

*But when the girles were come into
The medowes flowing all in sight,
That wench with these, this wench with those
Trim flowers, themselves did all delight:
She with the Narcisse good in sent,
And she with Hyacinths content.*

H 1

But

But it is not greatly to our purpose particularly to seeke out their places of growing wild, seeing that we haue them all, and euerie of them in our London gardens in great abundance. The common white Daffodill groweth wild in fields and sides of woodes in the west parts of England.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part in the spring, that is, from the beginning of Februarie vnto the end of Aprill.

The Persian and winter Daffodils do flower in September and October.

* *The names.*

Although their names be set forth in their severall titles, which may serue for their appellations and distinctions: notwithstanding it shall not be impertinent to adde a supplie of names, as also the cause why they are so called.

The Persian Daffodill is called in the Slavonian or Turkish toong, *Zaremcada Persiana*, and *Zaremcatta*, as for the most part all other sortes of Daffodils are. Notwithstanding the double flowered Daffodill, they name *Giulcatamer lale*: which name they generally giue vnto all double flowers.

The common white Daffodill with the yellow circle, they call *Serin Cade*, that is to say, the kings chalice, and *Deue bohini*, which is to say, Camels necke, or as we do say of a thing with long spindle thinnes, long shankes, vrging it from the long necke of the flower.

The rush Daffodill is called of some *Ionquillius*, of the similitude the leaues haue with rushes: of *Dioscorides Bulbus vomitorius*, or vomiting Bulbe.

Generally all the kindes are comprehended vnder this name *Narcissus*, called of the Grecians *ναρκισσος*, in Dutch *Narcissen*: in Spanish *Iennetten*: in English Daffodilly, Daffodowndilly, & Prime-rose peerelesse.

Plutarch in his booke of Feastes, sheweth that they are called *Narcissus*, as though they did benum the sinewes, and cause drowinesse or heauinesse, and therefore *Sophocles* nameth them the garland of the great infernall goddes, bicause they that are departed and dulled with death, should woorthily be crowned with a dulling flower.

Of the first and second Daffodill, *Ouid* hath made mention in the third booke of his *Metamorphosis*, where he describeth the transformation of the faire boie *Narcissus* into a flower of his owne name, saying:

*Nusquam corpus erat, croceum pro corpore florem
Inueniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis.*

But as for bodie none remaind, instead whereof they found

A yellow flower, with milke white leaues, new sprong vpon the ground.

Plinie and *Plutarch* affirme as partly hath beene touched before, that their narcoticke qualitie, was the verie cause of the name *Narcissus*, that is a qualitie causing sleepinesse, which in Greeke is called *ναρκωσις*: or of the fish *Torpedo* called in Greeke *νάρκη*, which benummeth the hands of them that touch him as being hurtfull to the sinewes, and bringing dulnesse to the head, which propertie belongeth to the Narcisses, whose sinell causeth drowinesse.

* *The nature.*

The rootes of *Narcissus* are hot and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Galen* saith, that the rootes of *Narcissus* haue such woonderful qualities in drying, that they con-found and glue together verie great wounds, yea and such rifts, gashes or cuts, as happen about the vaines, sinewes, and tendons. They haue also a certaine wiping, cleansing, and attracting facultie.
- B The rootes of *Narcissus* stamped with honie and applied plaisterwise, helpeth them that are burnt with fire, and ioineth together sinewes that are cut in sunder.
- C Being vsed in maner aforesaid, it helpeth the great wrenches of the ankles, the aches and paines of the ioints.
- D The same taken with honie and the seed of nettles, purgeth the disease which causeth spottines in the body, called *Ephelis* and *Alphus*, and sunne burning.
- E The same stamped with barrowes grease, and leuen of rie bread, hasteneth to maturation hard impostumes, which are not easily brought to ripenesse.
- F Being stamped with the meale of cockle and honie, it draweth forth thornes and stubs out of any part of the bodie,

The roote by the experiment of *Apuleius*, stamped and strained, and giuen in drinke, helpeth the Gough and collicke, and those that be entered into a ptisicke.

The rootes whether they be eaten or drunken, do moue vomit; and being mingled with vineger H and nettle seed, taketh away lentiles and spots in the face.

Of the bastard Daffodils. Chap. 76.

1 *Pseudonarcissus luteus multiplex.*
Double yellow Daffodill.



2 *Pseudonarcissus Anglicus & Hispanicus.*
Common yellow Daffodilly.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He double yellow Daffodill hath small smooth narrow leaues, of a darke greene colour: among which riseth vp a naked hollow stalke, of two hands high: bearing at the top a faire and beautifull double yellow flower, as is the Marigolde, of a pleasing sweete smell. It sheadeth his flower, but there followeth no seed at all, as it hapneth in many other double flowers. The roote is small, bulbus or Onion fashion like vnto the other Daffodils, but much smaller.

2 The common yellow Daffodilly or Daffodowndilly is so well knowne to all, that it needeth no description. We haue in our London gardens another sort of this common kinde, which naturallie groweth in Spaine, very like vnto our best knowne Daffodil in shape and proportion, but altogether fairer, greater, and lasteth longer, before the flower doth fall or fade.

* *The place.*

The double yellow Daffodill I receiued from *Robinus* of Paris, which he procured by meanes of friends from Aurelia, and other parts of Fraunce.

The yellow English Daffodill groweth almost euery where through England. The yellow Spanish Daffodill doth likewise decke vp our London gardens where they increafe infinitely.

* *The time.*

The double Daffodill fendeth forth his leaues in the beginning of Februarie, and his flowers in Aprill.

* *The names.*

The first is called *pseudonarcissus multiplex*, and *Narcissus luteus Polyanthos*: in English, the double yellow Daffodill or *Narcissus*.

The common sort are called in Dutch *Geel Sporzkel bloemen*: in English yellowe Daffodill, Daffodilly, and Daffodowndilly.

* *The temperature.*

The temperature is referred vnto the kinds of *Narcissus*.

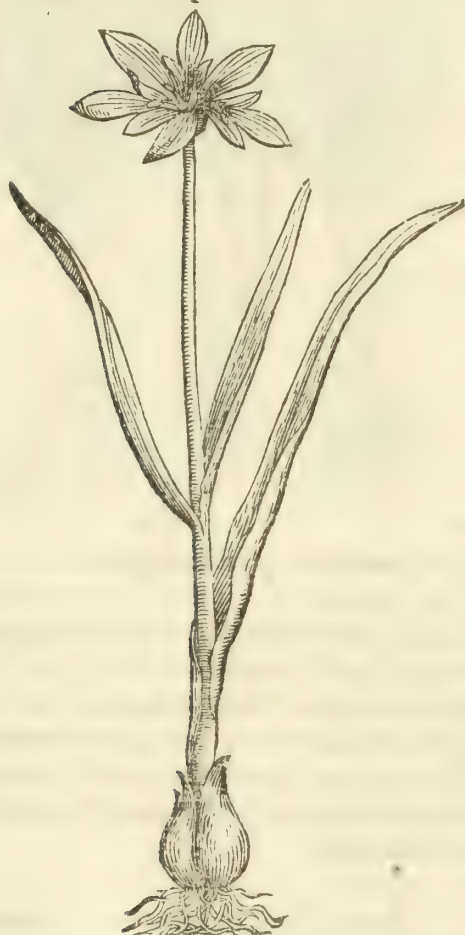
* *The vertues.*

A • Touching the vertues heereof, it is found out by experiment of some of the later Phisitions, that the decoction of the rootes of this yellow Daffodilly, doth purge by siege tough and flegmatike humors and also waterish, and is good for them that are full of rawe humors, especially if there be added thereto a little anise seede and ginger, which will correct the churlish hardnesse of the working.

B The distilled water of Daffodils doth cure the palsie, if the patient be bathed and rubbed with the said liquor by the fire. It hath beene prooued by an especial and trustie friend of mine, a man learned, and a diligent searcher of nature, Master *Nicholas Belfon*, somtimes of Kings colledge in Cambridge.

Of Tulipa or the Dalmatian cap. Chap. 77.

1 *Tulipa Bononiensis.*
Italian Tulipa.



2 *Tulipa Narbonensis.*
French Tulipa.

* *The kinds.*

Tulipa, or the Dalmatian cap, is a strang and forraine flower, one of the number of the bulbed flowers, whereof there be fundrie sorts, some greater, some lesser, with which all studious and painefull Herbarists desire to be better acquainted, bicause of that excellent diuerfitie of most braue flowers which it beareth. Of this there be two chiefe and generall kinds, *videl. Præcox* and

and *Serotina*, the one doth beare his flowers timely, the other later: to these two, we will adde a third sort called *Media*, flowring between both the others. And from these three sorts, as from their heads, all other kinds do proceede, which are almost infinite in number. Notwithstanding my louing freind Master *James Garret*, a curious searcher of Simples, and learned Apothecarie in London, hath vndertaken to finde out if it were possible, the infinite sorts by diligent sowing of their feedes, and by planting those of his owne propagation, and by others receiued from his friends beyond the seas, for the space of twentie yeeres not being yet able to attaine to the end of his trauaile, for that each new yeere bringeth foorth new plants of sundrie colours not before seene: all which to describe particularlie, were to roule *Sisyphus* stone, or number the sandes: so that it shall suffice to speak & describe a few, referring the rest to som that meane to write of *Tulipa* a particular volume.

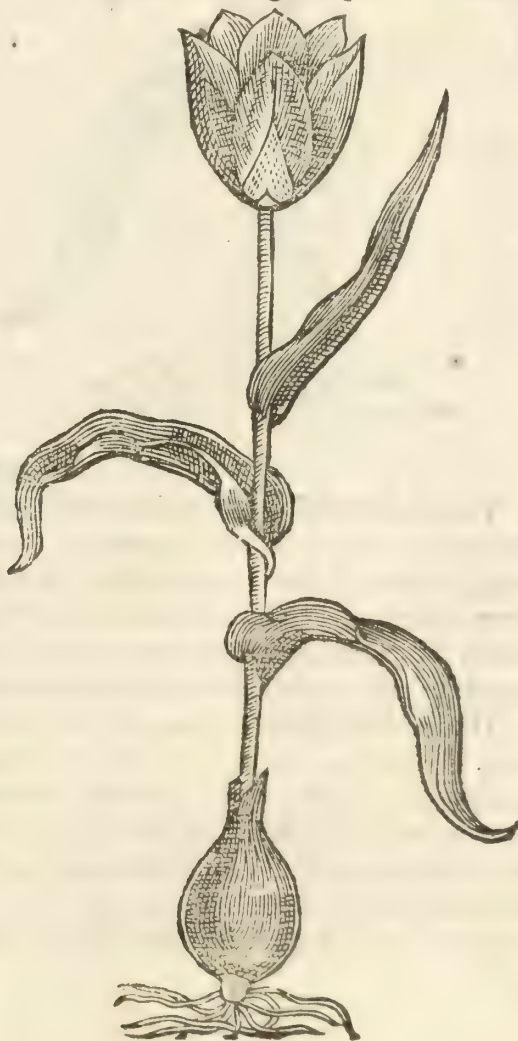
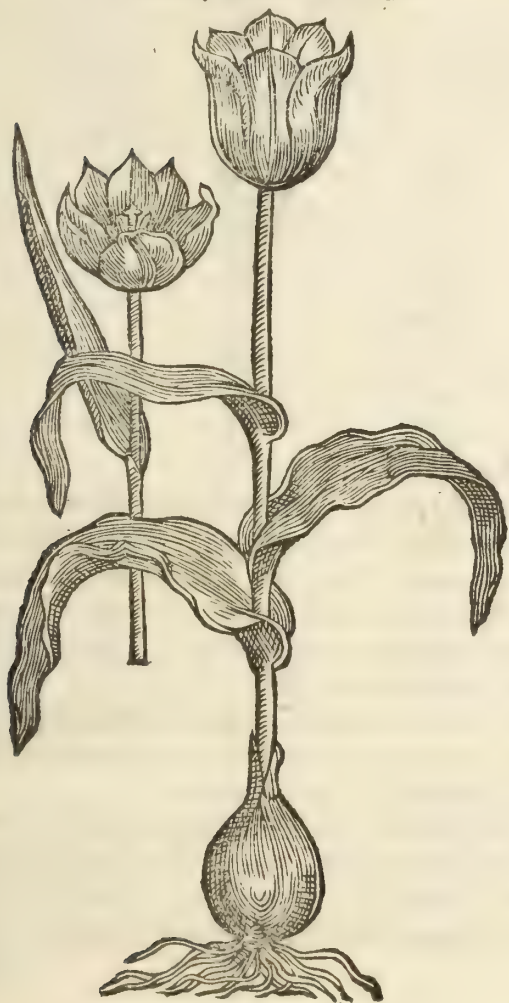
*The description.

1 **T**He *Tulipa* of Bolonia hath fat, thicke, and grosse leaues, hollow, forrowed or channeled, bending a little backward, & as if were folded together: which at their first coming vp, seem to be of a reddish colour, and being thoroughly growen, turne into a whitish Greene. In the midst of those leaues rise vp a naked fat stalk a foote high, or something more: on the top wherof standeth one or two yellow flowers, sometime three, or more, consisting of sixe small leaues, after a sort like to a deepe wide open cup, narrow aboue, and wide in the bottome. After it hath bene some fewe daies flowred, the points and brims of the flower turne backward, like a Dalmatian or Turkes cap, called *Tulipan*, *Tolepan*, *Turban*, and *Turfan*, whereof it tooke his name. The chiues or threads in the middle of the flowers, be sometime yellow, other whiles blackish or purplish, but commonly of one ouerworne colour or other, Nature seeming to plaie more with this flower, than any other that I do know. This flower is of a reasonable pleasant sinell, and the other of his kinde haue little, or no sinell at all. The seed is flat, smooth, shining, and of a gristly substance. The roote is Bulbose, and verie like to a common Onion of Saint *Thomas*.

2 The French *Tulipa* agreeth with the former, except in the blacke bottome which this hath in the middle of the flower, and is not so sweete in sinell, which setteth foorth the difference.

3 *Tulipa praeox totalutea*.
Timely flowring Tulipa.

4 *Tulipa Coccinea serotina*.
Late flowring Tulipa.

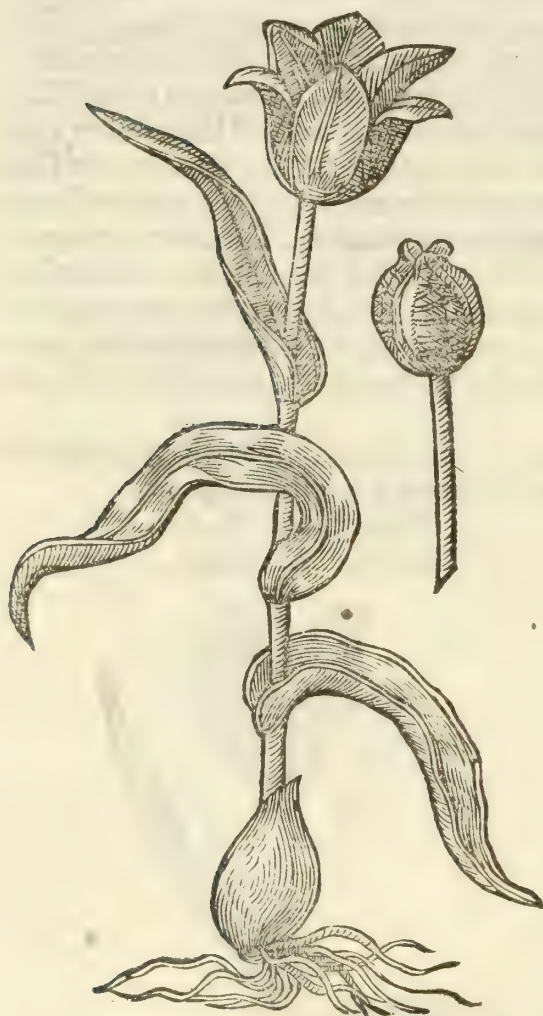


* *The description.*

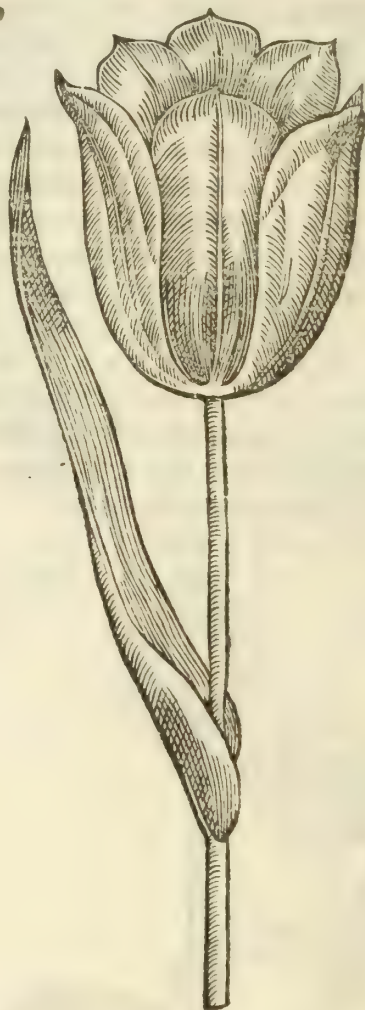
3 The yellow Tulipa that flowreth timely, hath thicke and grosse leaues, ful of iuice, long, hollow or gutter fashions, set about a tender stalke, at the top whereof doth grow a faire and pleasant shining yellow flower, consisting of fixe small leaues without smell. The roote is Bulbus or like an Onion.

4 The fourth kinde of Tulipa that flowreth later, hath leaues, stalkes, and roote like vnto the precedent. The flowers heereof be of a skarlet colour, weltd or bordered about the edges with red. The middle part is like vnto a hart tending to whitenesse, spotted in the same whitenesse with red speckles or spots. The seed is contained in square cods, flat, tough and sinewie.

5 *Tulipa media sanguinea albis oris.*
Apple bloome Tulipa.



6 *Tulipa Candida suau rubentibus oris.*
Blush coloured Tulipa.

* *The description.*

5 The fift sort of Tulipa, which is neither of the timely ones, nor of the later flowring sort, but one that buddeth forth his most beautifull flowres betweene both. It agreeth with the last discribed *Tulipa*, in leaues, stalkes, rootes, and seed, but different in flowers. The flower consisteth of fixe small leaues ioined together at the bottome. The middle of which leaues, are of a pleasant bloody colour. The edges be bordered with white, and the bottome next vnto the stalke is likewise white. The whole flower resembling in colour the blossomes of an apple tree.

6 The sixt hath leaues, rootes, stalkes, and seed like vnto the former, but much greater in euerie point. The flowers heereof are white dasht about the brims or edges with a red or bluish colour. The middle part is stripped confusedly with the same mixture wherein is the difference.

7 *Carolus Clusius* setteth forth in his Pannonicke historie a kinde of *Tulipa*, that beareth faire red flowers, blacke in the bottome with a pestell in the middle, of an ouerworne greenish colour: of which sort there hapneth some to haue yellowe flowers, agreeing with the others before touched; but this bringeth forth encrease of roote, in the bosome of his lowest leafe next vnto

Tulipa bulbifera.

Bulbose stalked Tulipa.



vnto the stalke, contrarie to all the other kindes of Tulipa.

8 *L'Obelius* in his learned obseruations hath set foorth many other sorts, one he calleth *Tulipa Calcedonica*, or the Turkie Tulipa, saying it is the least of the final kinds or dwarfe Tulipaes, whose flower is of a sanguine red colour, vpon a yellow ground, agreeing with the others in roote, leafe and stalke.

9 He hath likewise set foorth another, his flower is like the Lillie in proportion, but in colour of a fine purple.

10 We may also behold another sort altogether greater than any of the rest, whose flower is in colour of the stone called *Amethyst*, not vnlike to the flowers of *Pæonie*.

11 We haue likewise another of great beautie, and verie much desired of all, with white flowers dasht on the backside, with a light wash of watchet colour.

12 There is another also in our London gardens, of a snow white colour: the edges sleightly washt ouer with a little of that we call blush colour.

13 We haue another like the former, sauing that his flower is of a straw colour.

14 There is another to be seene with a flower mixed with strakes of red and yellowe, resembling a flambe of fire, whereupon we haue called it Flam-bant.

There be likewise so many more differing so notably in colour of their flowers, although in leaues, stalke and rootes, for the most part one like another, that as I saide before, to speake of them seuerally, would require a peculiar volume.

There be a sort greater than the rest, which in forme are like; the leaues whereof are thicke, long broade, now and then somewhat folded in the edges, in the middest whereof doth rise vp a stalke a foote high or something higher, vpon which standeth onely one flower bolt vp-right, consisting of sixe leaues, like after a sort to a deepe wide cup of this forme, *videl.* the bottome turned vpwards, with threds or chiues in the middle, of the colour of saffron. The colour of the flower is sometimes yellow, oftentimes white, now and then as it were of a light purple, and many times red: and in this there is no small varietie of colours: for the edges of the leaues, and oftentimes the nailes or lower part of the leaues are now and then otherwise coloured than the leaues themselues; & manie times there doth run all along these strakes some other colours. They haue no smell at all which can be perceiued. The rootes of these are likewise bulbed or Onion fashion. Euery of the which seuerally to set foorth would trouble the writer and weary the Reader, so that it shall suffice what hath been saide, as touching the description of Tulipaes.

* *The place.*

Tulipa groweth wilde in Thracia, Cappadocia, Italie; in Bizantia about Constantinople, at Tripolis, and Alepo in Syria, from whence I haue receiued plants for my garden, and likewise Master Garth a worshipfull gentleman, and Master James Garret apothecarie also for their gardens, where they florish and increase, as in their owne native countrey.

* *The time.*

They flower from the end of February vnto the beginning of Maie and somewhat after: although *Angerius Busbequius* in his iourney to Constantinople, saue betweene Hadrianopolis and Constantinople, great abundance of them in flower euery where, euen in the middest of winter in the month of Ianuarie, which that warme and temperate climate may seeme to performe.

* *The names.*

The later Herbaristes by a Turkish and strange name call it *Tulipa* of the Dalmatian Cap called *Tulipa*, the forme whereof the flower when it is open seemeth to represent.

It is called in English after the Turkish name *Tulipa*, or it may be called Dalmatian Cap, or the Turkes Cap: what name the old writers gaue it, it is not certainly knowne. A man might suspect it to be *πικρίδιον*, if it were a Bulbe that might be eaten & were of force to make milke cruddie: for *Theophrastus* reckoneth it among the Bulbes that may be eaten: and it is an herbe as *Hesychius* saith wherewith milke is crudded. *Conradus Gesnerus* hath taken *Tulipa* to be *Satyrion*, which is surnamed *Erythronium*, that bicause one kinde hath a red flower, or altogether a certaine kinde of *Satyrion*, with which whether it doth agree or no, and how far, we leaue to those that will more diligently consider of it by the description of the *Satyrion*: in the Turkie toong it is called *Café lalé*, *Canale lalé*, and likewise *Turban* and *Turfan*, of the Turkes Cap so called, as afore said of *L'Obelius*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There hath not been any thing set downe of the ancient or later writers as touching the nature or vertues of the *Tulipae*, but are esteemed especially for the beautie of their flowers.

Of Bulbed stocke Gilloflowers Chap. 78.

* *The kindes.*

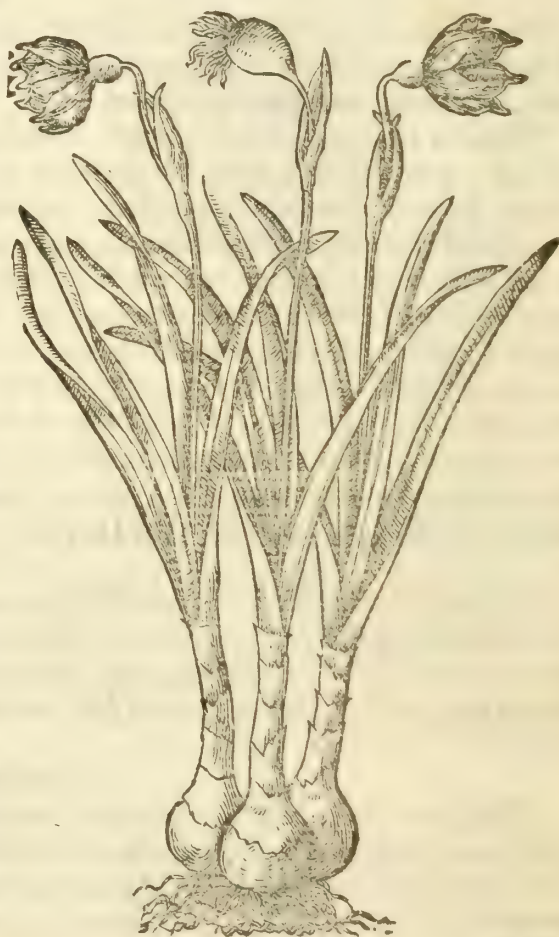
T *Theophrastus* hath obserued one kinde of Bulbed stocke Gilloflower which he calleth his Violet, which retaineth the name Violet of sundrie writers to this day; of *Viola Theophrasti*, or *Theophrastus* his Violet. But we haue obserued three sorts, whereof some bring forth many leaues, others fewer, some flower very earely, and others later, as shall be declared.

1 *Leucoium Bulbosum praecox.*

Timely flowering Bulbus violet.

2 *Leucoium Bulbosum serotinum.*

Late flowering Bulbus violet.



* *The description.*

I The first of these Bulbus violets riseth foorth of the ground with two small leaues, flat and crested, of an ouerworne Greene colour: among the which riseth vp a smal and tender stalke, of two hands high; at the top whereof commeth foorth of a skinnie hood, a smal white flower of the bignesse of a violet, compact of fixe leaues, three bigger and three lesser, tipped at the points with a light Greene: the smaller leaues are not so white as the outtermoſt great leaues, but tipped with Greene as the others be. The whole flower hangeth downe his head by reason of the weake foote stalke whereon it groweth. The roote is small, white, and bulbose.

2 The second sort of Bulbed violets hath narrow leaues like those of the lecke, but lesser and smoo-ther, not vnlike to the leaues of the bastard Daffodill. The stalkes be slender and naked, two hands high, whereupon doe grow faire white flowers, tipped with a yellowish Greene colour, with many small chiues or threds in the middle of the flower. The seed is contained in small round buttons. The roote is white and Bulbus.

3 *Leucoium Bulbosum maius.*
The great Bulbed violet.

* *The description.*

3 The great Bulbed violet is like vnto the second in stalke and leaues, yet greater and higher. It bringeth forth on euerie stalke, not one flower onely, but five or fixe, blowing or flowring one after another, altogither like the other flowers in forme and bignes.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow wilde in Italie and the places adiacent, notwithstanding our London gardens haue taken possession of them all, many yeeres past.

* *The time.*

The first flowreth in the beginning of Ianuarie: the second in September: and the last in Maie.

* *The names.*

The first is called of *Theophrastus*, *Viola alba* & *viola Bulbosa*, or bulbed Violet: *L'Obelius* hath called it *Leuconarcissolirion*, and that very properly, considering how it doth as it were participate of three sundry plants, that is to ſaie, the roote of *Narcissus*, the leaues of the small Lilly, and the white colour of the Stocke gilliflower: taking the first part *Leuco* of his whitenes: *Narcisso* of the likenes that the rootes haue vnto *Narcissus*, and *Lirium* of the leaues of Lillies, as aforeſaid: in English we may call it the Bulbose

Violet, or after the Dutch name *Somer ſottekens*, that is, Sommer foolies, and *Druyſkens*.

The others may more properly be called *Leucoium Bulbosum*, or the Bulbed stocke Gilliflower, because that the flowers of these last two described, do more resemble the flowers of stocke Gilliflowers then the first. Which name *Leucoium* although it hath another ſignification, yet is it generally taken for the stocke Gilliflower.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Touching the faculties of these Bulbed stocke Gilliflowers we haue nothing to ſay, ſeeing that nothing is ſet downe heereof by the old writers, nor any thing obſerued by the new: onely they are maintained and cheriſhed in gardens for the beautie and rareneſſe of the flowers, and ſweetenes of their ſmell.

Of Turkie or Ginnie-hen flower. Chap. 79.

1 *Fritillaria.*
Checkered Daffodill.



2 *Fritillaria variegata.*
Changeable checkered Daffodill.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He checkered Daffodill or Ginny hen flower, hath smal narrow grassie leaues; among which riseth vp a stalke of three hands high, hauing at the top one or two flowers, and somtimes three, which consisteth of sixe small leaues, checkered most strangely: wherein nature or rather the Creator of all things hath kept a very woonderfull order, surpassing (as in all other things) the curiest painting that Art can set down. One square is of a greenish yellow color, the other purple, keeping the same order as wel on the backside of the flower as on the inside, although they are blackish in one square, & of a violet colour in another: in so much that euery leafe seemeth to be the feather of a Ginnie hen, whereof it tooke his name. The roote is smal, white, and of the bignesse of halfe a garden beane.

2 The second kinde of checkered Daffodill is like vnto the former in ech respect, sauing that this hath his flower dasht ouer with a light purple, and is somewhat greater than the other: wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

These rare and beautifull plants grow naturally wilde in the fields about Orleance and Lions in Fraunce, from whence they haue been brought into the most parts of Europe. The curious and painfull Herbarist of Paris *Iohn Robin*, hath sent me many plants thereof for my garden, where they prosper as in their owne natieue countrey.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of March vnto the end of Aprill. The seede is ripe in Iune.

* *The*

* The names.

The Ginny hen flower is called of *Dodonæus*, *Flos Meleagris*: of *L'Obelius*, *Lilio-narcissus variatus*, for that it hath the flower of a Lillie and the roote of *Narcissus*: it hath been called *Frittillaria*, of the table or boord vpon which men plaie at chesse, which square checkers the flower doth very much resemble, some thinking that it was named *Frittillus*, whereof there is no certaintie, for *Martialis* seemeth to call *Frittillus*, *Abacus*, or the tables whereat men plaie with dice, in his first booke of his Epigrams written to *Galla*.

*Iam tristis, nucibus puer relictis,
Clamoro reuocatur à magistro:
Et blando malè proditus Frittillo
Arcana modò raptus è popina
Ædilem rogat vdius aleator.*

Now sad the boye, hauing his nuts forsaken
Of clamorous master called vpon a maine,
And waxt starke nought by flattering tables traine,
And lately from the priuie kitchen taken
Being a drunke dice-plaier,
Doth aske to be surueiour.

In English we may call it Turkie hen, or Ginny hen flower, and also checkerd Daffodill.

* The temperature and vertues.

Of the faculties of these pleasant flowers there is nothing set downe in the ancient or later writers, but are greatly esteemed for the beautifieng of our gardens, and the bosomes of the beautifull

Of Saffron. Chap. 80.

1 *Crocus sine flore.*

Saffron without flower.

2 *Crocus florens.*

Saffron in the flower.



* *The description.*

Although I haue expresse two pictures of Saffrons as you see, yet are you to vnderstand that these two do but set forth one kinde of plant, which could not so easily be conceiued by one picture as by two, because his flower doth first rise out of the ground nakedly in September, and his long small grassie leaues shortly after the flower, neuer bearing flower & leafe at once. The which to expresse I thought it conuenient to set downe two pictures before you with this description, *videl.* The roote is small, round and Bulbus. The flower consisteth of fixe small blew leaues tending to purple, hauing in the middle many small yellow strings or threds, among which are two, three or more thicke fat chiues, of a fierie colour somewhat reddish, of a strong smell when they be dried, which doth stuffe and trouble the head. The first picture setteth forth the plant when it beareth nothing but leaues, and the other expresseth the maner of his flowring.

* *The place.*

Common, or the best knowne Saffron groweth plentifully in Cambridgeshire, Saffron Walden and other places thereabout, as cometh in the fieldes.

* *The time.*

Saffron beginneth to flower in September, and presently after spring vp the leaues, and remaine greene all the winter long.

* *The names.*

Saffron is called in Greeke *κρόκος*: in Latin *Crocus*: in Mauritania *Zaffaran*: in Spanish *Acafron*: in English Saffron: in the Arabicke toong *Zahafaran*. Some that are disposed to dissemble and iest with their friends and to make them merrie with pretie Poeticall figmentes, haue giuen it the name of a Damsell, whereof *Ouid* maketh mention, which to recite were impertinent to our historie.

* *The temperature.*

Saffron is a little astringent or binding, but his hot qualitie doth so ouer rule in it, that in the whole essence it is in the number of those herbes which are hot in the second degree, and drie in the first: therefore it also hath a certaine force to concoct, which is furthered by the small astringent that is in it, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

- A** *Auicenna* affirmeth that it causeth headach, and is hurtfull to the braine, which it cannot doe by taking it now and then, but by too much vsing of it: for too much vsing of it cutteth off sleepe, through want whereof the head and senses are out of frame. But the moderate vse of it is good for the head, and maketh the senses more quicke and liuely, shaketh off heauie and drowsie sleepe, and maketh a man merrie.
- B** Also Saffron strengtheneth the hart, concocteth crude or rawe humors of the chest, openeth the lungs, and remooueth obstructions or stoppings.
- C** It is also such a speciall remedie for those that haue consumption of the lungs, and are, as we term it, at deaths doore, & almost past breathing, that it bringeth breath againe, & prolongeth life for certaine daies, if ten or twentie graines at the most be giuen, with new or sweete wine. For we haue found by often experience that being taken in that sort, it presently, and in a moment remooueth away difficultie of breathing, which most dangerously and suddenly happeneth.
- D** *Dioscorides* teacheth, that being giuen in the same sort, it is also good against a surfet.
- E** It is commended against the stoppings of the liuer and gall, and against the yellow Iaudise. And heereupon *Dioscorides* writeth that it maketh a man well coloured. It is put into al drinks that are made to helpe the diseases of the intrailes, as the same Author affirmeth, & into those especially which bring down the flowers, the birth & the after burthen. It prouoketh vrine, stirreth fleshly lust, and is vsed in Cataplasmes & pultesies for the matrix and fundament, & also in plaisters and searcloths which serue for old swellings and aches, and likewise for hot swellings that haue also in them Saint Antonies fire.
- F** It is with good successe put into compositions for infirmities of the eares.
- G** The eies being annointed with the same dissolued in milke or fenell, or rose water, are preserved from being hurt by the small poxe and measels, and are defended thereby from humours that would fall into them.
- H** The Chiues steeped in water, serueth to illumine, or as we say, limme pictures and imagerie, as also

also to colour sundry meates and confections. It is with good successe giuen to procure bodilie lust. The confections called *Crocomagna*, *Oxycroceum*, and *Diaturcuma*, with diuers other emplasters and electuaries, cannot be well made without this Saffron.

The waight of ten graines of Saffron, the kernels of Walnuts ii. ounces, Figs ii. 3. Mithridate I one dram, and a fewe sage leaues, stamped together with a sufficient quantitie of Pimpernell water, and made into a masse or lumpe and kept in a glasse for your vse, and thereof twelue graines giuen in the morning fasting, preferueth from the pestilence and expelleth it from those that are infected.

Of wilde Saffron. Chap. 81.

* The kindes.

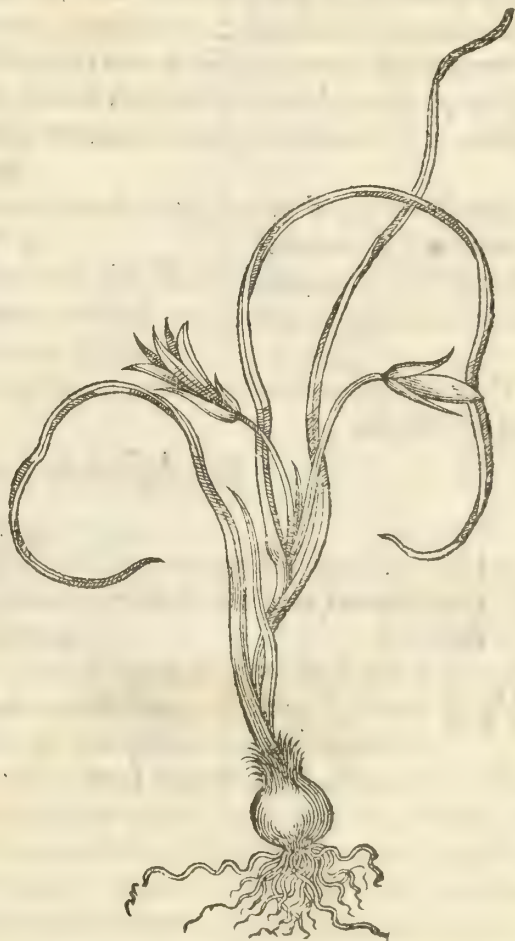
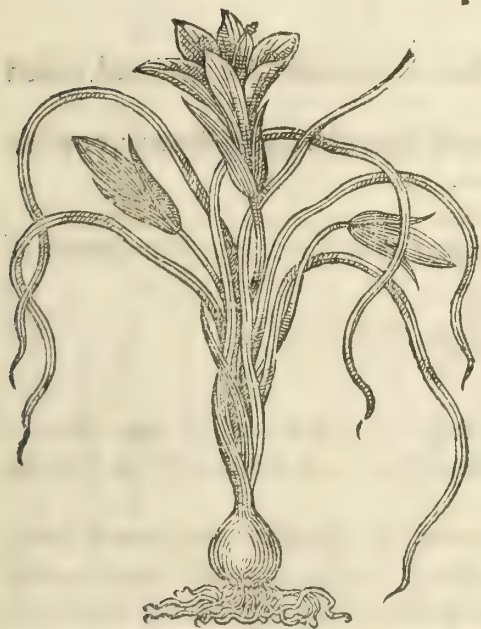
Of wilde Saffrons there be sundry sorts, differing as wel in colour of the flowers as also in the time of their flowring, of which the figures of two shall be set forth vnto you. The rest shall be described onely, bicause nature hath been so plentifull and copious in multiplying of these plants about many others.

1 *Crocus vernus.*

Early flowring wilde Saffron.

2 *Crocus vernus minor.*

Small wilde Saffron.



* The description.

THe first kinde of wilde Saffron hath small short grassie leaues, furrowed or chaneled down the middle with a white line or strake: among the leaues rise vp small flowers in shape like vnto the common Saffron, but differing in colour; for this hath flowers of mixt colours, that is to say, the ground of the flower is white, stripped vpon the backe with purple, and dashed ouer on the inside with a bright shining murrey colour; the other not. In the middle of the flowers come forth many yellowish chiues without any smell of Saffron at all. The roote is small, rounde, and couered with a browne skin or filme, like vnto the rootes of common Saffron.

2 The

- 2 The second wilde Saffron, in leaues, rootes, and flowers, is like vnto the precedent, but altogether lesser; and the flowers of this are of a purple or violet colour.
- 3 We haue likewise in our London gardens another sort, like vnto the other wilde Saffrons in euery point, sauing that this hath flowers of a most perfect shining yellow colour, seeming a far off to be a hot glowing cole of fire, which maketh the difference.
- 4 There is found among Herbarists another sort, not differing from the others, sauing that this hath white flowers contrarie to all the rest.
- 5 Louers of plants haue gotten into their gardens, one sort heereof with purple or violet coloured flowers, in other respects like the others.
- 6 Of these we haue another that flowreth in the fall of the leafe with flowers like vnto the common Saffron, but destitute of those chiues which yeeld the colour, smell, or taste, that the right manured Saffron hath.
- 7 There is also another of Autumne wilde Saffrons with white flowers, which setteth forth the distinction.

Many sorts there are in our gardens besides those before specified, which I thought needles to entreat of, bicause their vse is not great.

* *The place.*

All these wilde Saffrons we haue growing in our London gardens. Those which do flower in Autumne do grow vpon certaine craggy rocks in Portingale not far from the sea side. The other haue been sent ouer vnto vs, some out of Italy, and some out of Spaine, by the labor and diligence of that notable learned Herbarist *Carolus Clusius*, out of whose obseruations, and partly by seeing them in our owne gardens we haue set downe their descriptions.

That pleasant plant that bringeth forth yellow flowers, was sent vnto me from *Robinus* of Paris, that painfull and most curious seacher of Simples.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part in Ianuarie and Februarie, that of the mountaine excepted, which flowreth in September.

* *The names.*

All these Saffrons are vnprofitable, and therefore they be truely said to be *Croci syluestres*, or wilde Saffrons: in English spring time Saffrons, and vernall Saffrons.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Of the faculties of these we haue nothing to set downe, for that as yet there is no knowne vse of them in Phisicke.

Of Meadow Saffron. Chap. 82.

* *The kinds.*

There be fundrie sorts of medowe Saffrons differing very notably as well in the colour of their flowers, as also in stature and countrey, from whence they had their being as shall be declared.

* *The description.*

1 **M**Edow Saffron hath three or fower leaues rising immediately forth of the ground, long, brode, smooth, fat, much like to the leaues of the white Lillie in forme and smoothnesse: in the middle whereof spring vp three or fower thicke cods of the bignesse of a small walnut, standing vpon short tender footstalks three square, and opening themselues when they be ripe, full of seede something rounde, of a blackish red colour: and when this seede is ripe, the leaues together with the stalks do fade and fall away in September. The flowers do bud forth (before any leaues do appeere) standing vpon short tender and whitish stems, like in forme and colour to the flowers of Saffron, hauing in the middle small chiues or threds of a pale yellow color, altogether unfit for meate or medicine. The roote is round or bulbus, sharper at the one end then at the other, flat on the one side, hauing a deepe clift or furrow in the same flat side when it flowreth, and not at anie time else: it is couered ouer with blackish coates or filmes: it sendeth downe vnto the lowest part certaine strings or threds. The roote it selfe is full of white substance, yeelding a iuice like milke whilest it is Greene and newly digged out of the earth. It is in taste sweete, with a little bitternesse folowing, which draweth water out of the mouth.

2 The second kinde of meade Saffron is like the precedent, differing onely in the colour of the flowers, for that this plant doth bring forth white flowers, which of some hath been taken for the true *Hermodesylis*, but in so doing they haue committed the greater error.

1 *Colchicum*

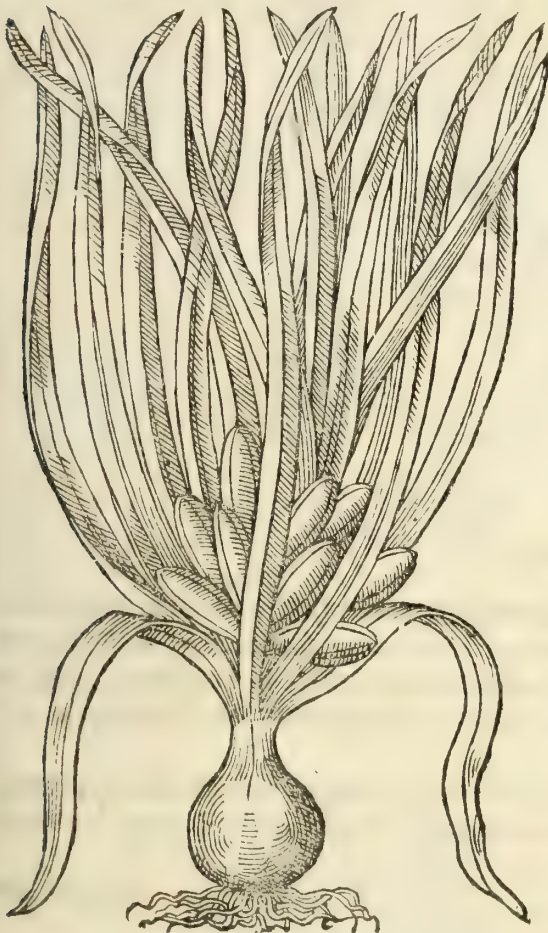
1 *Colchicum Anglicum Purpureum.*
Purple English meadow Saffron.



2 *Colchicum Anglicum album.*
White English meadow Saffron.



3 *Colchicum Pannonicum.*
Hungarie meade Saffron.



Colchicum Pannonicum florens.
Hungarie meade Saffron flowering.



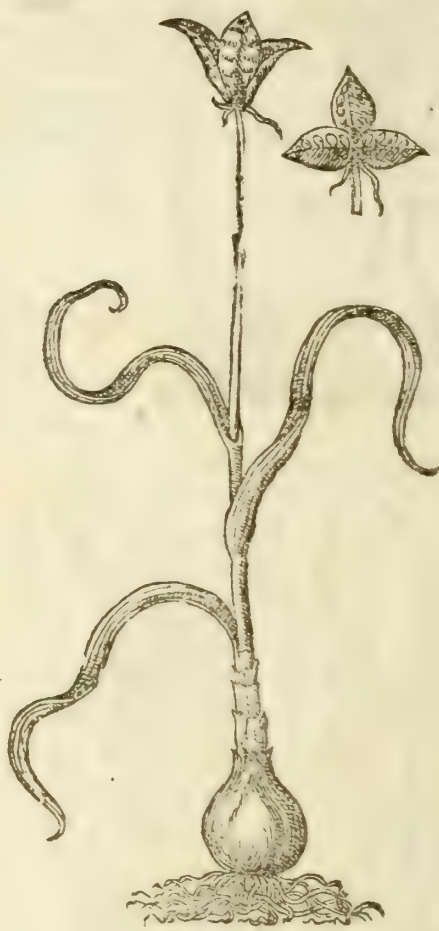
✱ *The description.*

3 These two pictures expressed are both but one and the selfe same plant, and yet is distinguished bicause it neuer beareth flowers and leaues both at one time as doth the common Saffron. So that the first figure setteth it foorth when it is in leaues and buds, and the other when it flowreth. And therefore one description shall suffice for them both. In the spring of the yeere it bringeth foorth his leaues, thicke, fat, shining and smooth, not vnlike the leaues of Lillies, which do continue greene vnto the end of Iune, at which time the leaues do wither away, but in the beginning of September there shooteth foorth of the ground naked milke white flowers without any greene leafe at all: but so soone as the plant hath done bearing of flowers, the roote remaineth in the ground not sending foorth any thing vntill February in the yeere following.

4 *Colchicum minus.*
Small meadow Saffron.



5 *Colchicum montanum minus.*
Small mountaine meadow Saffron.

✱ *The description.*

4 The small meadow Saffron hath three or fower thicke fat leaues, and narrower than any of the rest. The flower appeereth in the fall of the leafe, in shape, colour and maner of growing like to the common meadow Saffron, but of a blewish colour, and altogether lesser. The roote is thicke, rather tuberous than bulbus, that is, a knob or confused lumpe rather then Onion fashion, as are those of the other kinde.

5 The smal mountaine Saffron hath three or fower grassie long leaues, and a round bulbus roote, and flowers of a purple colour tending to blewnesse, and bringeth foorth his flowers in Autumne as the others do.

6 *Colchicum Illiricum.*
Greece meadow Saffron.



7 *Colchicum Syriacum Alexandrinum.*
Assyrian meadow Saffron.



* The description.

6 The meadow Saffron of Illiria hath a great, thicke, and bulbus roote, full of substance: from which riseth vp a fat, thicke, and grosse stalke, set about from the lower part to the top by equall distances, with long, thicke, and grosse leaues, sharpe pointed, not vnlike to the leaues of Leekes: among which leaues do grow yellowish flowers like vnto the English meadow Saffron, but smaller.

7 The Assyrian meadow Saffron hath a bulbus roote, made as it were of two peeces; from the middle cleft whereof riseth vp a soft and tender stalke, set with faire broade leaues from the middle to the top: among which commeth forth one single flower like vnto the common meadow Saffron, or the white Anemone of *Matthiolus* description.

8 *Colchicum paruum montanum Luteum.*

Yellow mountaine Saffron.



* The description.

8 The mountaine wilde saffron is a base and lowe plant, but in shape altogether like the common meadow Saffron, but much lesser. The flowers are smaller and of a yellow colour, which setteth foorth the difference. Of all these kinds of meadowe Saffrons it hath not been certainly knowne which hath bene the true *Hermodyctyle*: notwithstanding we haue certaine knowledge that the Illirian Colchicke is the phisicall *Hermodyctyle*.

9 *Colchicum*

9 *Colchicum masculinum Germanicum.*
The male meadow Germanic Saffron.

10 *Colchicum femininum Germanicum.*
The female meadow Germanic Saffron.



* *The description.*

9 The male meadow Saffron of Germany hath many thicke leaues, broade, and full of iuice, and flowers like to those of the English meadow Saffron, as well in colour, as proportion; and differeth in that, that this kinde is barraine, and bringeth forth no seede at all, contrary to all the rest of the Colchickes, which maketh the difference.

10 The female is like vnto the male in each respect, but differeth in that, that this plant bringeth forth white flowers, and the other purple.

* *The place.*

Meadow saffron or *Colchicum*, groweth in Messinia and in the Ile Colchis, whereof it tooke his name. The titles of the rest doe set forth their natiue countries, notwithstanding our London gardens are possessed with the most part of them.

The Two first do grow in England in great abundance, in fat and fertill medowes, as about Vilford and Bathe, as also in the medowes neere to a small village in the West part of England called Shepton Mallet, in the medowes about Bristow, in Kingstroppe meadow neere vnto a water mill as you go from Northampton to Holmeby house vpon the right hand of the way, and likewise in great plentie in Nobottle-woode, two miles from the saide towne of Northampton, and many other places.

* *The time.*

The leaues of all the kinds of mead saffron do begin to shew themselves in February. The seede is ripe in Iune. The leaues, stalks and seed do perish in Iuly, and their pleasant flowers do come forth of the ground in September.

* *The names.*

Dioscorides calleth meadow saffron *καλ-χικόν*, some *ἐφίμερον*: notwithstanding there is another *Ephemerum*, which is not deadly. Diuers name it in Latin *Bulbus agrestis*, or wilde Bulbe: in high Dutch it is called *Jeitlase*: in lowe Dutch *Jenynighe Citelosen*: in French *Mortau Chien*: commonly

monly called of the Apothecaries *Hermodyctylis*: but notwithstanding that *Hermodyctyle* which we do vse in compound medicines differeth from this in many notable points, for that the true *Hermodyctyle* hath a bulbe or rounde roote, which being dried continueth very white within and without, not wrinckled at all, but full and smooth, of a meane hardnes. *Valerius Cordus* writeth that there is found a certaine wilde Saffron like vnto the common kinde, but with white flowers, and with a bulbe, when it is dried somewhat white on the out side, and within very white, the powder of which being beaten is like wheate flower, with a sweete and pleasant taste. This doth not grow saith he in Germanie, but is brought from some other countrey: and it is very like to be the rootes of the white and strange wilde Saffron which are solde in shops by the name of *Hermodyctylus*: and *Hermodyctyle* to be nothing else, but wilde Saffron with the white roote. And so shall there be two of one kinde: that is to saie, the right *Hermodyctyle* with a roote white both within and without: and a bastarde *Hermodyctyle* or deadly *Colchicum*, or wilde Saffron, with a roote blackish or reddish both without and within. And that *Auicenna* was of this opinion those things declare which he hath written in his 352. chapter, for he saith that *Hermodyctyle* is the roote of a plant bearing roses (that is flowers) which are white or yellow (rather purple) and that the white is the better, the red and blacke be naught, and are pernicious and deadly poisons. So to conclude, it may appeere by that that hath been said, that the white meadow saffron which we haue in the west parts of England, growing especially about Shepton Mallet, are the *Hermodyctyles* vsed in shops. It was called *Colchicum* of an Ile called Colchis where it was first found, as also the vse of it. It is called of some, *Filius ante Patrem*, although there is a kinde of *Lysimachia* or Loue strife so called, bicause it first bringeth forth his long cods with seede, and then flower after, or at the same time at the end of the said cod. But in this meade Saffron it is far otherwise, bicause it bringeth forth his leaues in Februarie, the seed in May, and the flowers in September, which is a thing cleane contrary to all other plants whatsoeuer, for that they do first flower and after seede: but this Saffron seedeth first, and fower moneths after bringeth forth flowers: and therefore the Latins thought this a fit name for it *Filius ante Patrem*: and we accordingly may call it, the Sonne before the Father. Of *Pliny* it is called *Narcissus purpureus*, & *Bulbus Agrestis*, of some *Pseudo-Hermodyctylus*: in Dutch *Hermodyctilen* ofte *Cholonfen*.

* *The temperature.*

Medow saffron is hot and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes of meade saffron is of force to purge. It is properly giuen saith *Paulus* to those that haue the goute, euen then when the humours are in flowing.

The same stamped and mixed with the whites of egges, barley meale, and crums of bread, and applied plaisterwise, easeth the paine of the goute, swellings and aches about the ioints.

The same strengtheneth, nourisheth, and maketh good iuice, increaseth sperme or naturall seede, and is also good to clense vlcers and rotten sores.

* *The correction.*

The powder of Ginger, long Pepper, Annise seede, or Commin seed, and a little Masticke, correcteth the churlish working of that *Hermodyctyle*, or meade saffron, which is vsed in shops. But those which haue eaten of the common meadow Saffron must drinke the milke of a cow, or els death presently ensueth.

* *The danger.*

The rootes of al the sorts of meade saffrons, the white excepted, are very hurtfull to the stomacke, and being eaten, they kill by choking as muskromes do, according vnto *Dioscorides*, wherupon some haue called it *Colchicum strangulatorium*.

Of Star of Bethlehem. Chap. 83.

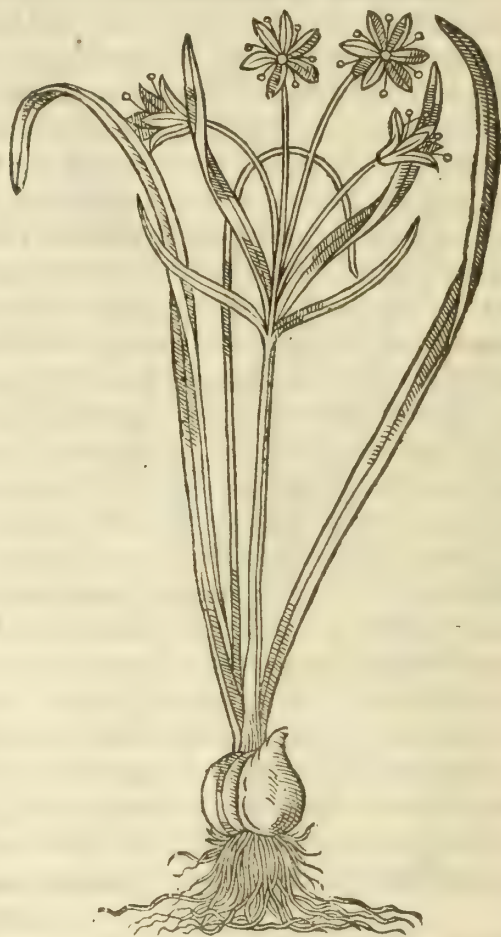
* *The kinds.*

THere be sundrie sorts of wilde field-onions called Star of Bethlehem, differing in stature, taste, and smell, as shall be declared.

1 *Ornithogalum*.
Star of Bethlehem.



2 *Cepaagraria*.
Wilde Star of Bethlehem.



3 *Ornithogalum luteum*.
Yellow Star of Bethlehem.



4 *Ornithogalum Pannonicum*.
Star of Hungarie.



* The description.

1 **O**Vr common Star of Bethlehem hath many narrow leaues, thicke, fat, ful of iuice, and of a very Greene colour, with a white strake downe the middle of each leafe: among the which rise vp small naked stalkes, at the top whereof do grow small flowers, compact of fixe smal leaues, stripped on the backside with lines of a yellowish Greene. The inside is of a milke white colour, which openeth it selfe at the rising of the sunne, and shutteth againe at the sunne setting, whereof it hath beene called of some *Bulbus Solsequius*. The flowers being past, the seed doth follow inclosed in three cornered husks. The roote is bulbus, white both within and without.

2 The second sort hath two or three small grassie leaues, proceeding from a clouen or scaly bulbus roote. The stalke riseth vp in the midst naked, but toward the top there do thrust forth more leaues like vnto the other, but smaller and shorter: among which leaues do step forth very smal, weake and tender foote stalks, ech of them bearing one flower like vnto the precedent.

3 The yellow Star of Bethlehem is very like vnto the last described. The flowers of this are on the backside, of a pale yellow stripped with Greene, on the inside of a bright shining yellow colour, in other respects alike.

4 The great bulbed Star of Bethlehem hath many large and long leaues, thicke and crested, resembling *Galens* bulbed *Asphodyll* in roote, stalke and flowers, sauing that this plant doth bring forth white flowers stripped with Greene on the backside, and altogether white on the innermost side, and the *Asphodyll* not so.

* The place.

Stars of Bethlehem grow in sundrie places which lie open to the aire, not onely in Germany and the Lowe countries, but also in England in sundry places, and in our gardens very common. The yellow kinde *L'Obelius* found in Somersetshire in the corne fields. The last is a stranger in England, yet we haue it and the rest in our gardens.

* The time.

These kinds of bulbed plants do flower from Aprill to the end of May.

* The names.

Touching the names there is no certaintie, seeing that *Pliny* is so breefe who hath onely mentioned them. In high Dutch it is called *Feldzwibel*, *Ackerzwibel*: as you should say *Cepa agraria*, and *Bulbine*: in English Stars of Bethlehem.

* The nature.

These are temperate in heate and drines.

* The vertues.

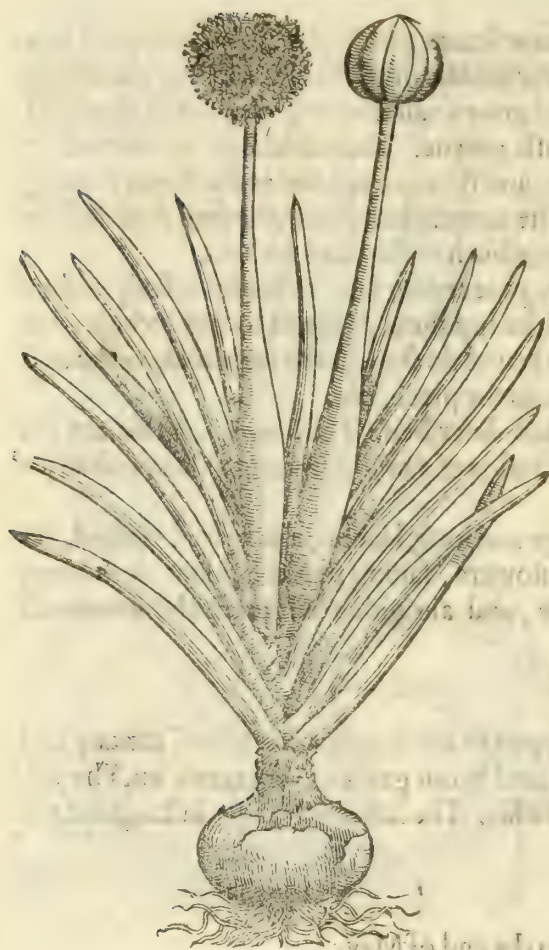
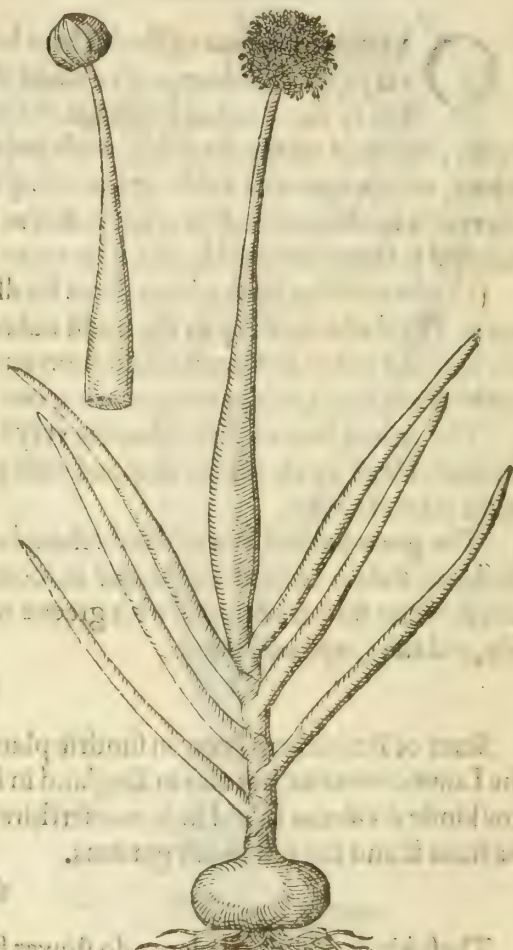
The vertues of them are vnknowne, notwithstanding *Hieronimus Tragus* writeth that the roote **A** of the yellow Star of Bethlehem roasted in hot embers, and applied with honie in maner of a cataplasme or pultus, healeth old eating vlcers.

The rootes which are to be vsed in Physicke, if any part thereof be, do not make any good iuice. **B** They are windie, saith *Dioscorides*, and hard to be digested, and through their windines prouoke fleshly lust.

Of Onions. Chap. 84.

* The kindes.

THere be, saith *Theophrastus*, diuers sorts of Onions, which haue their surnames of the places wherethey grow. Some also lesser, others greater: some be round, and diuers other long: but none wilde as *Pliny* writeth.

1 *Cepa alba.*
White Onions.2 *Cepa rubra.*
Red Onions.* *The description.*

1 **T**he Onion hath narrow leaues and hollow within: the stalke is single, round, biggest in the middle. On the top whereof groweth a round head covered with a thin skin or filme, which being broken, there appeere little white flowers, made vp in forme of a ball, and afterward blacke feede three cornered, wrapped in thin white skins. In steede of the roote there is a bulbe or round head compact of many coates, which oftentimes becommeth great in maner of a Turnep, many times long like an egge. To be brieue, it is covered with very fine skins, for the most part of a whitish colour.

2 The red Onion differeth not from the former, but in sowrenes and rednes of the roote; in other respects there is no difference at all.

* *The place.*

The Onion requireth a fat ground well digged and dunged, as *Palladius* saith. It is cherished euery where in kitchen gardens. It is now and then in beds sowed alone, and manie times mixed with other herbs, as with Lettuce, Parsneps, & Carrets. *Palladius* liketh well that it should be sowed with Sauorey, bicause saith *Pliny*, it prospereth the better and is more holsome.

* *The time.*

It is sowed in March or Aprill, and somtimes in September.

* *The names.*

The Onion is called in Greek *κεφαλον*: in Latine *Cepa*, & many times *Cepe* in the neuter gender: the shops keep that name. The old writers haue giuen vnto this many surnames of the places where they grow for some are named *Cypria*, *Sardia*, *Cretica*, *Samothracia*, *Ascalonia*, of a towne in Iudea, otherwise called *Pompeiana*: in English Onions. Moreouer, there is one named *Marisca*, which the country men call *Vnio*, saith *Columnella*: and thereupon it commeth that the French men call it *Oignon*, as *Ruellius* thinketh: and peraduenture the lowe Dutch men name it *Auennin* of the French word corrupted: they be called *Setania* if they be very little and sweete, and be thought to be those which *Palladius* nameth *Cepulle*, as though he called them *parua Cepa*, or little Onions.

There

There is an Onion which is without an head or bulbe, and hath as it were a long necke, as hath the vnset lecke, which is cropped or cut for the pot like a lecke: this *Theophrastus* nameth *ῥήβον*: of this *Pliny* also writeth in his 19. booke and 6. chapter. There be with vs two principall sorts, (that is to say of Onions) the one seruing for a sauce, or to season meate with, which some call *Gethyon*, and another *Pallacana*: which in English we call hollowe Leekes: the Germaines *Onion* *zwibel*: the Italians *Cipolla*: the Spaniards *Cebolla*, *Ceba*, and *Cebola*.

✱ *The temperature.*

All Onions be sharpe, and mooue teares by the smell. They be hot and drie as *Galen* saith, in the fourth degree, but not so extreme hot as garlicke. The iuice is of a thin waterie and airie substance: the rest is of thicke parts.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Onions do fret, attenuate or make thin, and cause drines: being boiled they do lose their A sharpnes, especially if the water be twise or thrise changed, and yet for all that they do not lose their attenuating qualitie.

They also breake and consume winde, prouoke vrine, and be more soluble boiled than rawe, and B being rawe they nourish not at all, and but a little though they be boiled.

They be naught for those that are cholericke: but good for such as are replete with rawe and C flegmatike humours: and for women that haue their termes staied vpon a cold cause, by reason they open the conduits that are stopped.

Galen writeth that they prouoke the Hemorrhoides to bleede if they be laid vnto them, either by D themselues or stamped with vineger.

The iuice of Onions snuffed vp into the nose, purgeth the head and draweth foorth rawe flegma- E tike humours.

Being stamped with salt, rewe and honie, and applied, is good against the biting of a mad dogge. F

Being roasted in the embers and applied, ripeneth and breaketh colde apostumes, biles and such G like.

The iuice of Onions mixed with the decoction of Penniriall and annointed vpon the goutie H member with a feather, or a cloth wet therein and applied, easeth the same very much.

The iuice annointed vpon a pilde or balde head in the sunne, bringeth againe the haire very spee- I dily.

The iuice taketh away the heate of scalding with water or oile, as also burning with fire and gun- K powder, as is set forth by a very skilfull Chirurghion named master *William Clowes*, one of the Queenes Chirurgions.

Onions sliced and dipped in the iuice of forell, and giuen vnto the sicke of a tertian ague to eate, L doth take away the fit in once or twice so taking it.

✱ *The hurts.*

The Onion being eaten, yea though it be boiled causeth headach; hurteth the eies, and maketh a man dim sighted, dulleth the senses, engendreth windines, and prouoketh ouermuch sleepe, especially being eaten rawe.

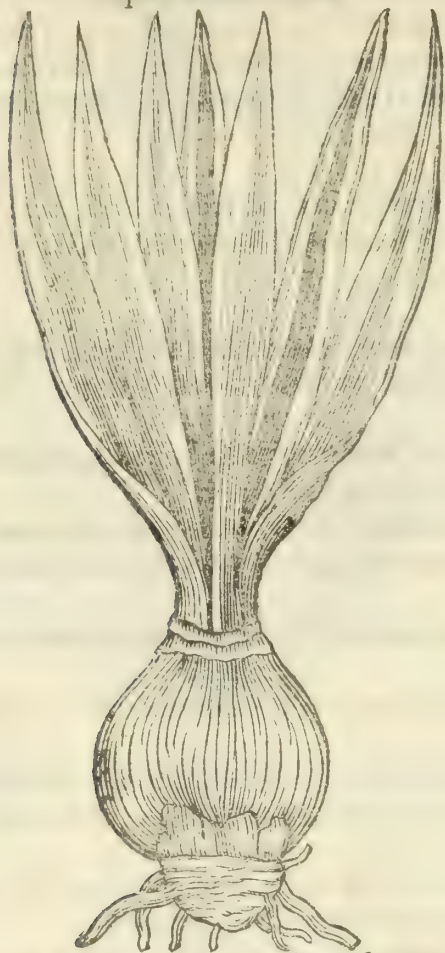
Of Sea Onion. Chap. 85.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**He great sea Onion which *Clusius* hath set forth in his Spanish historie, hath very great and broad leaues, as *Dioscorides* saith, longer then those of the lillie, but narrower. The bulbe or headed roote is very great, consisting of many coates or scaly filmes, of a reddish colour. The flower is somtimes yellow, somtimes purple, and somtimes of a light blew.

2 The sea Onion of Valentia, or rather the sea Daffodill, hath many long and fat leaues, and narrow, like those of *Narcissus*, but smoother & weaker, lying vpon the ground: among which riseth vp a stalke a foote high bare & naked, bearing at the top a tuft of white flowers, in shape like vnto our common yellow Daffodill. The seede is inclosed in thicke knobby huskes, blacke, flat, thicke, and very soft, in shape like vnto the seedes of *Aristolochia longa*, or long Birthwoort. The roote is great, white, long and bulbus.

1 *Pancratium Clusij*.
Squill or sea Onion.



2 *Pancratium maritimum*.
Sea Onion of Valentia.



3 *Pancratium floribus rubris*.
Red flowered sea Daffodill.



4 *Pancratium maritimum luteum*.
Yellow flowered sea Daffodill.



* *The description.*

3 Red flowred sea Daffodill or sea Onion, hath a great bulbe or roote like vnto the precedent; the leaues long, fat, and sharpe pointed. The stalke bare and naked, bearing at the top sundry faire red flowers, in shape not much vnlike to the common Daffodill.

4 The yellow flowred sea Daffodill or sea Onion, hath many thicke fat leaues like vnto the common Squill or sea Onion: among which riseth vp a tender straight stalke full of iuice, bearing at the top many flowers like the common yellow Daffodill. The seede and roote is like the precedent.

* *The place.*

The first is found in Spaine and Italie, not far from the sea side.

The second also neere vnto the sea in Italy, Spaine, and Valentia. I haue had plants of them brought me from sundry parts of the Mediterrane sea side, as also from Constantinople, where it is numbred among the kinds of Narcissus.

The thirde groweth in the sandes of the sea, in most places of the coast of Narbone, and about Montpelier.

The fourth groweth plentifully about the coasts of Tripolie and Alopo neere vnto the sea, and also in the salt marshes that are sandie and lie open to the aire.

* *The time.*

They flower from May to the end of Iuly, and their seede is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

The first is called of the Grecians *σκόλλια*: and of the Latines also *Scilla*: the Apothecaries name it *Squilla*: diuers *Cepa muris*: the Germanes *Meer Zittel*: the Spaniards *Cebolla albarrana*: the French men *Oignon de mer*: the English Squill and sea Onion.

The seconde is called *Hemerocallis Valentina*: of the Turkes *Consambach*: in Greeke *πανεστιον*: and likewise in Latine *Pancratium*: in English the white sea Daffodill or sea Onion, and of some *Narcissus Constantinopolitanus*.

* *The temperature.*

The sea Onion is hot in the second degree, and cutteth very much as *Galen* saith, it is best when it is taken baked or roasted, for so is the vehemencie of it taken away.

* *The vertues.*

The roote is to be couered with paste or claie (as *Dioscorides* teacheth) and then put into an A ouen to be baked, or else buried in hot embers till such time as it be thoroughly roasted: for not being so baked or roasted it is very hurtfull to the inner parts.

It is likewise baked in an earthen pot close couered, & set in an ouen. That is to be taken especially B which is in the midst, which being cut in peeces must be boiled, but the water still to be changed, till such time as it is neither bitter nor sharpe: then must the peeces be hanged on a thred and dried in the shadow, so that no one peece touch an other.

These slices of the Squill are vsed to make oile, wine, or vineger of Squill. Of this vineger of Squill C is made an oximell or sharpe sirupe. The vse wherof is to cut thicke, tough, and clammy humours.

This roasted or baked Onion is mixed with potions and other medicines which prouoke vrine, D and open the stoppings of the liuer & spleene; and is also put into treacles. It is giuen to those that haue the dropisie, the yellow Iaundise, and to such as are tormented with gripings of the belly, and is vsed in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough, and for shortnesse of breath.

One part of this Onion being mixed with eight parts of salt, and taken in the morning fasting to E the quantitie of a spoonfull or two, looseth the belly.

The inner part of *Squilla* boiled in oile & turpentine, is with great profit applied to the chaps or F chilblanes of the feete or heeles. It driueth forth long and round wormes if it be giuen with honie and oile.

Of Leekes Chap.86.

Porrum.
Leekes.* *The description.*

THe leaues or the blades of the Leeke be long, somewhat broad, & very many, hauing a keele or crest in the backside, in smell and taste like vnto the Onion. The stalkes if the blades be not often cut, do in the second or thirde yeere grow vp round, bringing forth on the top flowers made vp in a rounde head or ball, as doth the Onion: the feedes are like. The bulbe or roote is long and slender, especially of the vnset Leeke: that of the other Leeke is thicker and greater.

* *The place.*

It requireth a meane earth, fat, well dunged and digged. It is very common euery where in other countries as well as in England.

* *The time.*

It may be sowed in March or Aprill, and is to be remooued in September or October.

* *The names.*

The Græcians call it *πεγλον*: the Latines *Porrum*: The Emperour *Nero* had great pleasure in this roote, and therefore he was called in scorne *Porrophagus*. But *Palladius* in the masculine gender calleth it *Porrus*: the Germanes *Lauch*: the Brabanders *Porretie*: the Spaniards *Puerra*: the French *Porreau*: the Englishmen Leeke or Leekes.

* *The temperature.*

The Leeke is hot and dry, and doth attenuate or make thin, as doth the Onion.

* *The vertues.*

- A** Being boiled it is lesse hurtfull by reason that it loseth a great part of his sharpenes: and yet being so vsed, it yeeldeth to the body no good iuice. But being taken with colde herbes, his qualitie is tempered.
- B** Being boiled and eaten with Ptisana, or barley creame, it concocteth and bringeth vp rawe humors that lie in the chest. Some affirme it to be good in a loch or licking medicine, and to cleanse the pipes of the lunges.
- C** The iuice drunke with honie is profitable against the bitings of venemous beasts, and likewise the leaues stamped and laid thereupon.
- D** The same iuice with vineger, frankensence and milke, or oile of roses dropped into the eares, mitigateth their paine, and is good for the noise in them.
- E** Two drams, or a quarter of an ounce of the feede, with the like weight of Myrtill berries being drunke, stoppeth the spitting of bloud which hath continued a long time: The same put into wine keepeth it from sowing, and being already sower it correcteth the same as diuers write. It cutteth grosse and tough humours.

* *The hurts.*

It heateth the bodie, ingendreth naughtie blood, causeth troublesome and terrible dreames, offendeth the cies, dulbeth the sight, hurreth those that are by nature hot and cholericke, and is noisome to the stomacke, and breedeth windines.

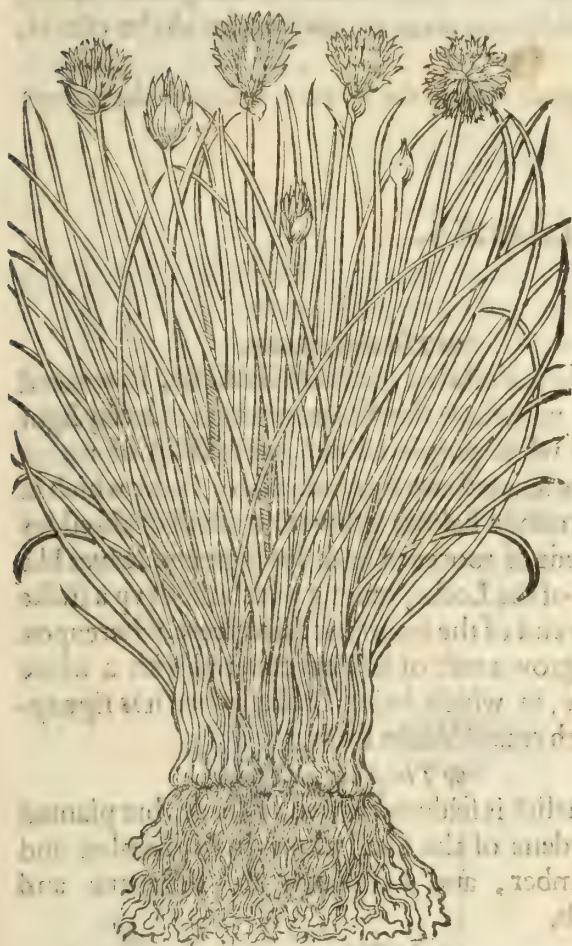
Of Ciues, Chines, or wilde Leekes. Chap. 87.

* The kinds.

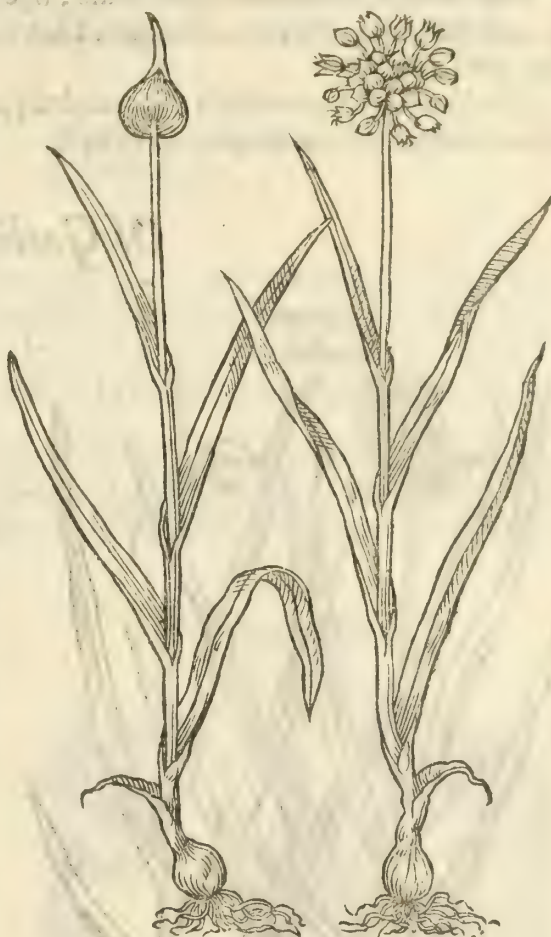
T Here be diuers kindes of wilde Leekes, some wilde, and some of the garden, as shall be declared. Those called Ciues, haue been taken of some for a kinde of wilde Onion: but all the authors that I haue been acquainted with, do accord that there is not any wilde Onion.

1 *Schænoprasum.*

Ciues or Chiuies.

2 *Porrum Tonsile.*

French Leekes or Vine Leekes.



* The description.

1 **C** iues bringeth forth many leaues about a handfull high, long, slender, round, like to little rushes: among which grow vp small and tender stalks, sending forth certaine knops with flowers like those of the Onion, but much lesser. It hath many little bulbes or headed rootes fastned together, out of which growe downe into the earth a great number of little stringes, and hath both the smell and taste of the Onion and Leeke, as it were participating of both.

2 The vine Leeke or French Leeke, groweth vp with blades like those of Leekes. The stalke is a cubit high: on the top whereof standeth a round head or button, couered at the first with a thin skin, which being broken, the flowers & seedes come forth, like those of the Onion. The bulbe or headed roote is round, hard and sound, which is quickly multiplied by sending forth many bulbes.

* The place and time.

Ciues are set in gardens; they flourish long, and continue many yeeres, they suffer the colde of winter. They are cut and polled often, as is the vnset Leeke.

The Vine Leeke groweth of it selfe in vineyards, and neere vnto vines in hot regions, whereof it both tooke the name Vine Leeke and French Leeke. It beareth his Greene leaues in winter, and withereth away in the sommer: it groweth in most gardens in England.

* The names.

Ciues is called in Greeke *σχæνοπρασον*, *Schænoprasum*: in Dutch *Biensoack*, as though you should saie,

saie *Iunceum Porrum*, or Ruth Leeke: in English Ciues, Chiues, Ciuet and Sweth: in French *Brelles*.

The Vine Leeke is called in Greeke *Αμπελοπερσόν*, in the place where it naturally groweth: it may be called in Latin *Porrum Vitium*, or *Vitigineum Porrum*: in English after the Greeke and Latine Vine Leeke, or French Leeke.

* *The temperature.*

Ciues are like in facultie vnto the Leeke. They are hot and drie. The Vine Leeke heateth more then doth the other Leeke.

* *The vertues.*

The Ciues attenuate or make thinne, open, prouoke vrine, ingender hotte and grosse vapors, and are hurtfull to the eies and braine. They cause troublesome dreames, and worke all the effects, that the Leeke doth.

The Vine Leeke prouoketh vrine mightily, and bringeth downe the flowers. It cureth the bitings of venemous beasts, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

Of Garlick. Chap. 88.

Allium.
Garlick.



* *The description.*

THe bulbe or head of Garlick, is covered with most thin filmes or skins, of a very light white purple colour, consisting of manie cloues seuered one from another; vnder which in the ground belowe groweth a tassell of threddes in steede of rootes: it hath long Greene leaues like those of the Leeke, among which riseth vp a stalke at the end of the second or third yeere, whereupon doth grow a tuft of flowers covered with a white skinne, in which being broken when it is ripe appeereth round blacke seeds.

* *The place and times.*

Garlick is seldome sown of seede, but planted in gardens of the small cloues in Nouember and December, and sometimes in Februarie and March.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latine *Allium*: in Greeke *σκόρδα*: the apothecaries keepe the Latine name: the Germanes call it *Knoblauch*: the low Dutch *Look*: the Spaniards *Ajos*, *Alho*: the Italians *Agljo*: the French *Ail* or *Aux*: the Bohemians *Czesnek*: the English Garlick and poore mens Treacle.

* *The temperature.*

Garlick is very sharpe, hot, and drie, as *Galen* saith, in the fourth degree, and exulcerateth the skin by raising of blisters.

* *The vertues.*

A Being eaten it heateth the bodie extremely, attenuateth and maketh thin, thicke and grosse humors; cutteth such as are tough and clammie, digesteth and consumeth them, also openeth obstructions, is an enimie to all colde poisons, and to the bitings of venemous beasts: and therefore *Galen* nameth it *Theriaca rusticorum*, or the husbandmans Treacle.

B It yeeldeth to the body no nourishment at all, it engendreth naughtie and sharpe blood. Therefore such as are of a hot complexion must especially abstaine from it. But if it be boiled in water vntill such time as it hath lost his sharpnes, it is the lesse forcible, and retaineth no longer his euill iuice,

iuce, as *Galen* writeth.

It taketh away the roughnes of the throte, it helpeth an old cough, it prouoketh vrine, it breaketh C and consumeth winde, it is a remedie for the dropie proceeding of a colde cause.

It killeth wormes in the belly, and driueth them forth. The milke also wherein it hath been sod- D den, is giuen to yoong children with good successe against the wormes.

It helpeth a colde stomacke, and is a preseruatiue against the contagious and pestilent aire. E

The decoction of Garlick vsed for a bathe to sit ouer, bringeth downe the flowers and secon- F dines or afterburthen, as *Dioscorides* saith.

It taketh away the morpew, tetters or ringwoormes, scabbed heads in children, dandrife and G scurfe, tempered with hony and the parts annointed therewith.

With figge leaues and cummin it is laide on against the bitings of the mouse, called in Greeke H *μυζάν*: in English a Shrew.

Of wilde Garlick. Chap. 89.

* The description.

1 **T**He wilde Garlike or crow Garlick hath small tough leaues like vnto rushes, smooth and hollow within: among which groweth vp a naked stalke, round, slipperie, hard and sound: on the top whereof after the flowers be gone, growe little seedes, made vp in a rounde cluster like small kernels, hauing the smell and taste of Garlick. Insteede of a roote there is a bulbe or rounde heade without any cloues at all.

2 Ramsons sendeth forth two or three broade leaues sharpe pointed, smooth and of a light Greene colour. The stalke is a span high, smooth and slender, bearing at the top a cluster of white flowers. In steed of a roote it hath a long slender bulbe, which sendeth down a multitude of strings, and is couered with skins or thin coates.

1 *Allium sylvestre.*
Crowe Garlick.



2 *Allium vr sinum.*
Ramsons.



* *The time.*

They spring vp n Aprill and May. Their seede is ripe in August.

* *The place.*

The Crow Garlicke groweth in fertill pastures in all parts of England. I founde it in great plentie in the field called the Mantels, on the backside of Illington by London.

Ramsons doe grow in the woods and borders of fields vnder hedges among the bushes. I found it in the next field vnto Boobies barne, vnder that hedge that bordereth vpon the lane, and also vpon the left hand vnder a hedge adioining to a lane that leadeth to Hampsteede, both places neere London.

* *The names.*

Both of them be wilde Garlicks, and are called in Latin *Allia sylvestria*: in Greeke *ονοειδα αγρια*: but the Crow Garlick is called of *Dioscorides* *οπισσονοειδον*, that is to saie *Anguinum allium*, or Snakes Garlick, and of some *Ceruinum allium*, Harts Garlick, or Stags Garlick.

Ramsons are named of the later practitioners *Allium Vrsinum*, or Beares Garlick: *Allium Latifolium*, and *Moly Hippocraticum*: in English Ramsons, Ramsies, and Buckrams.

* *The nature.*

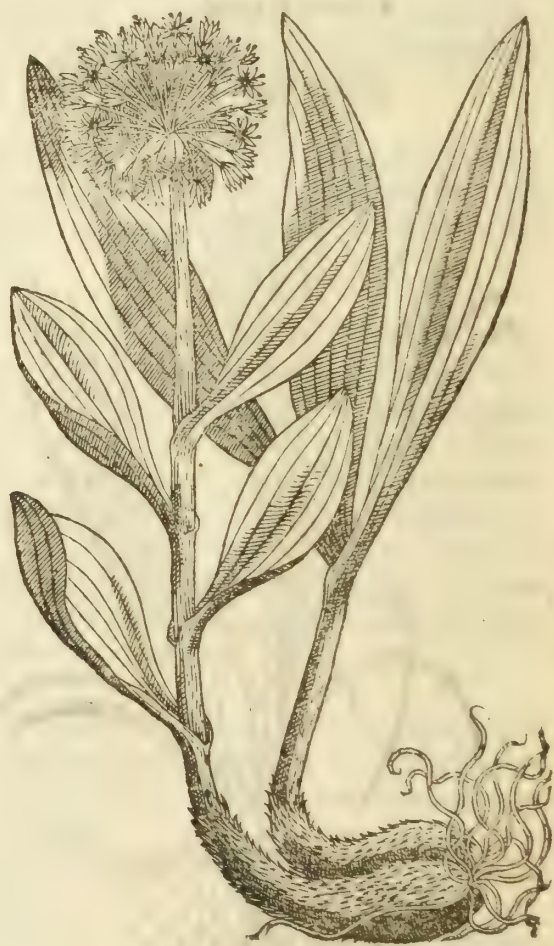
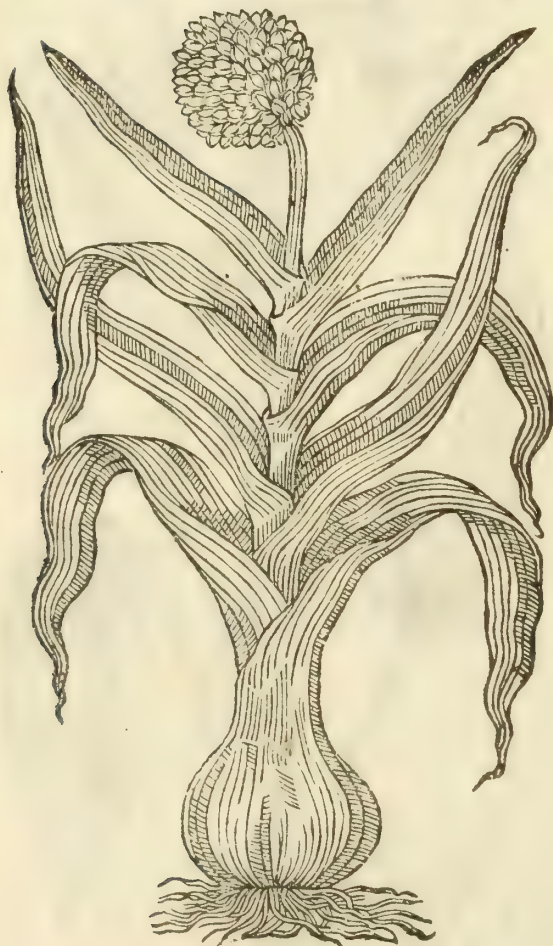
The temperatures of these wilde Garlicks are referred vnto those of the garden.

* *The vertues.*

- A Wilde Garlick or Crow Garlick as *Galen* saith, is stronger and of more force then the garden Garlick.
- B The leaues of Ramsons be stamped and eaten of diuers in the low countries with fish for a sauce, euen as we do eate greene sauce made with sorrell.
- C The same leaues may very well be eaten in April and Maie with butter, of such as are of a strong constitution, and laboring men.
- D The distilled water drunke breaketh the stone, and driueth it foorth and prouoketh vrine.

3 *Scorodoprasum.*
Great mountaine Garlick.

4 *Allium Alpium latifolium seu victorialis.*
Brode leaued mountaine Garlick.



* *The description.*

3 The great mountaine Garlick hath long and brode leaues like those of Leekes, but much greater and longer, embracing or clasping about a great thicke stalke, soft and full of iuice, bigger then a mans finger, and bare toward the top: vpon which is set a great head, bigger then a tennise ball, couered with a skin after the maner of an Onion. The skin when it commeth to perfection breaketh, and discloseth a great multitude of whitish flowers, which being past, blacke feedes follow inclosed in a three cornered huske. The roote is bulbus of the bignes of a great Onion. The whole plant smelleth very strong like Garlick, and is in shew a Leeke, whereupon it was called *Scorodoprasum*, as if we should saie, Garlick Leeke, participating of the Leeke and Garlick, or rather a degenerate Garlick grown monstrous.

4 The brode leaued mountaine Garlick, or rather the mountaine Ramsons, riseth vp with a stalk of a cubite high, a finger thicke, yet very weake, full of spungious substance, neere to the bottom of a purplish colour, and greene aboue, bearing at the top a multitude of small whitish flowers, somewhat gaping, star fashion. The leaues are three or fower, brode ribbed like the leaues of great Gentian, resembling those of Ramsons, but greater. The roote is great and long, couered with many scaley, cotes, and hairie strings.

* *The place.*

The great mountain Garlick groweth about Constantinople as saith *Clusius*. I receiued a plant of it from M. *Tho Edwards* apothecarie in Excester, who found it growing in the west parts of England.

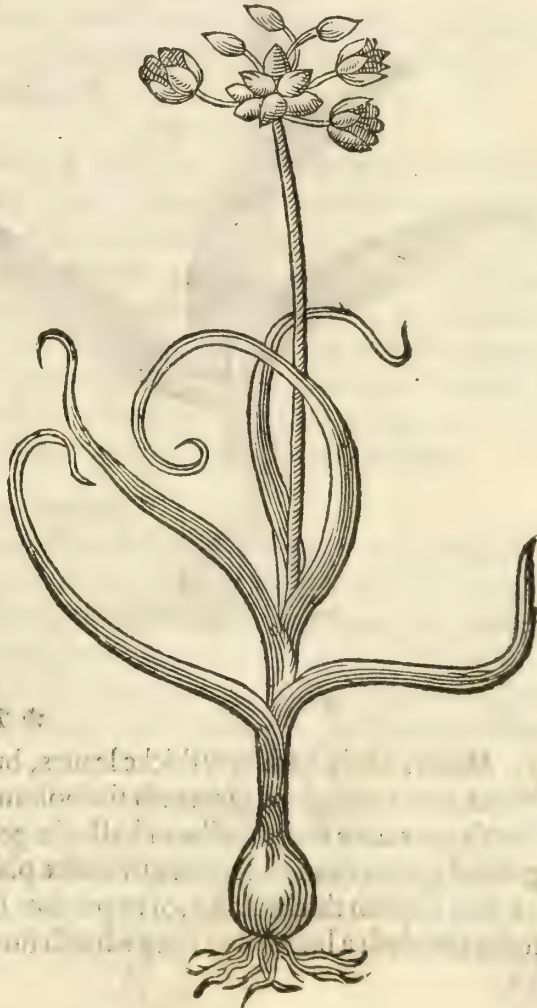
Victorialis groweth in the mountaines of Germanie, as saith *Carolus Clusius*, and is yet a stranger in England for any thing that I do know.

Of *Moly*, or the Sorcerers Garlick. Chap. 90.* *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of *Moly* written of by sundrie of the ancients, which shall be described in this present chapter.

1 *Moly Dioscorideum.*
Dioscorides his *Moly*.

2 *Moly Serpentinum.*
Serpents *Moly*.



* The description.

1 **T**He first kinde of Moly hath for his roote a little whitish bulbe somewhat long, not vnlike to the roote of the vnset Leeke, which sendeth forth leaues like the blades of corne or grasse: among which doth rise vp a slender weake stalke, fat, and full of iuice, at the top whereof commeth forth of a skinnie filme a bundell of milke white flowers, not vnlike to those of Ramsons. The whole plant hath the smell and taste of Garlick, whereof no doubt it is a kinde.

2 Serpents Moly hath likewise a small bulbus roote with some fibres fastened to the bottome; from which rise vp weake grasse leaues, of a shining Greene colour, crookedly winding and turning themselues toward the point like the taile of a Serpent, whereof it tooke his name. The stalk is tough, thicke, and full of iuice: at the top whereof standeth a cluster of small red bulbes, like vnto the smallest cloues of Garlick, before they be pilled from their skinne. And among those bulbes there doe thrust forth small and weake footestalkes, euery one bearing at the end one small white flower tending to a purple colour: which being past, the bulbes do fall downe vpon the ground, where they without helpe do take hold and roote, and thereby greatly increase, as also by the infinite bulbes that the roote doth cast off: all the whole plant doth smell and tast of Garlick whereof it is also a kinde.

3 *Moly Homericum.*
Homers Moly.



4 *Moly Indicum.*
Indian Moly.



* The description.

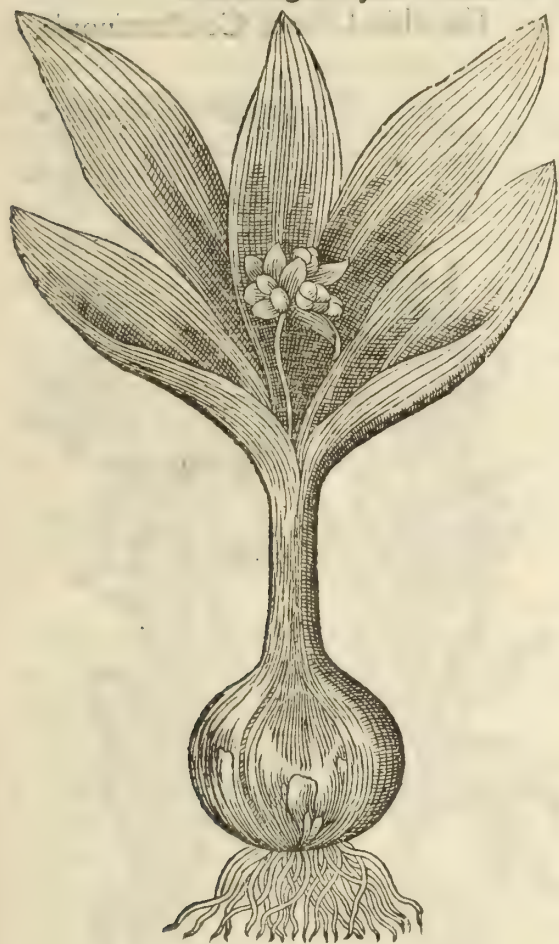
3 *Homers Moly* hath very thicke leaues, broad toward the bottome, sharpe at the point, and hollowed like a trough or gutter: in the bosome of which leaues neere vnto the bottome commeth forth a certaine round bulbe or ball of a goose turd Greene colour: which being ripe and set in the ground, groweth and becommeth a faire plant, such as is the mother. Among those leaues riseth vp a naked smooth thicke stalke, of two cubits high, as strong as a small walking staffe: at the top of the stalke standeth a bundell of faire whitish flowers, dashed ouer with a wash of purple colour, smelling like

like the flowers of Onions. When they be ripe there appeereth a blacke seede wrapped in a white skinne or huske. The roote is great and bulbus, couered with a blackish skinne on the outside, and white within, and of the bignesse of a great Onion.

4 Indian Moly hath very thicke fat short leaues, and sharpe pointed: in the bosome whereof cometh forth a thicke knobbie bulbe like that of *Homers Moly*. The stalke is also like the precedent, bearing at the top a cluster of scalie bulbes included in a large thinne skin or filme. The roote is great, bulbose fashion, and full of iuice.

5 *Caucason.*

Withering Moly.



* *The description.*

5 *Caucason* or withering Moly, hath a very great bulbus roote, greater than the roote of *Homers Moly*, and fuller, of a slimie iuice: from which doe arise three or fower great thicke and broad leaues withered alwaies at the pointe, wherein consisteth the difference betweene these leaues, and those of *Homers Moly*, which are not so. In the middle of the leaues riseth vp a bunch of smooth greenish bulbes set vpon a tender foote stalke, in shape and bignesse like to a great garden worne, which being ripe and planted in the earth, doth also growe vnto a faire plant like vnto the mother.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in my garden, as also in the gardens of Master *James Garret* Apothecarie, and Master *Garths*, a worshipfull gentleman and expert in the knowlege of plants.

* *the time.*

They spring forth of the grounde in February, and bring forth their flowers, fruit, and seed, in the end of August.

* *The names.*

Some of the Greeke writers haue deriued the names of these plants *Moly*, from the Greeke word *Μολυειν τας νοσας*, that is, to driue away diseases. It may profitablie be argued, to belong to a certaine bulbose plant, most like to *Garlick*, by the word

Μαλυζα, which *Hippocrates* and *Galen* doe expound and call a *Garlick head*, giuing that interpretation to the Greeke word. As for repeating of foolish and vaine figments, the conuring of witches, & magicians inchantments, which haue beene attributed vnto those herbes, I leaue them to such as had rather plaie with shadowes, than bestow their wits about profitable and serious matters.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These Molyes are very hot, approaching to the nature of *Garlick*, not doubting but in time some excellent man or other will finde out as many good vertues of them, as their statly and comely proportion should seeme to be possessed with. But for my part, I haue neither prooued, nor heard of others, nor found in the writings of the ancients any thing touching their faculties. Onely *Dioscorides* reporteth, that they are of maruellous efficacie to bring downe the tearmes, if one of them be stamped with oile of the Flower-deluce according to art, and vsed in maner of a pessarie or mother suppositorie.

If any be desirous to heare of their charming qualities, wherewith the *Circes* and magicians haue vsed to bring to passe their diabollicall incantations, let them read *Homer* touching that matter in the twentie chapter of his *Odysses*, and there shall they finde matter scarce woorth the reading.

Of white Lillies. Chap. 91.

* The kindes.

T Here be sundry sorts of Lillies whereof some be wilde, or of the field; others tame, or of the garden; some white; others red; some of our owne countries growing; others from beyond the seas, and bicause of the variable sorts we will deuide them into Chapters, beginning with the two white Lillies, which differ little but in the natue place of growing.

1 *Lilium album.*
The white Lillie.



2 *Lilium album Bizantinum.*
The white Lillie of Constantinople.



* The description.

1 The white Lilly (which in beauty and brauerie excelled *Salomon* in his greatest roialtie) hath long, smooth, and full bodied leaues, of a grassie or light Greene colour. The stalkes be two cubits high, and sometimes more, set or garnished with the like leaues, but growing smaller and smaller toward the top: and vpon them do grow faire white flowers, strong of smell, narrow toward the foote of the stalke whereon they do grow, wide or open in the mouth like a bell. In the middle part of them do grow small tender pointels tipped with a dustie yellow colour, ribbed or chamfered on the backe side, consisting of fixe small leaues thicke and fat. The roote is a bulbe made of scaly cloues, full of tough and clammy iuice wherewith the whole plant doth greatly abound.

2 The white Lillie of Constantinople hath very large and fat leaues like the former, but narrower and lesser. The stalke riseth vp to the height of three cubits, set and garnished with leaues also like the precedent, but much lesser. Which stalke oftentimes doth alter and degenerate from his naturall roundnesse to a flat forme, as it were a lath of wood furrowed or chaneled alongst the same, as it were ribbes or welts. The flowers growe at the top like the former, sauing that the leaues doe turne themselves

themselues more backward like the Turkes cap, and beareth many more flowers than our English white Lillie doth.

* *The place.*

Our English white Lillie groweth in most gardens of England. The other groweth naturally in Constantinople and the parts adiacent, from whence we had plants for our English gardens, where they flourish as in their owne country.

* *The time*

The Lillies do flower from May to the end of Iune.

* *The names.*

The Lillie is called in Greeke *κρινόβια*: in Latine *Lilium*, and also *Rosa Iunonis*, or *Iunos rose*, bicause as it is reported, it came vp of hir milke that fell vpon the ground. For the Poets faine that *Hercules* whom *Iupiter* had by *Alcumena*, was put to *Iunos* breasts whilest she was a sleepe; & after the sucking, there fell away abundance of milke, and that one part was spilt in the heauens, and the other on the earth, and that of this sprang the Lillie, and the circle in the heauens called *Lacteus Circulus*, or the milkie way, or otherwise in English Watling streete. D. *Basilus* in the explication of the 44. Psalme saith, that no hearbe doth so luely set forth the frailtie of mans life as the Lillie. It is called in high Dutch *Weiß Sulgen*: in low Dutch *Witte Lillen*: in Italian *Giglio*: in Spanish *Lirio blanco*: in French *Lys blanc*: in English the white Lillie.

The other is called *Lilium album Bizantinum*, and also *Martagon album Bizantinum*: in English the white Lillie of Constantinople: of the Turkes themselues *Sultan Zambach*, with this addition that it might be the better knowen which kinde of Lillie they ment, when they sent rootes of them into these countries *Fa fiori grandi Bianchi*, so that *Sultan Zambach*, *Fa fiori grandi Bianchi*, is as much to say, Sultans great Lillie with white flowers.

* *The nature.*

The white Lillie is hot and partly of a subtile substance. But if you regard the roote, it is drie in the first degree, and hot in the second.

* *The vertues.*

The roote of the garden Lillie stamped with honie, gleweth together sinewes that be cut in sun- A der. It consumeth or scoureth away the vlcers of the head called *Achores*, and likewise all scurui- nesse of the beard and face.

The roote stamped with vineger, the leaues of Henbane, or the meale of barley, cureth the tumors B and apostemes of the priuie members. It bringeth the haire againe vpon places which haue beene burned or scalded, if it be mingled with oile or grease, and the place therewith annointed.

The same rosted in the embers and stamped with some leuen of rie bread and hogs grease, brea- C keth pestilentiall botches. It ripeneth apostemes in the flanks comming of venerie and such like.

The flowers steeped in oile oliue and shifted two or three times during sommer, and set in the D sinne in a strong glasse, is good to soften the hardnesse of sinewes and the hardnes of the matrix.

Florentinus scriptor rei rustica saith, that if the roote be curiously opened, and therein be put some E red, blew or yellow colour that hath no causticke or burning qualitie, will cause the flowers to be of the same colour.

Iulius Alexandrinus saith, that the water thereof distilled and drunke, causeth easie and speedie F deliuerance, and expelleth the secondine or after burthen in most speedie maner.

Casarius Archiater saith, the leaues boiled in sower wine, and deepe and perillous wounds so- G mented or bathed therewith, doe greatly helpe the working of the other medicines that are applied thereto, comforting the parts adioining, as *Galen* likewise doth report in his 7. booke *de Simpli. medi. facultati*.

The roote of the white Lillie stamped and strained with wine, and giuen to drinke for two or H three daies together, expelleth poison of the pestilence, and causeth it to breake forth in blisters in the outward part of the skin, according to the experience of a learned gentleman master *William Godorus*, Sergeant Chirurgion to the Queenes Maiestie: who also hath cured many of the dropisie with the iuice thereof, tempered with barley meale and baked in cakes, and so eaten ordinarily for some month or sixe weekes together with meate, but no other bread during the time.

Of Red Lillies. Chap. 92.

* The kindes.

T Here be likewise sundry sorts of Lillies, which we do comprehend vnder one generall name: in English red Lillies, wherof som are of our owne countries growing, and others of beyond the seas, the which shall be distinguished severally in this chapter that followeth.

1 *Lilium aureum.*
Gold red Lillie.



2 *Lilium rubrum.*
The red Lillie.



* The description.

1 **T** He gold red Lillie groweth to the height of two, and sometimes three cubits, and often higher than those of the common white Lillie. The leaues be blacker and narrower, set verie thicke about the stalke. The flowers in the top be many from ten to thirtie flowers, according to the age of the plant, and fertilitie of the soile, like in forme and greatnes to those of the white Lillie, but of a red colour tending to a saffron, sprinckled or poudered with many little blacke speckes, like to rude vnperfect draughts of certaine letters. The rootes be great bulbes, consisting of many cloues, as those of the white Lillie.

2 The fire red Lillie hath rootes like the former: from the which riseth vp a stalke of a cubite and halfe high, set with broad leaues like those of Plantaine. On the top doth grow one flower or two, feldome many, in colour red or as the flame of fire, which quickly doth fade and perish.

3 The great red Lillie is like vnto the former in stature, the leaues be fewer in number, broader, & not so thicke set. The flowers in shape be like the former, sauing that the colour heereof is more red, and thicke dasht with blacke speckes. The roote is scaley like the former.

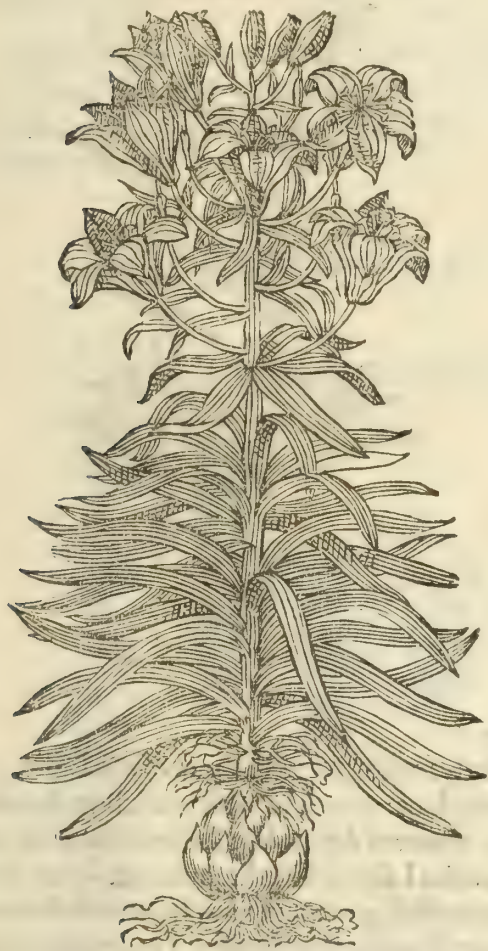
4 There is another red Lillie which hath many leaues somewhat ribbed, broader than the last before mentioned, but shorter, & not so many in number. The stalk groweth to the height of two cubits and some-

sometimes higher, whereupon do grow flowers like the former. Among the footestalkes of which flowers commeth forth certaine bulbes or cloued rootes, browne of colour tending to rednesse, which do fall in the ende of August vpon the ground, taking roote and growing in the same place, whereby it greatly increaseth, for seldome or neuer it bringeth forth seed for his propagation.

There is another sort of the red Lillies, hauing a faire scaley or cloued roote, yellow aboue, and browne toward the bottome: from which riseth vp a faire stiffe stalke crested or furrowed, of an ouerworne browne colour, set from the lower part to the branches, whereon the flowers do grow with many leaues, confusedly placed without order. Among the branches close by the steinme, grow forth certaine cloues or rootes of a reddish colour, like vnto the cloues of Garlicke before they be pilled, which being fallen vpon the grounde at their time of ripenesse, doe shoote forth certaine tender strings or rootes that do take hold of the ground whereby it greatly increaseth. The flowers are in shape like the other red Lillies, but of a darke oreng colour, resembling a flame of fire spotted with blacke spots, whereof it tooke his name.

3 *Lilium cruentum latifolium.*

The friered Lillie.



* *The place.*

These Lillies do growe wilde in the plowed fieldes of Italie and Languedocke, in the mountaines and vallies of Hetruria and those places adiacent. They are common in our English gardens as also in Germanie.

* *The time.*

They flower commonly a little before the white Lillies, when Roses do.

* *The names.*

There haue beene from the beginning great controuerfies about the name of this red Lillie, or after some purple Lillie: the which controuerfies haue beene so ridiculous, and yet neuer censured, that it were much labour lost to repeate them: for all and euerie of them haue said somewhat, but nothing to the purpose: for some haue sought to mende others errors, and haue made more than were before, and therefore it shall suffice what hath beene said in the description or title.

* *The nature.*

The flower of the red Lillie (as *Galen* saith) is of a mixt temperature, partly of thin, and partly of an earthly essence. The roote and leaues do drie and clesse, and moderately digest or waste and consume away.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of the herbe as *Dioscorides* teacheth, being applied are good against the stinging of A serpents.

The same boiled and tempered with vineger, are good against burnings, and heale greene B wounds and vlcers.

The roote rosted in the embers and pound with oile of roses cureth burnings, and softeneth C hardnes of the matrix.

The same stamped with honie, cureth the wounded sinewes and members out of ioint. It taketh D away the morpew and deformitie of the face, and taketh away wrinkles.

Stamped with vineger, the leaues of Henbane, and wheat meale, remooueth hot swellings of the B stones, the yard and matrix.

F The rootes boiled in wine, saith *Pliny*, causeth the cornes of the feete to fall away within fewe daies, with remoouing the medicine vntill it haue wrought the effect.

G Being drunke in honied water, they driue out by siege vnprofitable blood.

Of mountaine Lillies. Chap. 93.

7 *Lilium montanum maius.*
The great mountaine Lilly.



8 *Lilium montanum minus.*
Small mountaine Lillie.



* The description.

7 The great mountaine Lillie hath a clouded bulbe or scaly roote, like vnto those of red Lillie, yellowe of colour, very small in respect of the greatnes of the plant: from the which riseth vp a stalke, somtimes two or three, according to the age of the plant, whereof the middle stalke commonly turneth from his roundnes into a flat forme, as those of the white Lilly of Constantinople. Vpon these stalks do grow faire leaues of a blackish Greene colour, in roundels and spaces as the leaues of wood-roose, not vnlike to the leaues of white Lillie, but smaller at the top of the stalkes. The flowers be in number infinite, or at the least hard to be counted, very thick set or thrust together, of an ouerworne purple, tending to the colour of red lead, spotted on the inside with many smal specks of the colour of rustie iron. The whole flower doth turne it selfe backward, at such time as the sunne hath cast his beames vpon it, like vnto the Tulipa or Turkes cap, as the Lillie or Martagon of Constantinople doth; from the middle whereof do come forth tender pointels with small dangling pendants hanging thereat, of the same colour the flower is spotted with.

8 The small mountaine Lillie is very like vnto the former in roote, leafe, stalke and flowers, differing in these points, the whole plant is lesfer, the stalke neuer leaueth his rounde forme, and beareth fewer flowers.

* The place.

These Lillies as *Dioscorides* writeth, do grow wilde in Laodicea and Antioch, a citie of Syria: and hath likewise bin found in the mountaines of Italy, & such hot countries as do border vpon Morea

or Greece, many daies iournies beyond Constantinople, from whence they are brought among other bulbus plants for the garnishing of the Turkes gardens, and the curious Bashaoes; from whence they haue beene brought to England, where they flourish as in their native countrey.

The small sort I haue had many yeeres growing in my garden, but the greater I haue not had till of late, giuen me by my louing friend master *James Garret* apothecarie in London.

* *The time.*

These Lillies of the mountaine flower at such time as the common white Lilly doth, and somtimes sooner.

* *The names.*

The great mountaine Lillie is called of *Taber Montanus*, *Lilium Saracenicum*, receiued by master *Garret* aforesaid, from Lile in Flaunders by the name *Martagon Imperiale*: of some *Lilium Saracenicum mas*.

The small mountaine Lillie is called in Latine *Lilium montanum*, and *Lilium sylvestre*: of some *Hemerocallis*, of other *Martagon*; but neither truly, for that there is of either, other plants properly called by the same names. In high Dutch it is called *Goltwurtz*: in lowe Dutch *Lilikens van Caluarien*: in Spanish *Lirio Amarillo*: in French *Lys Sauvage*: in English mountaine Lillie.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There hath not been any thing left in writing either of the nature or vertues of these plants: notwithstanding we may deeme that God which gaue them such seemely and beautifull shape, hath not left them without their peculiar vertues: the finding out whereof we leaue to the learned and industrious searcher of nature.

The red Lilly of Constantinople. Chap. 94.

9 *Lilium Bizantinum.*

The red Lillie of Constantinople.

* *The description.*

9 **T**He red Lillie of Constantinople hath a yellowe scaly or clouded roote like vnto the mountain Lillie, but greater: from the which riseth vp a faire fat stalke a finger thick, of a dark purplish colour toward the top, which sometimes doe turne from his naturall roundnes into a flat forme, like as doth the great mountain Lilly: vpon which stalke do grow sundrie faire and most beautiful flowers, in shape like those of the mountain Lilly, but of greter beauty, seeming as it were framed of red wax, tending to a red leade colour. From the middle of the flower commeth forth a tender pointell or pestell, and likewise many smal chiues tipped with loose and tottering pendants hanging thereat. The flower is of a reasonable pleasant sauoure. The leaues are confusedly set about the stalke like those of the white Lillie, but smaller.

* *The place.*

This plant groweth wilde in the fieldes and mountaines, many daies iournies beyonde Constantinople; whither it is brought by the poore pesants to be solde, for the decking vp of gardens. From thence it was sent among many other bulbs of rare & daintie flowers, by master *Harbran* ambassador there, vnto my honorable good Lord and master, the Lord Treasurer of England, who bestowed them vpon me for my garden.



* *The time.*

They flower and flourish with the other Lillies.

* *The names.*

The Lillie of Constantinople is called likewise in England Martagon of Constantinople, of *L'Obelius Hemerocallis Chalcidonica*, and likewise *Lilium Bizantinum*: of the Turks it is called *Zufinare*: of the Venetians *Marocali*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Of the nature or vertues there is not any thing as yet set downe, but esteemed especially for the beautie and rarenes of the flower, referring what may be gathered hereof to a further consideration.

Of the Persian Lillie. Chap. 95.

10 *Lilium Persicum.*
The Persian Lillie.

* *The description.*

10 **T**He Persian Lilly hath for his roote a great white bulbe, differing in shape from the other Lillies, hauing one great bulbe firme or solide, full of iuice, which commonlie ech yeere setteth off or encreaseth one other bulbe, and somtime more; which the next yeere after is taken from the mother roote, and so bringeth forth such flowers as the old plant did: from this roote riseth vp a fat, thicke, & straight stem, of two cubits high, whereupon is placed long narrow leaues of a green colour, declining to blewnesse as doth those of woade. The flowers growe alongst the naked part of the stalke, like little bells, of an ouerworne purple colour, hanging downe their heads, euerie one hauing his owne foote stalke of two inches long, as also his pointell or clapper from the middle part of the flower; which being past and withered, there is not found any seede at all, as in other plants, but is increased onely in his roote.

* *The place.*

This Persian Lillie groweth naturally in Persia and those places adiacent, whereof it tooke his name, and is now made by the industrie of trauailers into those countries, louers of plants, a denizon in some fewe of our London gardens.

* *The time.*

This plant flowreth from the beginning of Maie, to the end of Iune.

* *The names.*

This Persian Lillie is called in Latin *Lilium Persicum*, *Lilium Susianum*, *Pennacio Persiano*, and *Pannaco Persiano*, either by the Turks themselues, or by such as out of those parts brought them into England, but which of both is vncertaine. *Alphonfus* at his being in Constantinople sent this plant vnto *Carolus Clusius* with this title, *Pennacio Persiano è Pianta bellissima & è specie di Giglio ó Martagon, diuerso della corona Imperiale*: that is in English, This most elegant plant Pennaco of Persia is a kinde of Lillie or Martagon, differing from the flower called the crowne Imperiall.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There is not any thing knowne of the nature or vertues of this Persian Lillie, esteemed as yet for his rarenes and comely proportion: although if I might be so bold with a stranger that hath vouchsafed to trauell so many hundreds of miles for our acquaintance; we haue in our English fields manie scores of flowers in beautie far excelling it.

of

Of the crowne Imperiall. Chap. 96.

11 *Corona Imperialis.*
The crowne Imperiall.12 *Corona Imperialis, duplici corona.*
The double crowne Imperiall.

* The description.

11 **T**He crowne Imperiall hath for his roote a thicke, firme, and solide bulbe, couered with a yellowish filme or skin : from the which riseth vp a great thicke fat stalke; two cubits high, in the bare or naked part of a darkè ouerworne dustie purple colour. The leaues grow confusedly about the stalke, like those of the white Lillie, but narrower. The flowers grow at the top of the stalke, compassing it round about in forme of an Imperiall crowne, (whereof it tooke his name) hanging their heads downward as it were bells : in colour it is yellowish, or to giue you the true colour, which by words otherwise cannot be expressed, if you lay sap berries in steepe in faire water for the space of two houres, and mixe a little Saffron with that infusion, and laie it vpon paper, it sheweth the perfect colour to limne, or illumine the flower withall. The backside of the said flower is straked with purplish lines, which doth greatly set forth the beautie therof. In the bottome of each of these bells there is placed fixe drops of most cleere shining sweete water, in taste like sugar, resembling in shew faire orient pearles; the which drops if you take away, there doe immediately appeere the like, as well in bignes as also in sweetenes : notwithstanding if they may be suffered to stande still in the flower according to his owne nature, they will neuer fall away, no not if you strike the plant, vntill it be broken : among these drops there standeth out a certaine pestell, as also sundrie small chiues, tipped with small pendants, like those of the Lillie. Aboue the whole flowers there groweth a tuft of greene leaues like those vpon the stalks, but smaller. After the flowers be faded, there followe cods or seede vessels fixe square, in shape like the wheelles of a Iacke to turne the spit, or like the nut of a crosse-bowe, wherein is contained flat seedes, tough and limmer, of the colour of the spice called mace. The whole plant as well rootes as flowers do fauour or smell verie loathsomly like the foxe. As the plant groweth old, so doth it waxe rich, bringing forth a crowne of

of flowers amongst the vppermost greene leaues, which some make a second kinde, although in truth they are but one and the selfe-same, which in time is thought to growe to a triple crowne, which hapneth by the age of the roote, & fertility of the soile; whose figure or type I haue thought good to adioine with that picture also which in the time of his infancie it had.

* *The place.*

This plant likewise hath been brought from Constantinople amongst other bulbus rootes, and made denizons in our London gardens, whereof I haue great plentie.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Aprill, and somtimes in March when as the weather is warme and pleasant.

* *The names.*

This rare and strange plant is called in Latin *Corona Imperialis*, and *Lilium Bizantinum*: of the Turkes themselues *Cauale lale*, and *Tusai*. And as diuers haue sent into these parts, of these rootes at sundry times, so haue they likewise sent them by sundry names, some by the name *Tusai*, others *Tou-sai*, and *Tuyschiachi*, and likewise *Turfani* and *Turfanda*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

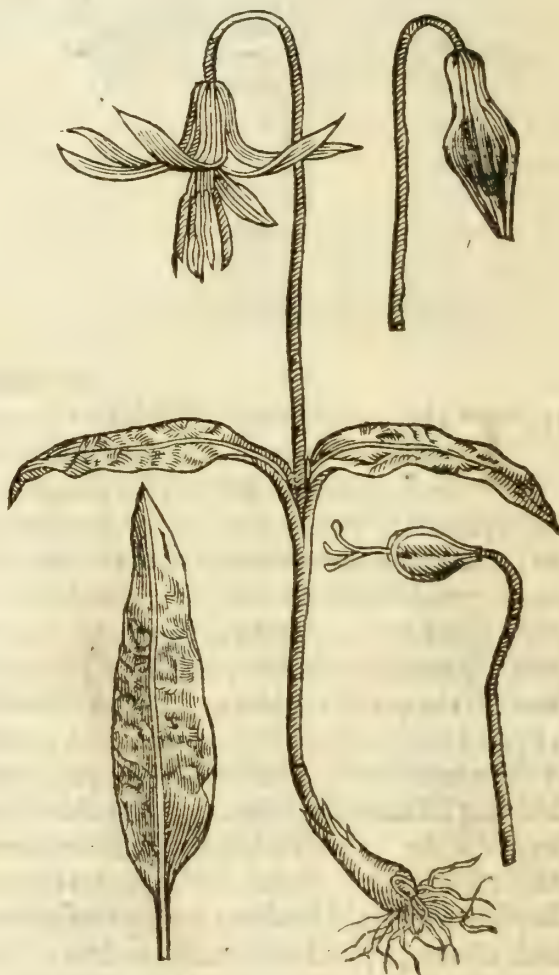
The vertues of this admirable plant is not yet knowne, neither his faculties or temperature in working.

Of Dogs tooth. Chap. 97.

13 *Dens caninus.*
Dogs tooth.



14 *Dens caninus flore albo angustioribus folijs.*
White Dogs tooth.



* *The description.*

13 **T**Here hath not long since been found out a goodly bulbose rooted plant, and termed Saryon, which was supposed to be the true Satyrion of *Dioscorides*, after that it was cherished and the vertues thereof found out by the studious searchers of nature. Little difference hath

hath been found betwixt that plant of *Dioscorides* and this *Dens caninus*, except in the colour, which (as you know) doth commonly varie, according to the diuersitie of places where they grow, as it falleth out in Squilla, Onions, & the other kinds of bulbose plants. It hath most commonly two leaues, very seldom three, which leafe in shape is much like to *Allium ursinum*, or Ramsons, though far lesser. The leaues turne down to the groundward: the stalke is tender and flexible, like to *Cyclamen* or Sowe bread, about a handfull high, bare and without leaues to the roote. The proportion of the flower is like those of Saffron, or the Lilly flower, full of streames of a purplish white colour. The roote is bigge and like vnto a Date, with some fibres growing from it: vnto the said roote is a small, flat, halfe round bulbe adioining, like vnto *Gladiolus* or corne flagge.

2 The second kinde is farre greater and larger than the first, in bulbe, stalke, leaues, flower and cod. It yeeldeth two leaues for the most part, which do close one within another, and at the first they do hide the flower (for so long as it brings not out his flower) it seemes to haue but one leafe like the Tulipaes & like the Lillies, though shorter, & for the most part broader; wherfore I haue placed it and his kinds next vnto the Lillies, before the kinds of *Orchis* or stones. These leaues which he beareth, are spotted with many great spots of a darke purple colour, narrow below, but by little and little toward the top waxing broade, and after that growing to be sharpe pointed, in forme somewhat neere Ramsons, but thicker & more oleous. When the leaues be wide opened, the flower sheweth it selfe vpon his long weake naked stalke bowing to the earthward, which flower consisteth of fixe verie long leaues, of a fine delaied purple colour, which with the heate of the sunne openeth it selfe, and bendeth his leaues backe againe after the maner of the Cyclamen flower, within which there are fixe purple chiues and a white three forked stile or pestell. This flower is of no pleasant smell, but commendable for the beautie: when the flower is vaded, there succedeth a three square huske or head, wherein are the feedes which are very like them of *Leuccium bulbosum pracox*, but longer, slenderer, and of a yellowe colour. The roote is long, thicker below than aboue, set with many white fibres, waxing very tender in the vpper part, hauing one or more off-sets or yoong shootes, from which the stalke ariseth out of the ground (as it hath been said) bringing forth two leaues and not three, or onely one, saue when it will not flower.

3 The third kind is in all things like the former, saue in the leaues which are narrower, and in the colour of the flower, which is altogether white, or consisting of a colour mixt of purple and white. Wherfore sith there is no other difference it shall suffice to haue saide this much for the description.

* *The place.*

These three plants grow plentifully at the foote of certaine hils in the greene and moist grounds of Germanie and Italy, in Styria not farre from Gratzium, as also in Modena and Bononia in Italy, and likewise in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Aprill, and somtimes sooner, as in the middle of March.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Latine *Dens caninus herbariorum*, and *Erithronium*, that is, the Herbarists Dogs tooth. The men of the countrey where it groweth do call it *Schoffwurts*: and the Phisitions about Styria do call it *Dentali*, and likewise *Dens caninus flore albo, angustioribus foliis*, that is, Dogs tooth with the white flower and narrow leaues.

* *The nature.*

These are of a very hot temperament, windie and of an excrementitious nature, as may appeere by the vertues.

* *The vertues.*

The women that dwell about the place where these grewe and do growe, haue with great profit put the dried meale or powder of it in their childrens pottage, against the woormes of the belly.

Being drunke with wine, it hath been prooued maruellously to assuage the collick passion. B

It strengthneth and nourisheth the bodie in great measure, and being drunke with water it cureth children of the falling sicknes. C

It prouoketh bodily lust if it be onely handled, but much more if it be drunke with wine. D

Of Dogs stones. Chap. 98.

* The kindes.

Stones or Testicles, as *Dioscorides* saith, are of two sorts, one named *Cynosorchis* or Dogs stones, the other *Orchis Serapias*, or Serapias his stones. But bicause there be many and sundrie other sorts differing one from another, I see not how they may be contained vnder these two kinds onely: therefore I haue thought good to deuide them as followeth. The first kinde we haue named *Cynosorchis* or Dogs stones: the second, *Testiculus Morionis*, or Fooles stones: the third, *Tragorchis*, or Gotes stones: the fourth, *Orchis Serapias*, or Serapias stones: the fift, *Testiculus odoratus*, or sweete smelling stones, or after *Cordus*, *Testiculus Pumilio*, or Dwarfie stones.

1 *Cynosorchis maior*.
Great Dogs stones.



2 *Cynosorchis maior altera*.
White Dogs stones.



* The description.

1 **G**reat Dogs stones hath foure, and sometimes fve, great broad thicke leaues, somewhat like those of the garden Lillie, but smaller. The stalke riseth vp two hands high: at the toppe whereof doth grow a great thicke tuft of carnation or horse-flesh coloured flowers, thicke and close thrust together, made of many small flowers spotted with purple spots, in shape like to an open hood or helmet. And from the hollow place there hangeth forth a certaine ragged Chiue or tassell, in shape like to a foure footed beast. The rootes be round like vnto the stones of a dog, or two Oliue berries, one hanging somewhat shorter than the other, whereof the highest or vpermost is the smaller, but fuller and harder. The lowermost is the greatest, lightest, and most wrinckled or shrieled, not good for any thing.

2 White Dogs stones hath likewise smooth, long, and broad leaues, but lesser and narrower than those of the first kind. The stalke is a span long, set with fve or sixe leaues clasping or embracing the

the same round about. His spikie flower is thicke, bushie, compact of many small purple coloured flowers declining to whitensse, spotted on the inside with many small purple spots and little lines or strakes. The small flowers are like an open hood or helmet, hauing hanging out of euerie one as it were the bodie of a little man without a head, with armes stretched out, and thighs stradling abroad, after the same maner almost, that the little boies are woont to be pictured hanging out of *Saturnes* mouth. The rootes be like the former.

3 *Cynosorchis maculata*.
Spotted Dogs stones.



4 *Cynosorchis palustris*.
Marish Dogs stones.



* *The description.*

3 Spotted Dogs stones bringeth forth narrow leaues, ribbed in some sort like vnto the leaues of narrow Plantaine or ribwoort, dasht with many blacke streakes and spots. The stalke is halfe a foot high: at the top whereof doth grow a tuft or eare of crimson flowers, mixed with a darke purple, but in the hollownesse thereof whitish, of the same forme or shape that the others are of, but lesser, hauing also hanging out of the gaping flowers a little rude and deformed shape, as it were of some fower footed beast. The rootes be like the former.

4 Marish Dogs stones hath many thicke blunt leaues next the roote, thicke streaked with lines or nerues like those of Plantaine. The flower is of a purple or violet colour. The stalke and rootes like the former.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Dogs stones do grow in moist and fertill medowes. The marish Dogs stones groweth for the most part in moist and waterish woodes, and also in marish grounds.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of may to the middest of August.

* *The names.*

The first and second are those kindes of Dogs stones, which *Dioscorides* calleth *Cynosorchis*: in English Dogs stones: after the common or vulgare speech *Satyrion*, the one the greater, the other the lesser.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

These kinds of Dogs stones be of temperature hot and moist, but the greater seemeth to haue much superfluous windines, and therefore being drunke it stirreth vp fleshly lust.

The second which is lesser, is quite contrarie in nature, tending to a hot and drie temperature: therefore his roote is so far from moouing venerie, that contrariwise it staieth and keepeth it backe, as *Galente* teacheth. He also affirmeth that Serapias stones are of a more drie facultie, and do not so much preuaile to stir vp the lust of the flesh.

* *The vertues.*

- A** It is reported as *Dioscorides* writeth, that if men do eate of the great full or fat rootes of these kinds of Dogs stones, they cause them to beget male children: and if women eate of the lesser, drie or barren roote which is withered or shriveled, they shall bring forth females. These are some Doctors opinions onely.
- B** It is further reported that in Theffalia, the women giue the tender full roote to be drunke in gotes mike, to mooue bodily lust, and the drie to restraîne the same.
- C** Our age vseth all the kindes of stones to stirre vp venerie, and the apothecaries doe mixe any of them indifferently with compositions seruing for that purpose. But the best and most effectuell are the Goates stones as most haue deemed: yet both the bulbes or stones are not to be taken indifferently, but the harder and fuller, and that which containeth most quantitie of iuice: for that which is wrinckled is lesse profitable or not fit at al to be vsed in medicine. And the fuller roote is not alwaies the greater, but often the lesser, especially if the rootes be gathered before the plant hath shed his flowers, or when the stalke first commeth vp, for that which is fuller of iuice is not the greatest before the seed be perfectly ripe. For seeing that euery other yeere by course one stone or bulbe waxeth full, the other emptie & perisheth, it cannot be that the harder and fuller of iuice should be alwaies the greater. For at such time as the leaues com forth, the fuller then beginneth to increase, & whilst the same doth by little & little increase, the other doth decrease and wither vntill the seed be ripe: then the whole plant together with the leaues and stalkes doth forthwith fall away and perish, and that which in the meane time increased, remaineth still fresh and full vnto the next yeere.

Of Fooles stones. Chap. 99.

5 *Cynosorchis Morio mas.*
The male Foole stones.



6 *Cynosorchis Morio femina.*
The female Foole stones.



* The description.

5 **T**He male Foole stones hath five, sometimes sixe, long broad and smooth leaues, not vnlike to those of the Lillie, sauing that they are dazht and spotted in sundry places with blacke spots and streaks. The flowers grow at the top tuft or spike fashion, somewhat like the former, but thrust more thicke together, in shape like to a fooles hood or cocks-combe wide open, or gaping before, and as it were crested aboue with certaine eares standing vp by euery side, and a final taile or spur hanging downe, the backside declining to a violet colour, of a pleasant sauour or smell.

6 The female Fools stones hath also smooth narrow leaues, ribbed with nerues like those of Plantaine. The flowers be likewise gaping, and like the former, as it were open hoods, with a little horne or heele hanging behinde euery one of them, and small greene leaues sorted or mixed among them, resembling cocks-combes, with little eares, not standing straight vp, but lying flat vpon the hooded flower, in such sort, that they cannot at the sudden viewe be perceiued. The rootes are a couple of small stones like the former. The flowers of this sort do varie infinitely in colour, according to the soile or countrey where they do grow: some bring forth their flowers of a deepe violet colour, some as white as snow, some of a flesh colour, & some garnished with spots of diuers colours which are not possible to be distinguished.

* The place.

These kinds of Fooles stones do grow naturally to their best liking in pastures and fields that seldome or neuer are dunged or manured.

* The time.

They flower in Iune, Iuly and the beginning of August. Their stones are to be gathered for medicine in September, as are those of the Dogs stones.

* The names.

The first is called *Cynorchis morio*: of *Fuchsius Orchis mas*: of *Apuleius Satyrion*, and also *Orchis Delphinia*: in English male Foole stones, and Cuckow Orchis.

* The temperature.

Foole stones both male and female are hot and moist of nature.

* The vertues.

The vertues of these Foole stones are thought to haue the vertues of Dogs stones, whereunto they are referred.

Of Goates stones. Chap. 100.

* The kinds.

THere be three sorts or kinds of Goates stones, which differ from the others before mentioned, as well in shape of flowers, as also in the ranknes or lothsomnes of smell. The last of the three is thought to be the true and right *Tragorchis*, according to the best approoued opinions: notwithstanding among themselues there is great contention for senioritie, as also for stature and personage; some hauing leaues like vnto the Lillie; others resembling those of the great Plantaine; some bringing forth flowers of a perfect purple colour; others white, and some of mixt colours: the which to distinguish particularly were too small purpose, considering the great harvest we haue in hand.

1 *Tragorchis maximus.*

The greatest Goates stones.

2 *Tragorchis mas.*

The male Goate stones.

* *The description.*

1 **T**he greatest of the Goates stones, bringeth forth narrow leaues, ribbed in some sort like vnto the broad leaved Plantaine, but larger. The stalke groweth to the height of halfe a cubit, set with such great leaues euen to the top of the stalke by equall distances. The tuft or bush of flowers be small and flat open, with many tender strings or laces comming from the middle part of those small flowers, crookedly tangling one with another, like the small tendrels of the vine, or rather the laces or strings that growe vpon the herbe Sauorie. The whole flower consisteth of a purple colour. The roots are like the rest of the Orchides, but greater.

2 The male Goate stones hath leaues like to those of the garden Lillie, with a stalke a foote long, wrapped about euen to the tuft of the flowers with those his leaues. The flowers which growe in this bush or tuft be very small, in forme like vnto a lizard, bicause of the twisted or writhen tailed and spotted heads: euery of these small flowers is at the first like a round close huske, of the bignes of a pease, which when it openeth there commeth out of it a little long and tender spur or taile, white toward the setting of it to the flower, the rest spotted with red dashes, hauing vpon ech side a small thing adioined vnto it, like to a little legge or foote; the rest of the said taile is twisted crookedly about, and hangeth downward. The whole plant hath a rancke and stinking smell or sauor like the smell of a goate, whereof it tooke his name.

3 The female Goate stones hath leaues like the male kind, sauing that they be much smaller, hauing many flowers on the tuft, resembling flies that feede vpon flesh. The stones or roots are like the former.

3 *Tragorchis*

3 *Tragorchis fœmina*.
The female Goate stones.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Goates stones delight to grow in fat clay grounds, and seldom in any other soile to be found.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune, with the other kinds of Orchis.

* *The names:*

The Grecians haue named these kindes of Goate stones *τραρχας*: in Latine *Testiculus Hiræinus*, and also *Orchis Saurodes*, or *Scincophora*: in English great Goate stones.

The second *Tragorchis mas*, male Goates stones.

The third *Tragorchis fœmina*, or *Coriosmites*, and of some *Coriophora*: in English female Gotes stones.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The temperature and vertues of these are referred to the Foole stones, notwithstanding they are seldome or neuer vsed in phisick, in regarde of the stinking and lothsome smell and saour they are possessed with.



Of Foxe stones. Chap. 101.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers kindes of Foxestones, differing very much in shape of their leaues, as also in flowers. Some haue flowers, wherein is to be seene the shape of sundrie sorts of liuing creatures; some the shape and proportion of flies; in other gnats; some humble bees; others like vnto honie bees; some like butterflies; and others like waspes that be dead; some yellow of colour; others white; some purple mixed with red; others of a browne ouerworne colour. The which seuerally to distinguish, as well those heere set downe as also those that offer themselues daily to our view and consideration, would require a particular volume: for there is not any plant which doth offer such varietie vnto vs as these kindes of stones, except the Tulipæes which go beyonde all account: for that the most singular Simplest that euer was in these latter ages, *Carolus Clusius* (who for his singular industrie and knowledge heerein, is woorthie triple honor) hath spent at the least fife and thirtie yeeres, sowing the seedes of Tulipæes from yeere to yeere, and to this day he could neuer attaine to the ende or certaintie of their seuerall kindes of colours. The greatest reason that I can yeeld is this: for if you take the seedes of a Tulipa that bare white flowers and sowe them in some pan or tub with earth, you shall receiue from that seede, plants of infinite colours: contrariwise, sow the seedes of a plant that beareth flowers of variable colours, and the most of those plants will be nothing like the plant from whence the seede was taken, so that it shall be sufficient to set downe what may be comprehended in this chapter especially.

1 *Hermaphroditica.*
Bees Satyrion.



2 *Testiculus Sphegodes.*
Gnats Satyrion.



3 *Testiculus Vulpinus.*
Humble Bee Orchis.



4 *Testiculus Vulpinus maior.*
Great humble Bee Orchis.



* *The description.*

1 **B**ees Orchis or Satyrion, beareth next the roote two very faire broad leaues like those of the Lillie, seldome three. The flowers be white of colour, resembling the shape of a butter flie. The stalke is a foote high, the roote is two stones like the other kindes of stones or Cullions.

2 Gnat Satirion commeth forth of the ground, bearing two, sometime three leaues like the former, but much smaller. The stalke groweth to the height of an hand, whereon are placed verie orderly small flowers like in shape to Gnats and of the same colour. The roote is like the former.

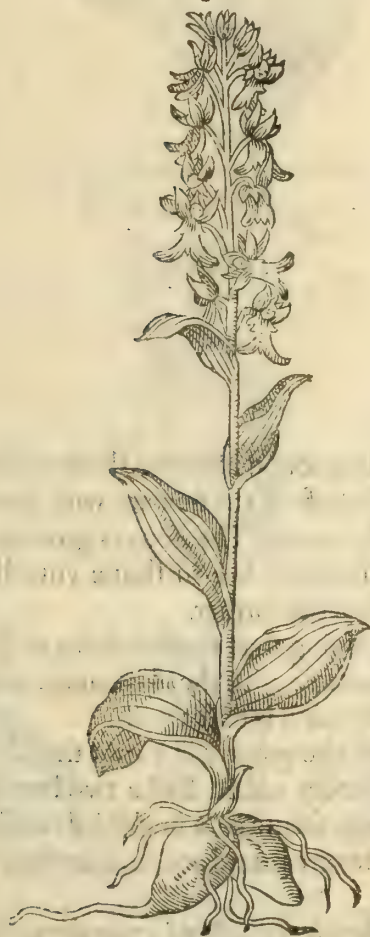
3 The Humble Bee Orchis hath a few small weake and shorthe leaues, which growe scatteringly about the stalke. The flowers grow at the top among the small leaues, resembling in shape the humble Bee. The roote consisteth of two stones or bulbes with some fewe threds annexed thereto.

4 The great Humble Bee Satirion groweth out of the ground, hauing stalkes strail and tender. The leaues are like the former, but somewhat greater, declining to a browne or darke colour. The flowers be small, of the colour of a drie oken leafe, in shape resembling the great Bee called in English an Hornet or drone Bee. The roote is like the other.

5 The leaues of Waspe Satirion are longer than the last before mentioned, narrower, turning themselves against the sunne as it were rounde. The stalke is round, tender, and verie fragile. At the top grow the flowers, resembling the shape of the dead carcas of a Bee. The stones or bulbes of the rootes be smaller and rounder than the last rehearsed.

6 The Flie Satirion is in his leaues like the other, sauing that they be not of so darke a colour: the flowers be smaller and more plentifully growing about the stalke in shape like vnto Flies, browne of colour.

5 *Melittias Orchis.*
Waspe Orchis.



6 *Orchis Myodes.*
Flie Satirion.

* *The description.*

7 Yellow Orchis riseth out of the ground with browne leaues, smaller than the last before mentioned. The stalke is tender and crooked. The flowers grow at the top yellow of colour, in shape resembling the yellow Flies, bred in the dung of kine after raine.

8 The small yellow Satyrion hath leaues spread vpon the ground, at the first comming vp; the slender stalke riseth vp in the middest, of halfe a hand high. The flowers grow scatteringly towarde the top, resembling the flies last before mentioned, darke or rustie of colour: the stones or bulbes are very round.

7 *Orchis Myodes Luteus.*
Yellow Satyrion.



8 *Orchis Myodes minor.*
Small yellow Satyrion.



* The description.

9 Birdes Orchis hath many large ribbed leaues, spred vpon the ground like vnto those of Plantaine: among the which rise vp tender stalkes couered euen to the tuft of the flowers with the like leaues, but lesser, in such sort that the stalkes cannot be seene for the leaues. The flowers grow at the top not so thicke set or thrust together as the others, purple of colour like in shape vnto little birds, with their wings spred abroad readie to flie. The rootes be like the former.

10 Spotted Birdes Satyrion hath leaues like vnto the former, sauing that they be dasht or spotted heere and there with darke spots or streakes, hauing a stalke couered with the like leaues, so that the plants differ not in any point, except the blacke spots which this kind is dasht with.

11 Butterflie Satyrion hath leaues rising immediately foorth of the ground like vnto the blades or leaues of Leekes, but shorter: among the which riseth vp a slender naked stalke two handfulls high: on the top whereof be white flowers, resembling the shape or forme of a small bird readie to flie, or a white butterflie with hir wings spread abroad. The rootes are round and smaller than any of the former.

12 Souldiers Satyrion bringeth forth many broad large and ribbed leaues, spred vpon the ground like vnto those of the great Plantaine: among the which riseth vp a fat stalke full of sap or iuice, clothed or wrapped in the like leaues euen to the tuft of flowers, wherupon doe grow little flowers resembling a little man, hauing an helmet vpon his head, his hands and legs cut off; white vpon the inside; spotted with many purple spots; and the backe part of the flower of a deeper colour tending to rednes. The rootes be greater stones than any of the kinds of Satyrions.

9 *Orchis Ornithophora*
Birdes Satyrion.



10 *Orchis Ornithophora foli maculoso.*
Spotted Birdes Orchis.



11 *Ornithophora Candida.*
Butter-flie Orchis.



12 *Orchis Strateumatica.*
Souldiers Satyrion.



13 *Orchis Stratiotica minor*
Souldiers Cullions.



14 *Orchis Andraehnis*
Maimed Satyrion.



* *The description.*

13 Souldiers Cullions hath many leaues spred vpon the ground, but lesser than the souldiers Satyrion, as is the whole plant. The backe side of the flowers are somewhat mixed with whitenesse, and sometimes are ash coloured: the inside of the flower is spotted with white likewise.

14 Maimed Satyrion hath many thinne leaues like vnto those of the Lillie, scatteringly set vpon a weake and feeble stalke: whereupon do grow small flowers, resembling as well in shape as colour, the bodie of a dead humble Bee, with rootes like the former.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Orchis growe for the most part in moist medowes and fertill pastures, as also in moist woodes.

The Bee, the Flie, and the Butter-flie Satyrions, do growe vpon barren chalkie hils and heathie grounds, vpon the hils adioining to a village in Kent named Greene-hithe, vpon long field downes by South-fleet, two miles from the same place, and in many other places of Kent: likewise in a field adioining to a small groue of trees halfe a mile from Saint Albons at the South ende thereof. They grow likewise at Hatfield neere Saint Albons, by the relation of a learned Preacher there dwelling master *Robert Abot*, an excellent and diligent Herbarist.

That kinde which resembleth the white Butter-flie, groweth vpon the declining of the hill at the North ende of Hampsteed heath, neere vnto a small cottage there in the way tide, as ye go from London to Henden a village thereby. It groweth in the fields adioining to the pound or pinfolde, without the gate at the village called Highgate neere London: and likewise in the wood belonging to a worshipfull gentleman of Kent named master *Sidley* of South-fleete, where doe grow likewise many other rare and daintie Simples, that are not to be found else where in a great circuit.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part from May to the end of August.

* *The*

* *The names.*

These kinds of Orchis haue not been much written of by the ancients, neither by the late writers to any purpose, so that it may content you for this time to receiue the names set downe in their seuerall titles, reseruing what else might be said as touching the Greeke, French, or Dutch names, or any generall definition vntill a further consideration or second Edition.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The nature and vertues of these kinds of Orchis are referred vnto the others, namely to those of the Foxe stones: notwithstanding there is no great vse of these in Phisicke, but regarded for the pleasant and beautifull flowers, wherewith nature hath seemed to plaie and disport hir selfe.

*Of Sweete Cullions. Chap. 102.** *The kinds.*

There be sundrie sorts of sweete smelling Testicles or stones, whereof the first is most sweete and pleasant in smell; the others of lesse smell or sauour, differing in flowers & rootes. Some haue white flowers; others yellow; some flesh coloured; some dasht vpon white with a little reddish wash, some haue two stones, some three, and others fower, wherein their difference doth consist.

1 *Testiculus odoratus.*
Ladie Traces.



2 *Triorchis.*
Triple Ladie Traces.

* *The description.*

1 The first kind of Sweete stones is a small, base, and lowe plant in respect of all the rest. The leaues be small, narrow and short, growing flat vpon the ground: among the which riseth vp a small, weake, and tender stalke of a finger long; whereupon doe grow small white flowers spike-fashion, of a pleasant sweete smell. The rootes are two small stones in shape like the others.

2 Triple Orchis hath fower bulbes or tuberous rootes, somewhat long, set with many small fibres or short threds, from the which roots rise immediatly many flat & plaine leaues, ribbed with nerues

along the leaues, like those of Plantaine: among which come forth naked stalkes, small and tender; whereupon are placed certaine small white flowers, trace fashion, not so sweete as the former in smell and fauour.

3 *Orchis Friesa.*
Friezland Ladie traces.



4 *Orchis Leodiensis.*
Liege Ladie traces.



* *The description.*

3 Friezland Ladie traces hath two small round stones or bulbes, of the bignes of the pease that we call Rouncifals; from the which rise vp a fewe leaues, lesser then those of the triple stones, ribbed as the small leaved Plantaine: among the which commeth foorth a small naked stalke, set round about with small yellow flowers, not trace fashion, as the former.

4 Liege Ladie traces hath for his rootes two greater stones and two smaller; from the which commeth vp two and somtimes more leaues, furrowed or made hollow in the mids like vnto a trough, from the which riseth vp a slender naked stalke, set with such flowers as the last described, sauing that they be of an ouerworne yellow colour.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Stones or Cullions do grow in drie pastures & heathes, and likewise vpon chalky hils, the which I haue found growing plentifully in sundry places, as in the fiede by Islington neere London, where there is a bouling place vnder a fewe old shrubby okes. They grow likewise vpon the heath at Barne-elmes, neere vnto the head of a conduit that sendeth water to the house belonging to the late sir *Frances VValsingham*. They grow in the field next vnto a village called Thistlewoorth, as yee go from Branford to hir Maiesties house of Richmond; as also vpon a common heath, by a village neere London called Stepney, by the relation of a learned merchant of London, named master *James Cole*, exceedingly well experienced in the knowledge of Simples.

The yellow kinds growe in barren pastures and borders of fields about Ouenden and Clare in Essex. Likewise neere vnto Muche Dunmowe in Essex, where they were shewed me by a learned gentleman master *James Twaights*, excellently well seene in the knowledge of plants.

* *The*

* *The time.*

These kinds of Stones do flower from August to the end of September.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Latine *Testiculus Odoratus*: in English sweete smelling Testicles or Stones, not of the sweetenes of the rootes, but of the flowers. It is called also *Orchis spiralis*, or *Autumnalis*, for that it commeth to flowering in Autumne: of our English women they be called Ladie traces: in euery countrey by a feuerall name, as of some sweete Ballocks, sweete Cods, sweete Cullions and Standergrasse. In Dutch *Knabenkraut*, and *Standelkraut*: in French *Satirion*.

The second sort is called *Triorchis*, and also *Tetrorchis*: in English triple Ladie laces, or white Orchis.

The third is called *Orchis Frizia*: in English Friezland Orchis.

The last of these kinde of Stones or Testicles, is called of some *Orchis Leodiensis*, and *Orchis Lutea*: in Latine likewise *Basilica minor Serapias*, and *Triorchis Aegineta*: in English yellowe Ladie traces.

* *The temperature.*

These kinds of sweete Cullions are of nature and temperature like the Dogs stones, although not vsed in Phisicke in times past, notwithstanding later writers haue attributed some vertues vnto them as followeth.

* *The vertues.*

The full and sappy rootes of Ladie traces eaten or boiled in milke and drunke, prouoke venery, A nourish and strengthen the bodie, and be good for such as are fallen into a consumption or feuer Hectique.

Of Satyrion royall. Chap. 103.

* *The kinds.*

T Here be fundrie sorts of Stones comprehended of the auncients vnder the generall title Satyrion royall, notwithstanding for distinctions sake, and for the easier vnderstanding of the Reader, I haue set downe onely two, male and female, the rest I thought good to make the kindes of Serapias Stones.

1 *Palma Christi mas.*

The male Satyrion royall.

2 *Palma Christi faemina.*

The female Satyrion royall.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He male Satyrion roial hath large rootes, knobbed, not bulbed as the others, but branched or cut into sundrie sections like an hand, from the which come vp thicke and fatte stalks, set with large leaues like those of Plantaine: at the top whereof groweth a tuft of purple flowers, spotted with a deeper purple colour.

2 The female Satyrion hath clouen or forked rootes, with some fibres ioined thereto. The leaues be like the former, but smaller and narrower, and confusedly dasht or spotted with black spots: from the which springeth vp a tender stalke, at the top whereof doth grow a tuft of purple flowers, in fashion like vnto a friers hood, changing or varying according to the soile and climate, sometimes red, sometimes white, and sometimes light carnation, or flesh colour.

* *The place.*

The roial Satyrions do grow for the most part in moist and fennie grounds, meadowes and woods that are very moist and shadowie. I haue found them in many places, especially in the midst of a wood in Kent called Swainescombe wood neere to Grauesend, by the village Swainescombe, and likewise in Hampsteed wood fower miles from London.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune, but seldome later.

* *The names.*

Roiall Satyrion or finger Orchis, is called of the Latines *Palma Christi*; notwithstanding there is another herbe or plant called by the same name, which otherwise is called *Ricinus*. This plant is called likewise of some *Satiria Basilica*, or *Satiria regia*. Some would haue it to be *Buzeiden*, or *Buzidan Arabum*, but *Auicenna* saith *Buzeiden* be hard white rootes, like those of *Behen album*: but contrariwise the rootes of *Palma Christi* are nothing lesse than wooddie, so that it cannot be the same. *Mathiolus* would haue Satirion roiall to be *Digit Citrini Auicenna*, finding fault with the monkes which set foorth commentaries vpon *Mesues* compositions, doubting and leauing it to the censuring of the discret Reader. Yet do we better allow of the monkes doubt than of *Mathiolus* assertion, for *Auicenna* words be these; What is *Asabafra*, or *Digit Citrini*, answering the doubt himselfe saith; it is in figure or shape like the hand of a man, of a mixt colour between yellow and white, and of a hard and wooddie substance. Which words vndoubtedly of *Auicenna* and *Rhasis* in the eares of men of iudgement do confirme that Satirion roiall or *Palma Christi*, are not those *Digit Citrini* of *Mathiolus*.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of Satirion roiall are like to the stones or testicles of *Cynosorchis*, or Dogs stones, both in saour and taste, and therefore are thought to be of like faculties.

* *The vertues.*

Nicolaus Nicols in the chapter of the cure of a quartaine ague, saith, that the rootes of *Palma Christi* are offorce to purge vpward and downward, and that a roote or two stamped and giuen with wine before the fit commeth, is a good remedie against old quartaines after purgation, and reporteth that one *Biliolus* after he had endured fower and fortie fits was cured therewith.

Of Serapias stones. Chap. 104.

* *The kinds.*

THere be sundrie sorts of Serapias stones, whereof some be male; others female; some great; and some of smaller sort, varying likewise in colour, the flowers whereof some be white, others purple coloured, altering according to the soile or climate, as the greatest part of bulbous rootes do: moreouer some grow in marshie and fennie grounds, and some in fertill pastures, lying open to the sunne, varying likewise in the shape of their flowers, retaining the forme of flies, butterflies and gnats, like those of the foxestones.

1 *Serapias Candido flore.*
White handed Orchis.



2 *Serapias minor, nitente flore.*
Red handed Orchis.



3 *Serapias palustris latifolia.*
Marrish Satyrion.



4 *Serapias palustris leptophylla.*
Fennie Satyrion.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He white handed Orchis or Satyrion, hath long and large leaues, spotted and dashed with blacke spots, from the which doth rise vp a smal fragile or brittle stalke of two hands high, hauing at the top a bush or spokie tuft of white flowers, like in shape to those of *Palma Christi*, whereof this is a kinde. The roote is thick, fat, and full of iuice, fashioned like the hand and fingers of a man, with some tough and fat strings fastened to the vpper part thereof.

2 Red handed Satyrion is a smal lowe and base herbe, hauing a small slender stalke, set with two or three small leaues like to those of the Léeke, but shorter. The flower groweth at the top tuft fashion, of a glistering red colour, with a roote fashioned like an hand, but lesser than the former.

3 Serapias stones, or marriſh Satyrion, hath a thicke knobbie roote, deuided into fingers like those of *Palma Christi*, whereof it is a kinde: from which rise thicke, fat, and spungious stalkes, set with brode leaues like those of Plantaine, euen to the top of the tuft of flowers; but the higher they rise toward the top the smaller they are. The flower consisteth of many small hooded flowers somewhat whitish, spotted within with deepe purple spots; the backside of these little flowers are violet, mixed with purple.

4 Fennie Satyrion or Serapias stones differeth little from the former, sauing that the leaues are smaller and somewhat spotted, and the tuft of flowers haue not so many greene leaues nor so long, mixed with them, without difference at all in the rootes.

5 *Serapias montana.*
Mountaine Satyrion.



6 *Serapias Gariophyllata.*
Sweete smelling Satyrion.

* *The description.*

5 Mountaine orchis or Satyrion hath thicke, fat, and knobbie rootes, diuided like the former in stalkes, leaues, and flowers, but somewhat lesser.

6 Cloue Satyrion or sweete smelling Orchis, hath flat and thicke rootes diuided into fingers like those of *Palma Christi*, sauing that the fingers are longer, smaller, and more in number: from the which rise vp long and narrow leaues like those of *Narcissus* or Daffodill: among which commeth forth a small tender stalke at the top whereof, doth growe a purple tuft, compact of many small flowers,

flowers resembling Flies, but in saour and smell like the Cloue, or Cloue gillofer; but farre sweeter and pleasanter, as my selfe with many others can witnes now liuing, that haue both seene and smelt them in my garden.

7 *Serapias Castratum.*

Gelded Satyrion.

8 *Serapias Batrachites.*

Frog Satyrion.

* *The description.*

7 Gelded Satyrion hath leaues with nerues and finewes like to those of Daffodill, set vpon a weake and tender stalke, with flowers at the top resembling the crowne or diademe of a king, white of colour, spotted within the flower in shapelike Gnats and little Flies. The stalke is gelded as it were, or the stones and handes cut off, leauing for the roote two long legs or fingers, with many strings fastened to the top.

8 Frog Satyrion hath final flat leaues set vpon a slender weake stem: at the top wherof doth grow a tuft of flowers compact of sundrie small flowers, which in shape doe resemble little Frogs, wherof it tooke his name. The roote is likewise gelded, onely reserved two small mishapen lumps with certaine fibres annexed thereto.

* *The time.*

These flourish in May and Iune, but seldome after August, except some degenerate kinde, or that hath had some impediment in the time when it should haue flowred, as often happeneth.

* *The names.*

We haue called these kindes, *Serapias stones*, or *Orchis Serapiades*, especially for that sundrie of them doe bring foorth flowers, resembling Flies and such like, taking the name as it were from *Serapias* the god of the Citizens of Alexandria in Aegypt, who had a most famous Temple at Canapus where he was worshiped by all kinde of lasciuious wantonnes, songs, dauncings, as we may read in *Strabo* in his 17. booke. It is also called *Entaticos*, *Panion*, and of the Latines *Testiculus leporinus*, and *Satyrion*: of some *Orchis*: in English *Satyrion*, and finger *Orchis*, and Hares stones.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Serapias stones are thought to be in nature, temperature, and vertues like vnto the *Satyrion* roiall, although not so much vsed in Phisicke, yet doubtlesse they worke the effect of the other stones.

of

Of Fennie stones. Chap. 105.

1 *Serapias palustris latifolia.*
Marrish Satyrion.



2 *Serapias palustris leptophylla.*
Serapias handed Satyrion.



* The description.

1 **B** Road leaved Serapias stones hath cleft or diuided rootes like fingers, much like vnto the rootes of *Palma Christi*, whereof this is a kinde: from the which riseth vp a stalke of a foote high, set heere and there with very faire Lillie like leaues, which do clip or imbrace the stalks almost round about like the leaues of Thorowewax: at the top of the stalke groweth a faire bush of white flowers, spotted or dasht ouer with purple: among the which flowers grow many small green sharpe pointed leaues. The seede I could neuer obserue, being a thing like dust that flieth in the winde.

2 Serapias handed Satyrion differeth little from the precedent, but in greatnesse & colour of the flowers: for this plant bringeth forth faire white flowers gaping wide open; in the hollownesse whereof appeere certaine things obscurely hidden resembling little Helmets, which setteth forth the difference.

3 Handed Satyrion hath very great rootes, with some strings fastened to the vpper part thereof, fashioned like an hand, whereof it tooke his name; from which riseth vp a faire stiffe stalke, armed with large leaues, verie notablie straked with blackish spots, clipping or embracing the stalke round about: at the top of the stalke standeth a faire tuft of purple flowers, with manie Greene leaues mingled amongst the same, which maketh the bush or tuft much greater. The seed is nothing else but as it were dust like the other of his kinde.

4 The Eunuch Orchis or handed Satyrion with testicles, hath manie long rootes, disperfing themselves, or creeping farre abroad in the ground, contrarie to all the rest of the Orchides: which
rootes

rootes are of the bignesse of strawes in substance, like those of Sopewoort; from the which immediately rise fower or five broad smooth leaues like vnto the small Plantaine, from the which shooteth vp a small and tender stalke; at the top whereof groweth a pleasant spikie eare of a purple or incarnate colour, spotted on the inside with little speckes of bloody colour. The seede is very small, yet better to be obserued than any of the rest of the Orchides.

3 *Palma Christi palustris.*
Handed marish Satyrion.



4 *Palma Christi, radice repente.*
Handed Satyrion without stones.



* *The place.*

They grow in marish and fenny groundes, and in shadowie woodes that are very moist.

The last was found (by a learned preacher called master *Robert Abbot* of Bishops Hatfield) in a boggie groue where a Conduite head doth stand, that sendeth water to the Queenes house in the same towne.

* *The time*

They flower and flourish about May and Iune.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There is little vse of these in Physicke, onely they are referred vnto the handed Satyrions, wherof they are kinds: notwithstanding *Dale Scampius* hath written in his great volume, that the marish Orchis is of greater force than any of the Dogs stones in procuring of lust.

Camerarius of Noremberge, who was the first that described this kinde of creeping Orchis, hath set it foorth with a bare description onely, and I am likewise constrained to do the like, because as yet I haue had no triall thereof.

Of Birdes nest. Chap. 106.

Satyrion abortinum, sive nidus avis.
Birdes nest.



* The description.

Birdes nest hath many tangling rootes platted or crossed one ouer another verie intricately, which resembleth a Crowes nest made of stickes: from which riseth vp a thicke soft grosse stalk of a browne colour, set with small short leaues of the colour of a drie oken leafe that hath lien vnder the tree all the winter long: on the top of the stalke groweth a spikie eare or tuft of flowers, in shape like vnto maimed Satyrion, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde. The whole plant, as well stalkes, leaues, and flowers, are of a parched browne colour.

* The place.

This Bastard or unkindely Satyrion is very seldome seene in these Southerly parts of England. It is reported that it groweth in the North parts of England neer vnto a village called Knaesborough. I found it growing in the middle of a wood in Kent two miles from Graues end, neer vnto a worshipfull gentlemans house called master *William Swan* of Howcke greene. The wood belongeth to one master *John Sidley*: which plant I did neuer see else where. And bicause it is very rare I am the more willing to giue you all the markes in the wood for your better finding it, bicause it doth growe but in one peece of the wood, that is to say, the ground is couered all ouer in the same place neere about it

with the herbe Sanycle, and also the kinde of Orchis called *Hermaphroditica*, or Butter-flie Satyrion.

* The time.

It flowreth and flourisheth in Iune and August. The dustie or mealy seede (if it may be called seed) falleth in the end of August, but in my iudgement it is an vnprofitable or barraine dust, and not any seed at all.

* The names.

It is called *Satyrion abortinum*, of some *Nidus avis*: in French *Nid d' anse*: in English Birdes nest and Goose nest.

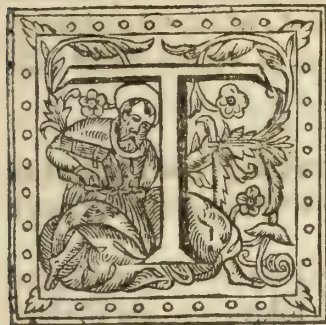
* The temperature and vertues.

It is not vsed in Phisicke that I can finde in any autoritie, either of the auncient or later writers, but is esteemed as a degenerate kinde of Orchis, and therefore not vsed.

The end of the first Booke.

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS:

Containing the description, place, time, names, nature, and
vertues of all sorts of herbs for meate, medicine,
or sweete smelling vse, &c.



He treatie of Grasses, Rushes, Corne and bulbus rootes, we haue in our first Booke sufficiently described, & such also as whose braue and gallant flowers do decke and beautifie Gardens, and feede rather the eies than the bellie. Besides these, there remaine certaine other bulbes, but yet not all seruing for foode: of which notwithstanding we will also discourse in this booke, deuiding them in such sort, that those that may be iudged to be of one kinde, shall be separated one from another. It may therefore suffice that we haue seuered the bulbed flowers; from these that serue for meate and nourishment, which otherwise might haue beene also comprehended in one booke together, as by some they haue beene.

Of Turneps. The first Chapter.

* The kinds.

There be sundrie sorts of Turneps; some wilde; some of the garden; some with round rootes globe fashion; other ouall or peare fashion; some great; and some of a smaller sorte.

1 *Rapum maius.*

Great Turneps.




2 *Rapum minus.*

Small Turneps.



* *The description.*

1  He Turnep hath long, rough & greene leaues, cut or snipt about the edges with deepe gashes. The stalke diuideth it selfe into fundrie branches or armes, bearing at the top small flowers of a yellow colour, and sometimes of a light purple; which being past, there do succeed long cods full of small blackish seede like rape seede. The roote is round like a bowle; and sometimes a little stretched out in length, growing verie shallow in the ground, and often shewing it selfe aboue the face of the earth.

2 The small Turnep is like vnto the former, sauing that it is lesser. The roote is much sweeter in tast, as my selfe haue often proued.

3 There is a third sort of small Turnep said to haue red rootes, but my selfe haue not as yet seene any such. But I am of opinion that some haue seene the roote of the red Beet, which oftentimes is found in barren grounde to haue the roote declining to roundnesse, and of colour red or reddish, which hath beene taken for a kinde of Turnep.

* *The place.*

The Turnep prospereth well in a light, loose, and fat earth, and so loose as *Petrus Crescentius* sheweth, that it may be turned almost into dust. It groweth in fields and diuers vineyardes, or hoppe gardens in most places of England.

The small Turnep groweth by a village neere London (called Hackeney) in a sandie ground, and brought to the Crosse in Cheap-side by the women of that village to be solde, and are the best that euer I tasted.

* *The time.*

Turneps are sown in the spring, as also in the end of August. They flower and seede the second yeere after they are sown; for those which flower the same yeere that they are sown are a degenerate kinde, called in Cheshire about the Namptwich Mad neeps, of their euill qualitie in causing frensie and giddinesse of the braine for a season.

* *The names.*

The Turnep is called in Latine *Rapum*: in Greeke ραβύλη, which is commonly vsed in shops, and euery where *Rapa*. The Lacedemonians call it ραπίς: the Boetians ζειανίς as *Athenaus* reporteth: in high Dutch it is named *Ruben*: in low Dutch *Rapen*: in French *Naucou rond*: in Spanish *Nabo*: in English Turnep and Rape.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The bulbus or knobbed roote, which is properly called *Rapum* or Turnep, and hath giuen the name to the plant, is many times eaten raw especially of the poore people in Wales, but most commonly boiled. The raw roote is windie and engendreth grosse and cold blood: the boiled doth coole lesse, and so little as that it cannot be perceiued to coole at all, yet it is moist and windie.
- B It auaieth not a little after what maner it is to be prepared; for being boiled in water or in certaine broth, it is more moist and sooner descendeth, and maketh the bodie more soluble; but being roasted or baked it drieth and ingendreth lesse winde, and yet it is not altogether without winde. But howsoeuer they be dressed they yeelde more plentie of nourishment than those that are eaten rawe: they do increase milke in women breasts, and naturall seed, and prouoke vrine.
- C The decoction of Turneps is good against the cough and hoarnesse of the voice, being drunke in the euening with a little sugar or a quantitie of clarified hony.
- D *Di scorides* writeth that the Turnep it selfe being stamped is with good successe applied vpon mouldie or kibed heeles, and that also oile of roses boiled in an hollowe Turnep vnder the hot embers doth cure the same.
- E The yoong and tender shootes or springs of Turneps at their first comming foorth of the ground, boiled and eaten as a fallade, prouoke vrine.
- F The seed is mixed with counterpoisons and treacles: and being drunke it is a remedie against poison.
- G They of the lowe countries doe giue the oile which is pressed out of the seede, against the after throwes of women newly brought to bed, and also do minister it to yoong children against the wormes, which it both killeth and driueth foorth.
- H The oile washed with water doth allaie the feruent heat, and ruggidnes of the skin.

*Of wilde Turneps. Chap.2.** *The kindes.*

T Here be three sorts of wilde Turneps; one our common Rape, which beareth the seed whereof is made rape oile, and feedeth singing birdes: the other the common enemy to corne, which we call Charlock; whereof there be two kindes, one with a purple flower, the other with a white flower: there is also another of the water and marish grounds.

1 *Rapum sylvestre*
Wilde Turneps.



2 *Rapistrum aruorum.*
Charlock or Chadlock.

* *The description.*

1 **W**ilde Turneps or Rapes, have long, broad, and rough leaues like those of Turneps, but not so deeply gashed in the edges. The stalkes are slender and brittle, somewhat hairie, of two cubits high, diuiding themselues at the top into many armes or branches, whereon do grow little yellowish flowers: which being past, there doe succcede small long cods which containe the seed like that of the Turnep, but smaller, somewhat reddish, and of a fire hot and biting taste as is the mustard, but bitterer. The roote is small, and perisheth when the seede is ripe.

2 Charlocke or the wilde Rape, hath leaues like vnto the former, but lesser, and not so rough. The stalkes be of a cubite high, slender, and branched, the flowers are sometimes purplish, sometimes white, and often yellow, varying in colour according to the soile and climate. The rootes are slender, with certaine threeds or strings hanging on them.

3 Water Chadlock groweth vp to the height of three foote or somewhat more, with braunches slender and smooth in respect of any of the rest of his kinde, set with rough ribbed leaues, deeply indented about the lower part of the leafe. The flowers grow at the top of the branches, vmbel or rust fashion, sometimes of one colour, and sometimes of another. The roote is long, tough, and full of strings.

3 *Rapistrum aquaticum.*
Water Chadlock.

* *The place.*

Wilde Turneps or Rapes, do grow of themselves in fallow fields, and likewise by high waies neere vnto olde walles, vpon ditche-bankes, and neere vnto townes and villages, and in other vntoiled and rough places.

The Chadlocke groweth for the most part among corne in barraine grounds, and often by the borders of fields and such like places.

Water Chadlock groweth in moist meadows and marish grounds, as also in water ditches, and such like places.

* *The time.*

These do flower from March till sommer be far spent, and in the meane season the seede is ripe.

* *The names.*

Wilde Turnep is called in Latine *Rapistrum*, *Rapum sylvestre*, & of some *Sinapi sylvestre*, or wild mustard: in high Dutch *Hederich*; in low Dutch *Herick*; in French *Velar*: in English Rape, and Rape seed. *Rapistrum aruorum* is called Charlock, Kedlock, and Carlock.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of these wilde kindes of Turneps as also the water Chadlock, are hot and drie as mustard seed is. Some haue thought that Carlock hath a drying and clenring qualittie, and somewhat digesting.

* *The vertues.*

A Diuers vse the seede of Rape in steed of mustard seede, who either make heereof a sauce bearing the name of mustard, or else mixe it with mustard seede: but this kinde of sauce is not so pleasant to the taste, because it is bitter.

B *Galen* writeth that these being eaten engender euill blood: yet *Dioscorides* saith, they warme the stomack and nourish somewhat.

Of Nauewes. Chap. 3.

* *The kindes.*

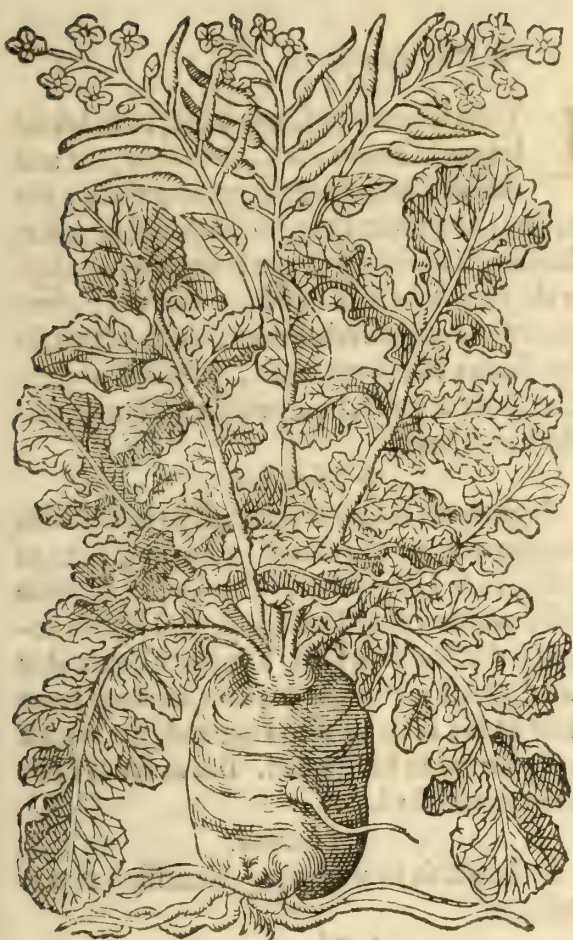
There be fundrie kinds of Nape or Nauewes degenerating from the kinds of Turnep; of which some are of the garden; and other wilde, or of the field.

* *The description.*

1 **N** Auew gentle is like vnto Turneps in leaues, stalkes, flowers, and seede, differing in the roote: the Turnep is round like a globe, the Nauew roote is somewhat stretched forth in length.

2 The small or wilde Nauewe is like vnto the former, sauing that it is altogether lesler. The roote is small, somewhat long, with threads long and tough at the end thereof.

1 *Bunias*.
Nauw gentle.



2 *Bunias syluestris* L'Obelis.
Wilde Nauw.



* *The place.*

Nauw gentle requireth a loose & yellow mould euen as doth the Turnep, & prospereth in a fruitfull soile: he is sown in Fraunce, Bauaria, & other places in the fields for the seed sake, as is likewise that wild Colewoort called of the old writers *Crambe*: for the plentifull increase of the seeds bringeth no small gain to the husbandmen of that countrey, bicause that being pressed they yeelde an oile which is vsed not onely in lampes, but also in the making of sope; for of this oile and a lie made of certaine ashes, is boiled a sope which is vsed in the Lowe countries euery where to scowre and wash linnen clothes. I haue hard it reported that it is at this day sown in England for the same purpose.

The wilde Nauw groweth vpon ditch bankes neere vnto villages and good townes, as also vpon fresh marshie bankes in most places.

* *The time.*

The Nauw is sown, floureth and seedeth at the same time that the Turnep doth.

* *The names.*

The Nauw is called in Latine *Napus*, and also *Bunias*: in Greeke *Bunias*: the Germanes call it *Steckruben*: the Brabanders *Steckrapen*: in Spanish *Naps*: in Italian *Nano*: the Frenchmen *Naucau*: in English Nauw gentle, or French Naucau.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The Nauw and the Turnep are all one in temperature and vertues, yet some suppose that the Nauw is a little drier and not so soone concocted, nor passeth downe so easily, and doth withall ingender lesse winde. In the rest it is answerable to the Turnep.

Of Lyons Turnep, or Lyons leafe. Chap. 4.

Leontopetalon.
Lyons leafe.



vnto it, as *Rapeium*, *Papauerculum*, *Semen Leoninum*, *Pes Leoninus*, and *Brumaria*: in English Lyons leafe and Lyons Turnep.

* *The temperature.*

Lyons Turnep is of force to digest, it is hot and drie in the third degree, as *Galen* teacheth.

* *The vertues.*

The roote (saith *Dioscorides*) taken in wine doth helpe them that are bitten of Serpents, and it doth most speedily alaiue the paine. It is put into glisters which are made for them that be tormented with the *Sciatica*.

Of Radish. Chap. 5.

* *The kinds.*

There be sundrie sorts of Radish, whereof some be long and white; others long and blacke; some round and white; others round, or of the forme of a peare and blacke of colour; some wilde, or of the field; and some tame, or of the garden, whereof we will intreat in this present chapter.

I *Raphanus*

* *The description.*

Lyons Turnep or Lions leafe, hath broad leaues like vnto the Colewoorts, cut and deuided into sundrie great gashes: the stalke is two foote long, thicke, & full of iuice, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches or wings; in the tops whereof stand red flowers: afterward there appeereth long cods in which lie the feedes like vnto tares, or wilde ciches. The roote is great, bumped like a Turnep, and blacke without.

* *The place.*

It groweth in arable grounds, in open fields among corne: it is found in diuers places of Italy, as in *Hetruria* and *Apulia*, in *Candie* also, and in other Prouinces and Ilands towards the South & East. The right honorable Lord *Zouch*, brought a plant heereof from Italy at his returne into England, the which was planted in his garden. But as far as I doe know, it perished.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in winter, as witnesseth *Petrus Bellonius*.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call it *Λεοντοπέταλον*, that is *Leonis folium*, or Lyons leafe: *Plinie* doth call it also *Leontopetalon*, *Apuleius* *Leontopodion*: yet there is another plant called by the same name. There be many bastard Names giuen

1 *Raphanus sativus.*
Garden Radish.2 *Radicula sativa minor.*
Small garden Radish.✱ *The description.*

1 **T**He garden Radish sendeth forth great and large leaues, greene, rough, cut on both sides with deepe gashes, not vnlike to the garden Turnep, but greater. The stalke be round and parted into many branches: out of which spring smal flowers of a light purple color, made of fower little leaues: and when they be past, there do come in place sharpe pointed cods puffed or blowne vp toward the stalke, full of a spongius substance, wherein is contained the seede of a light browne colour, somewhat greater than the seeds of Turneps or Colewoorts. The roote is grosse, long, and white both without and within, and of a sharpe taste.

2 The small garden Radish hath leaues like the former, but smaller, and more brittle in handling. The stalke of two cubits high, whereon be the flowers like the former. The seed is smaller and not so sharpe in taste. The roote is small, long, white both within and without, except a litle that sheweth it selfe aboue the ground of a reddish colour.

3 Radish with a round roote hath leaues like the garden Turnep: amongst which leaues springeth vp a round and smooth stalke, deuiding it selfe toward the top into two or three branches, whereon do grow small purplish flowers made of fower leaues a peece: which being past, there do come in place small long cods puffed vp or bunched in two, and sometimes three places, full of pith as the common Radish, wherein is contained the seede, somewhat smaller than the Colewoort seede, but of a hotter taste. The roote is rounde and firme, nothing waterish like the common Radish, more pleasant in taste, holisomer, not causing such stinking belchings as the garden Radish doth.

4 The Radish with a roote fashioned like a peare, groweth to the height of three or fower cubits, of a bright reddish colour. The leaues are deeply cut or iagged like those of the Turnep, somewhat rough. The flowers are made of fower leaues, of a light carnation or fleshie colour. The seed is contained in small bunched cods like the former. The roote is fashioned like a peare or long Turnep, blacke without and white within, of a firme and solide substance. The taste is quicke and sharpe biting the tooong as the other kindes of Radish, but more strongly.

3 *Raphanus orbiculatus.*
Round Radish.



4 *Raphanus pyriformis.*
Peare fashion Radish.



* *The place.*

All the kindes of Radish require a loose ground which hath beene long manured and is somewhat fat. They prosper well in sandie ground where they are not so subiect to wormes, as in other grounds.

* *The time*

These kindes of Radish are most fitly sown after the sommer Solstice in Iune or Iulie: for being sown betimes in the spring they yeelde not their rootes so kindly nor profitably, for then they do for the most part quickly run vp to stalke and seede, where otherwise they do not flower and seed till the next spring following. They may be sown ten moneths in the yeere, but as I said before, the best time is in Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

Radish is called in Greek of *Theophrastus*, *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, and other old writers *ῥαπανάριον*: in shops *Raphanus*, and *Sativa Radicula*: in high Dutch *Rettich*: in low Dutch *Radus*: in French *Raisfort*: in Italian *Raphano*: in Spanish *Rauano*: in English Radish, and Rabone: in the Bohemian toong *Rzedicw*. *Celius* affirmeth that the seed of Radish is called of *Marcellus Empericus*, *Bacanon*, and so likewise of *Aetius* in the second chapter of the second booke of his *Tetrable*: yet *Cornarius* doth not reed *Bacanon*, but *Cacanon*: The name of *Bacanium* is also founde in *N. Mirepsus* in the 155. Composition of his first booke.

* *The temperature.*

Radish doth manifestly heat and drie, open and make thin by reason of the biting qualitie that ruleth in it. *Galen* maketh them hot in the third degree, and drie in the second, and sheweth that it is rather a sawce than a nourishment.

* *The vertues.*

A Radish are eaten raw with bread in stead of other foode; but being eaten after that maner, they yeeld

yeeld verie little nourishment, and that faultie and ill. But for the most part, they are used as a sawce with meats to procure appetite, & in that sort they ingender blood lesse faultie, than eaten alone or with bread onely: but seeing they be of a harder digestion than meates, they are also many times troublesome to the stomack; neuerthelesse, they serue to distribute and disperse the nourishment, especially being taken after meat; and taken before meate, they cause belchings, and overthrowe the stomacke.

Before meate they cause vomiting, and especially the rinde: the which as it is more biting than B the inner substance, so doth it with more force cause that effect if it be giuen with Oximel, which is a syrupe made with vinegar and hony.

Moreover, Radish prouoketh vrine and dissolueth cluttered sande, and drieth it forth, if a good C draught of the decoction thereof be drunke in the morning. *Plinie* writeth and *Dioscorides* likewise that it is good against an old cogh; & to make thin, thick &rosse flegm which sticketh in the chest.

Insteed heereof the Phisitions of our age do vse water distilled thereof: which likewise procureth D vrine mightily, and drieth forth stones in the kidneis.

The roote sliced and laid ouer night in white or Rhenish wine, and drunke in the morning, drieth E out vrine and grauell mightily, but in taste and smell it is very lothsome.

The roote stamped with hony and the powder of a sheepes hart dried, causeth haire to grow in F short space.

The seede causeth vomite, prouoketh vrine: and being drunke with honied vinegar, it killeth and G drieth forth wormes.

The roote stamped with the meale of Darnell and a little white wine vinegar, taketh away all H blew and blacke spots, and brused blemishes of the face.

The roote boiled in broth, and the decoction drunke, is good against an olde cough: it mooueth I womens sickenesse, and causeth much milke.

Of wilde Radish. Chap. 6.

1 *Raphanus sylvestris.*
Wilde Radish.



2 *Raphanus aquaticus.*
Water Radish.



* *The description.*

1 **W**ilde Radish hath a broader & rougher leafe than the common Radish, & not so deeply cut or jagged, almost like the leaues of Rocket, but much greater. The stalk is slender & rough, of two cubits high, deuided toward the top into many branches. The flowers are small and yellow: the cod is long and slender, wherein is the feede. The roote is of the bignesse of a finger, white within and without, of a sharpe and biting taste.

2 The water Radish hath long and broad leaues, deeply indented or cut euen to the middle rib. The stalke is long, weake, and leaneth this way and that way being not able to stand vpriight without a prop, in so much that yee shall neuer finde it, no not when it is verie yoong, but leaning down vpon the mud or mire where it groweth. The flowers growe at the top made of fower small yellow leaues. The roote is long, set in sundrie spaces with small fibres or threds like the rowell of a spur, hot and burning in taste more than any of the garden Radishes.

* *The place.*

The first do grow vpon the borders of bankes and ditches cast vp, and in the borders of moist fields.

The second grow in ditches, standing waters, and riuers.

There is a kinde heereof growing in the ioints or chincks amongst the mortar of a stone wall that bordereth vpon the riuier Thames by the Sauoy in London, the which yee cannot finde but when the tide is much spent.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune, and the feede is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

The wilde Radish is called in Latine *Radicula syluestris*, and *Raphanus syluestris*, in Greeke *ραφανισ syluestris*, and of some *Armoracia*: in high Dutch *Wilder Retich*: in Spanish *Xarmago*: in Italian *Ramolacci*: in English Wilde Radish.

* *The temperature.*

These wilde Radishes are of like temperature with the garden Radish, but hotter and drier.

* *The vertues.*

A *Dioscorides* writeth, that the leaues are receiued among the pot herbes, and likewise the boiled roote, which as he saith, doth heate, and prouoke vrine.

Of Horse Radish. Chap. 7.

* *The description.*

1 **H**orse Radish bringeth foorth great leaues, long, broad, sharpe pointed, of a deepe Greene colour like those of the great garden Docke, called of some Monkes Rubarbe, of others Patience, but greater and rougher. The stalke is slender and brittle, bearing at the top small white flowers: which being past, there follow small cods, wherein is the feede. The roote is long and thicke, white of colour, in taste sharpe, and verie much biting the toong like pepper.

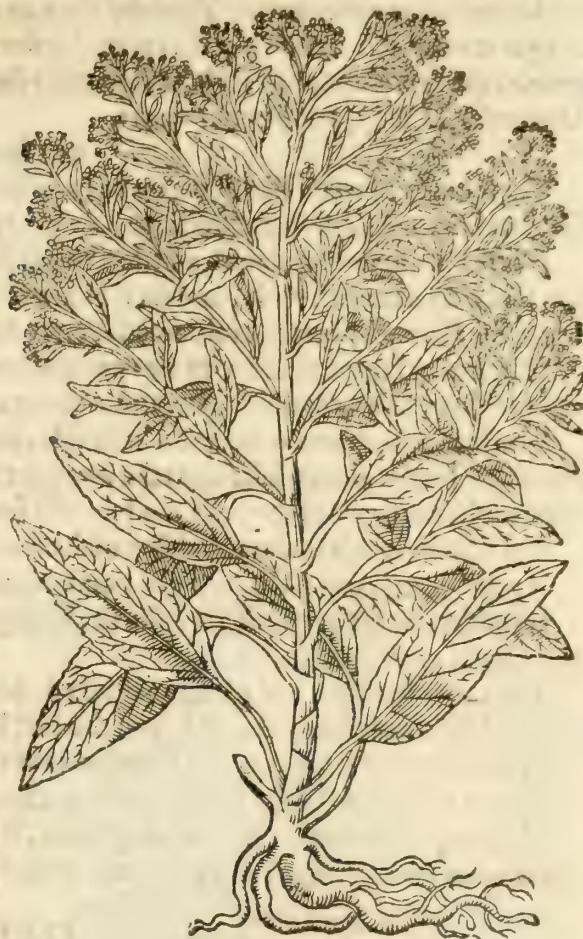
2 Dittander or pepperwoort, hath broad leaues, long, and sharpe pointed, of a blewish Greene colour like woad, somewhat snipt or cut about the edges like a sawe. The stalke is round and tough: vpon the branches wherof grow little white flowers. The root is long and hard, creeping far abroad in the ground, in such sort that when it is once taken in a ground, it is not possible to roote it out, for it will vnder the ground creepe and shoote vp and bud foorth in many places far abroad. The roote also is sharpe and biteth the toong like pepper, whereof it tooke the name pepperwoort.

I *Raphanus*

1 *Raphanus rusticus*.
Horse Radish.



2 *Raphanus sylvestris officinarum*, *lepidium Aeginetæ*
Dittander, and Pepperwoort. (L'Obelis.



* *The place.*

Horse Radish for the most part groweth, and is planted in gardens, yet haue I found it wilde in sundrie places as at Nantwich in Cheshire, in a place called the Milne eye, and also at a small village neere London called Hogsdon, in the field next vnto a farme house leading to Kings land, where my verie good friend master *Bredwell* practitioner in Physick, a learned and diligent searcher of Symples, and master *William Martin* one of the fellowship of Barbers and Chirurgians, my deere and louing friend in company with him found it, and gaue me knowledge of the place where it flourisheth to this day.

Dittander is planted in gardens, and is to be found wild also in England in sundrie places, as at Clare by Ouenden in Essex, at the Hall of Brinne in Lancashire, and neere to Excester in the West parts of England. It delighteth to grow in sandie and shadowie places somewhat moist.

* *The time*

Horse Radish for the most part flowreth in August, and the seede is ripe in September and that so rare or seldome seene, as that *Petrus Placentius* hath written that it bringeth forth no seede at all.

The leaues of Dittander come forth in the spring: the flowers appeere in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Horse Radish is commonly called *Raphanus rusticus*, or *Magnus*, and of diuers simply *Raphanus sylvestris*: of the high Dutch men *Herrettich*, *Brain* or *Brent*: in French *Grand raifort*: of the low Germanes *Merradits*: in English mountaine Radish, Great Raifort, and Horse Radish. It is called in the north part of England red-cole.

Diuers thinke that this Horse Radish is an enimie to Vines, and that the hatred between them is so great, that if the rootes heereof be planted neere to the vine it bendeth backward from it as not willing to haue fellowship with it.

It

It is also reported that the roote heereof stamped, and cast into good and pleasant wine, doth forthwith turne it into vineger. But the olde writers do ascribe this enmitie to the vine and Brastica, our cooleworts, which the most auncients haue named *caparos*.

Dittander is described of *Plinie* by the name of *Lepidium* in his 19. booke 9. Chapter, likewise *AEgineta* maketh mention of this plant, by the name *Lepidium*, in shops *Raphanus syluestris*, and *Piperitis*: the Germanes call it *Pefferkraut*: the lowe Dutch men *Pepper cruyt*: the English men Dittander, Ditany, and Pepperwoort.

* *The temperature.*

These kinds of wilde Radishes, are hot and drie in the thirde degree: they haue a drying and clen-
sing qualitie, and somewhat digesting. * *The vertues.*

- A Horfe Radish stamped with a little vineger put thereto, is commonly vsed among the Germanes for sauce to eate fish with, and such like meates, as we do mustarde; but this kinde of sauce doth heate the stomacke better, and causeth better digestion than mustard.
- B Oxymel or syrupe made with vineger and honie, in which the rindes of Horfe radish haue beene infused three daies, causeth vomit and is commended against the quartaine ague.
- C The leaues boiled in wine, and a little oile oliue added thereto and laid vpon the greeued parts in maner of Pultus, do mollifie and take away the hard swellings of the liuer and milte; and being applied to the bottome of the belly is a remedie for the strangurie.
- D It profiteth much in the expulsion of the secondine or after-birth.
- E It mittigateth and asswageth the paine of the hip or haunch, commonly called Sciatica.
- F It profiteth much against the collicke, strangurie, and difficultie of making water, vsed in steade of mustard as aforesaid.
- G The roote stamped and giuen to drinke, killeth the wormes in children: the iuice giuen doth the same, an ointment made thereof, doth the like: being annointed vpon the belly of the child.
- H The leaues of Pepper woorte but especially the rootes, be extreame hot, for they haue a burning and bitter taste. It is of the number of scorching and blistering simples saith *Plinie* in his 20. booke, 17. chapter, and therefore by his hot qualitie, it mendeth the skin in the face, and taketh away scabs, scarres, and manginess, if any thing remaine after the healing of vlcers and such like.

1 *Barbarea.*

Winter Cresses.

Of Winter Cresses. Chap. 8.



* *The description.*

THe winter Cresse, hath many Greene, broade, smooth and flat leaues like vnto the common turneps, whose stalkes be round, & full of branches, bringing forth at the top small yellow flowers; after them do followe small cods, wherein is contained small reddish seede.

* *The place.*

It groweth in gardens among pot herbes, and very common in the fields, neere to pathes and high waies, almost euery where.

* *The time.*

This herbe is Greene al winter long, it flowreth in Maie, and seedeth in Iune.

* *The names.*

Winter Cresse is called of the Latines, *Cardamum*, or *Nasturtium Hibernum*, of some *Barbarea*, and *Pseudobunium*: the Germanes call it *S. Barbaren Kraut*: in lowe Dutch, *Winter Kerse*.

It seemeth to be *Dioscorides* his *Pseudobunium*, that is to say, false or bastarde *Bunium*, in English winter Cresses, or herbe Saint Barbara.

* *The*

* *The nature.*

This herbe is hot and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

The seede of winter Cresse causeth one to make water, driueth forth grauell, and helpeth the A strangurie.

The iuice therof mundifieth corrupt and filthie vlcers, being made in forme of an vnguent with B waxe, oyle, and turpentine.

In winter when fallade herbes be scarce, this herbe is thought to be equall with Cresses of the C garden, or Rocket.

This herbe helpeth the scurvie, being boiled among scurvie grasse, called in Latin *Cochlearia*, causing it to worke the more effectually.

Of Mustard. Chap. 9.

* *The kinds.*

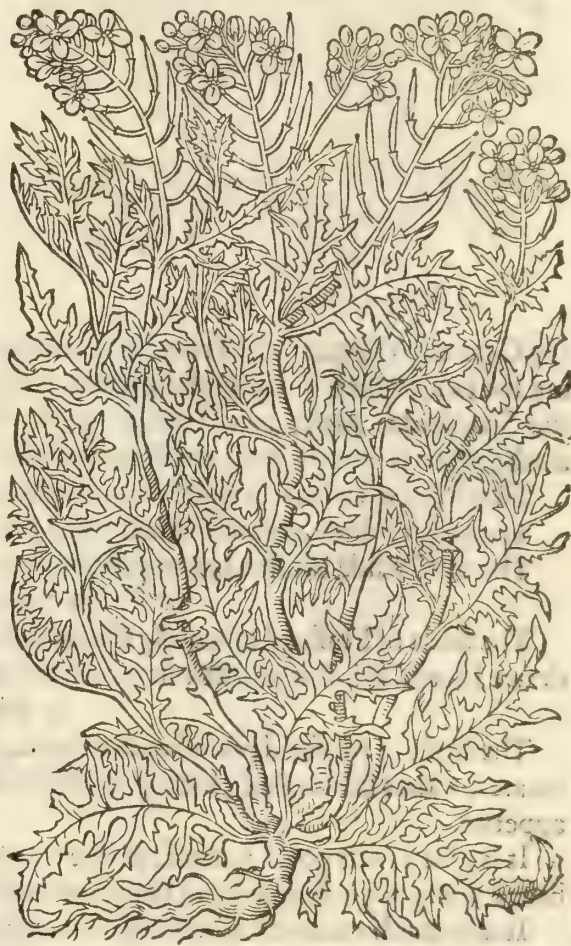
There be three kinds of Mustarde: two of the Garden, and the thirde wilde.

1 *Sinapi sativum.*

Garden Mustard.

2 *Sinapi Sativum alterum.*

Field Mustarde.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He tame or garden Mustard, hath great rough leaues, like to those of the Turnep, but rougher and lesser. The stalke is rounde, rough, and hearie, of three cubits high, deuided into many branches; whereon do grow small yellowe flowers, and after them long cods, slender and rough, wherein is contained round seede, of colour whitish declining to yellowe, of taste sharpe and biting the toong, as doth our common field mustarde.

2 The other tame Mustarde is like to the former in leaues, and branched stalkes, but lesser, and are more whitish and rough. The flowers are likewise yellow, and the seede browne like the Rape seede, which is also not a little sharpe or biting.

3 *Sinapi sylvestre.*
Wilde Mustard.



the Germanes *Senff*: the Frenchmen *Senneue*, and *Mustarde*: the lowe Dutch *Mostaert saet*: but the sauce which is made of the seede, is simplie called Mustard in English: the Italians *Senape*: the Spaniardes *Mostaza* and *Mostalla*: the Bohemians *Horcice*: *Plini* calleth it *Thlaspi*, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde, and some haue called it *Saurion*.

That Mustard which bringeth foorth white seede, may be called white Mustard.

The second kinde, common Mustarde, or fiede Senuie.

The third wilde Mustard, or treacle Mustarde.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of Mustard, especially that which we chiefly vse, doth heate and make thinne, and also drawe foorth. It is hot and drie in the fourth degree according to *Galen*.

* *The vertues.*

- A The seede of Mustard pound with vineger, is an excellent sauce good to be eaten, with any grosse meates, either fish or flesh, because it doth helpe digestion, warmeth the stomacke, and prouoketh appetite.
- B It is giuen with good successe in like manner to such as be short winded, and are stopped in the breast with tough flegme from the head and braine.
- C It appeaseth the toothach, being chewed in the mouth.
- D They vse to make a gargarisme with honie, vineger, and Mustard seede against the tumors and swelling of the Vuula, and the Almondes about the throate and roote of the toong.
- E Mustard dronke with water and honie, prouoketh the tearmes and vrine.
- F The seede of mustard beaten and put into the nostrils, causeth sneezing, and raiseth women sick of the mother out of their fits.
- G It is good against the falling sicknes, and such as haue the Lithargie, if it be laid plaisterwise vpon the heade (after shauing) being tempered with figs.
- H It helpeth the Sciatica or ache in the hippe or huckle bone: it also cureth all manner of old pains proceeding of a colde cause.
- I It is mixed with good successe with drawing plaisters, and with such as waste and consume nodes and

* *The description.*

3 The wilde Mustard hath leaues like those of shepheards purse, but rougher, and more deeply indented, with a stalke growing to the height of two foote, bearing at the top small yellow flowers made of fower leaues: the cods be small and slender, wherein is contained reddish seede, smaller then any of the others, but not so sharpe or biting.

* *The place.*

The garden Mustard, with whitish seed is sowed in gardens: *Palladius* saith, it loueth to growe in plowed ground, and is delighted with moisture. This kinde is not common in England, yet I haue disperfed the seede thereof into sundrie parts of this lande, so that I thinke it is reasonable well knowne at this day.

The other kindes do growe of their owne accord in grauelly grounds and ditch banks, and by high waies, and among rubbish.

* *The time.*

Mustard may be sowed in the beginning of the spring. The seede is ripe in Iuly or August: it cometh to perfectio the same yeere that it is sowed.

* *The names.*

The Athenians haue called mustard *sinapi*: the Latines *Sinapi*: the rude and barbarous *Sinapium*:

and hard swellings.

It helpeth those that haue their haire pilled off; it taketh away the blew and blacke markes that come of brufings.

Of Rocket. Chap. 10.

* The kinds.

There be sundry sortes of Rocket, some tame, or of the garden; some wilde or of the fiede; some of the water, and of the sea.

1 *Eruca sativa.*
Garden Rocket.



2 *Eruca sylvestris.*
Wilde Rocket.



* The description.

1 **G**arden Rocket or Rocket gentle, hath broade leaues like those of Turneps, but not altogether so great, nor rough. The stalkes rise vp of a cubite, and sometimes two cubites high, weake and brittle; at the top whereof growe the flowers of a whitish colour, and sometimes yellowish; which being past, there do succcede long coddles, which containe the feede, not vnlike to rape feede, but smaller.

2 The common Rocket which we haue in our gardens, called the wilde Rocket, is lesser then the Romaine Rocket, or Rocket gentle, in leaues and stalkes narrower, and more iagged. The flowers be yellowe, the cods also slenderer, the feede is reddish and biteth the toong.

3 *Eruca sylvestris angustifolia.*

Narrow leaved wilde Rocket.



gardens of it selfe, you may see most bricke and stone wals about London and else where, couered with it.

The narrow leaved Rocket groweth neere vnto water sides, in the chinkes and creuises of stone wals among the mortar. I found it as yee go from Lambithe bridge to the village of Lambithe, vnder a small bridge that you must passe ouer hard by the Thames side.

I found sea Rocket growing vpon the sandes neere vnto the sea in the Ile of Thanet, harde by a house wherein sir *Henry Crispe* did sometime dwell, called Queakes house. Surely when I found the seede of this herbe, I thought there had beene some ship laden with Barly lost in that place, it doth so well resemble it, and withall such great quantitie of it, as if it had beene spilt in that place, vntill such time as I found some of the plants not yet withered nor lost their seede, and then I euidently perceiued it to be the seede of sea Rocket, which before that time I had not seene.

* *The time.*

These kindes of Rocket flower in Iune and Iuly, and the seede is ripe in September.

The Romaine Rocket dieth euery yeere, and recouereth it selfe by the falling of his owne seede.

* *The names.*

Rocket is called in Greeke *ἐρύκωρον*: in Latine *Eruca*: in high Dutch *Rauckenkraut*: in French *Roquette*: in lowe Dutch *Rakette*: in Italian *Ruchetta*: in Spanish *Oruga*: in English Rocket, and Racket. The Poets do oftentimes name it *Herba salax*: *Eruca* doth signifie like wise a certaine canker worme, which is an enimie to pot-herbes, but especially to colewoorts.

Rocket of the sea is called of *L'Obelius*, *Kakile Serapionis*.

* *The temperature.*

Rocket is hot and drie in the thirde degree, therefore saith *Galen* it is not fit nor accustomed to be eaten alone.

* *The vertues.*

A Rocket is a good fallade herbe, if it be eaten with lettuce, purslane, and such colde herbes; for being so eaten, it is good and wholesome for the stomacke, and causeth that such colde herbes do not ouer coole the same; otherwise to be eaten alone, it causeth headach and heateth too much.

The

* *The description.*
3 This kinde of Rocket hath long narrow leaues, almost such as those of Tarragon, but thicker & fatter, resembling rather the leaues of Myagrum, altogether vnlike any of the rest of the Rockets, sauing that the braunche, flower, and seede are like the garden Rocket.

4 There is another kinde of Rocket, thought by that reuerend and excellent Herbarist *Carolus Clusius*, to be a kinde of Cresses, if not Cresses it selfe, yet cosin germane at the least: vnto whose censure *L'Obelius* is indifferent, whether to call it Rocket with thinne or narrow leaues, or to call it cosin to the kinds of Cresses, hauing the taste of the one, and the shape of the other.

5 There is a wilde kinde of Rocket, which hath long, weake, and tender branches, trayling vpon the ground, with long leaues like vnto common Rocket, or rather Groundswell, hauing small and white flowers, in whose place commeth small coddles, wherein is contained seede like those of Barly.

* *The place.*

Romaine Rocket is cherished in gardens, and groweth many times of it selfe among rubbish of olde buildings.

Common garden Rocket groweth in most

The vse of Rocket stirreth vp bodely lust, especially the seede.

It prouoketh vrine, and causeth good digestion.

Plinie reporteth, that whosoever taketh the seede of Rocket before he be whipt, shall be so hard-
ned, that he shall easily endure the paines.

The roote and seede stamped, and mixed with vineger, and the gall of an oxe, taketh away freckles, lentiles, blacke and blew spots, and all such deformities of the face.

Of Tarragon. Chap. II.

Draco herba.
Tarragon.



* The description.

Tarragon the sallade herbe, hath long and narrow leaues, of a deepe greene colour, greater and longer than those of common Hyssope, with slender brittle rounde stalkes, two cubites high: about the branches whereof, hang little rounde flowers, neuer perfectly opened, of a yellowe colour mixed with blacke, like those of common Wormewoode. The roote is long and fibrous, creeping farre abroad vnder the earth, as doe the rootes of Couch-grasse, by which sprouting forth it increaseth, yeelding no seede at all, but as it were a certaine chaffie or dustie matter that flieth away with the winde.

* The place.

Tarragon is cherished in gardens, and is increased by the yong shootes: *Ruellius* and such others haue reported many strange tales heerof, scarce worth the noting, saying that the seede of flaxe put into a radish roote or sea Onion, and so set doth bring forth that herbe Tarragon.

* The time.

It is greene all summer long, and a great part of Autumne, and flowreth in Iulie.

* The names.

It is named in Latine *Draco*: of the Italians *Dragoncellum*: in French *Dragon*: in English Tarragon.

It is thought to be that *Tarcon* which *Auicenne* mentioneth in his 686. chapter, but he writeth so little thereof, as that nothing can certainly be affirmed of it.

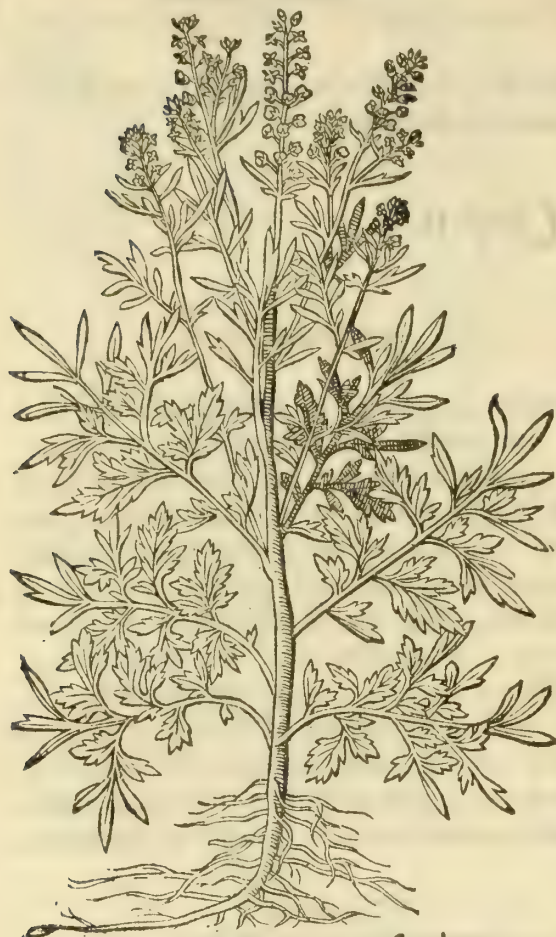
Moreouer it is written, that with Tarragon, which is also named in Greeke *πολυίδες*, wherewith *Glancus* was restored to life.

* The temperature.

Tarragon is hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* The vertues.

Tarragon is not to be eaten alone in sallades, but ioyned with other herbes, as lettuce, purslane, and such like, that it may also temper the coldnes of them, like as Rocket doth, neither do we knowe what other vse this herbe hath.

1 *Nasturtium Hortense.*
Garden Cresses.2 *Nasturtium Hispanicum.*
Spanish Cresses.

* The description.

1 **G**arden Cresses or Towne Cresses, hath small narrow iagged leaues, sharpe and burning in taste. The stalks be round, a cubite high, which bring foorth many small white flowers, and after little flat huskes or seede vessels, like to those of shepheards purse, wherein are contained seeds of a brown reddish colour. The roote dieth when the seede is ripe.

There is another kinde in taste like the former, but in leaues farre different, which I recovered of seedes, sent me from *Robinus* dwelling in Paris. The stalkes rise vp to the height of a foote, garnished with many broade leaues, deeply cut or indented about the edges: the middle of the leafe is deckt and garnished with many little small leaues or rather shreddes of leaues, which make the same like a curlede fanne of feathers. The seede is like the former in shape.

2 Spanish Cresses riseth foorth of the grounde like vnto Basill, afterwarde the leaues growe larger and broader, like those of Marigoldes, among the which riseth vp a crooked lymmer stalke, whereupon doe growe small tuftes or spokie rundels of white flowers. The seede followeth, browne of colour, and bitter in taste. The whole plant is of a lothsome smell & sauor.

3 *Nasturtium Petreum L'Obelia.*
Stone Cresses.

3 Stone

3 Stone Cresses groweth flat vpon the ground, with leaues iagged and cut about the edges like the oken leafe, resembling well the leaues of shepherdes purse. I haue not seene the flowers, and therefore they be not exprest in the figure; notwithstanding it is reported vnto me, that they bee small and white of colour, as are those of the garden Cresses. The seed is contained in smal pouches or seede vessels, like those of Treacle mustard or Thlaspi.

* *The place.*

Cresses is sown in gardens, it skils not what soile it be; for that it liketh any ground, especially if it be well watered.

* *The time*

It may be sown at any time of the yeere, vnlesse it be in winter; it groweth vp quickly, & bringeth forth betimes both stalke and seede: it dieth euery yeere, and recouereth it selfe of the fallen or shaken seede.

* *The names.*

Cresses is called in Greeke *κρόσσον*; in Latine *Nasturtium*: in English Cresses, being a name borrowed of the Germaines, who call it *Kersse*; and in French *Cresson*: the Italians *Nasturtio* and *Agretto*: of some towne Cresses and garden Karsse. It is called *Nasturtium*, as *Varro* and *Plinie* thinke *à naribus torquendis*, that is to say of writhing the nosethrils, which also by the lothsome smell and sharpenes of the seede doth cause *Sternutamenta*, or sneezings.

* *The temperature.*

The herbe of garden Cresses, is sharpe and biting the toong; and therefore it is very hot and drie, but lesse hot whilest it is greene and tender, by reason of the watery moisture mixed therewith, by which the sharpnes is somewhat alaied.

The seed is much more biting then the herbe, and is hot and drie almost in the fourth degree.

* *The vertues.*

Galen saith that Cresses may bee eaten with bread *Veluti obsonium*, as the lowe Countrie men many times do, who commonly vse to feede of Cresses with bread and butter. It is eaten with other fallade herbes, as Tarragon and Rocket: and for this cause it is chiefly sown. A

It is good against the disease which the Germaines call *Scorbuck* and *Scorbute*: in Latine *Scorbutus*: which we in England call the Scuruie, and Scurby, and vpon the seas the Skyrby: it is as good and as effectuell as the Scuruie grasse, or water Cresses. B

Dioscorides saith, if the seede be stamped and mixed with honie, it cureth the hardnesse of the milke: with vineger and barley meale parched, it is a remedie against the Sciatica, and taketh awaie hard swellings, and inflammations. It scoureth away tetters, mixed with brine: it ripeneth felons called in Greeke *εὐθρίνες*: it forceable cutteth and raiseth vp thicke and tough humours of the chest, if it be mixed with things proper against the stuffing of the lungen. C

Dioscorides saith it is hurtfull to the stomacke, and troubleth the belly. D

It driueth forth woormes, bringeth downe the flowers, killeth the childe in the mothers womb, and prouoketh bodily lust. E

Being inwardly taken, it is good for such as haue fallen from high places: it dissolueth cluttered bloud, and preuenteth the same that it do not congeale and thicken in any part of the body: it procureth sweate, as the later Physitions haue found and tried by experience. F

Of Indian Cresses. Chap. 13.

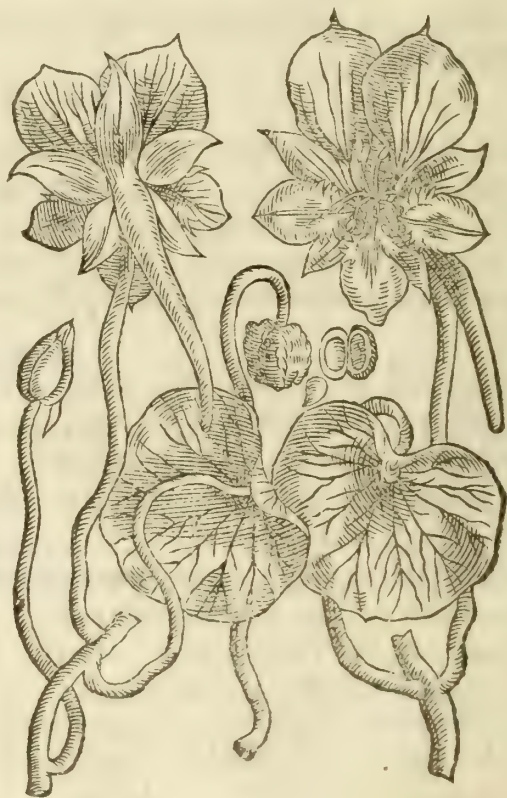
* *The description.*

Cresses of India hath many weake and feeble branches, rising immediately from the ground, dispersing themselues farre abroad; by meanes whereof, one plant doth occupie a great circuit of ground, as doth the great Bindeweede. The tender stalkes deuide themselues into sundrie braunches, trailing likewise vpon the ground, somewhat bunched or swollen vp at euerie ioint or knee, which are in colour of a light red, but the spaces betweene the ioints are greene. The leaves

leaves are round like wall peniwoort, called Cotyledon, the footestalke of the leafe commeth forth on the backside almost in the midst of the leafe, as those of Frogbit, in taste and smell like the garden Cresses. The flowers are dispersed throughout the whole plant, of colour yellowe, with a crossed starre ouerthwart the inside, of a perfect purple colour; vnto the backe part of the same doth hang a taile or spurre, such as hath the Larkes heele, or Monkes hooke, called in Latine *Consolida Regalis*, but greater, and the spurre or heele longer: which being past there do succeed bunched and knobbed cods or seede vessels, wherein is contained the seede, rough, browne of colour and like vnto the seedes of the Beete, but smaller.

Nasturtium Indicum.
Indian Cresses.

Flores & semina Nasturtii Indici.
The flowers and seeds of Indian Cresses.



* *The place.*

The seedes of this rare and faire plant came first from the Indies into Spaine and those hot regions, and from thence into Fraunce and Flaunders, from whence I haue receiued seede that hath borne with me both flowers and seede, especially those I receiued from my louing friend *John Robin* of Paris.

* *The time.*

The seedes must be sown in the beginning of Aprill, vpon a bed of hot horse dung, & some fine sifted earth cast thereon, of an handfull thicke. The bed must be couered in sundrie places with hoopes and poles, to sustaine the mat or such like thing that it must be couered with in the night, and laid open to the sun in the day time; the which being sprung vp and hauing gotten three leaves, you must replant them abroad in the hottest place of the garden, and most fine and fertill moulde. Thus may you do with muske Melons, Cowcumbers, and all colde fruites that require haste, for that otherwise the frost will ouertake them, before they come to fruite bearing.

* *The names.*

This beautifull plant is called in Latine *Nasturtium Indicum*: in English Indian Cresses. Although some haue deemed it a kind of *Conuulvus* or Binde-weede: yet I am well contented that it retaine the Indian name, for that the smell and taste doth shewe it to be a kinde of Cresses.

* *The nature and vertues.*

We haue no certaine knowledge of his nature or vertues, but are content to refer it to the kinds of Cresses, or to a farther consideration.

of

Of Sciatica Cresses. Chap. 14.

* The description.

Sciatica Cresses hath many slender braunches, growing from a stalke of a cubite high, with small, long, and narrow leaues, like those of garden Cresses. The flowers be very small, and yellow of colour, the seede vessels be little flat chassie huskes, wherein is the seede of a reddish golde colour, sharpe and very bitter in taste. The roote is small, tough, white within and without, and of a biting taste.

Iberis Cardamantica.

Sciatica Cresses.



place afterwards annointed with oile and wooll laide on it; which things *Galen* in his ninth booke of medicines, according to the place greeued, citeth out of *Democrates* in certaine verses tending to that effect.

* The place.

It groweth vpon olde wals and rough places by high waies sides, and such like: I haue founde it in corne fieldes about Southfleet neere to Grauesend in Kent.

* The time.

It flowreth according to the late or earely sowing of it in the fieldes, in Iune and Iuly.

* The names.

Sciatica Cresse is called in Greeke *ιβηρις*, and *καρδαμαντη*; in Latine *Iberis*: of *Plinie* *H.iberis*, and *Nasturtium sylvestre*, and in like maner also *Lepidium*. There is another *Lepidium* of *Plinie*: in English Sciatica Cresse.

* The nature.

Sciatica Cresse is hot in the fourth degree, and like to garden Cresses both in sinell and taste.

* The vertues.

The rootes gathered in Autumne, saith *Dioscorides*, do heate and burne, and are with good successe with swines grease made vp in manner of a plaister, and put vpon such as are tormented with the Sciatica: it is to lie on the griued place but fower howers at the most, and then taken away, and the patient bathed with warme water, and the

Of Banke Cresses. Chap. 15.

* The description.

1 Banke Cresses hath long leaues, deeply cut or iagged vpon both sides, not vnlike to those of Rocket, or wilde mustarde. The stalkes be small, limber or pliant, yet very tough, and will twiste and writhe as doth the *Ozier* or water willowe, whereupon do growe small yellowe flowers, which being paste there do succede little slender cods, full of small feedes, in taste sharpe and biting the toong as those of Cresses.

2 The seconde kinde of banke Cresses hath leaues like to those of Dandelion, somewhat resembling Spinach. The braunches be long, tough, and pliant like the other. The flowers be yellowe, which bring foorth small biting seede, like the other of his kinde.

1 *Erysimum Dioscoridis*, L'Obelii.
Bancke Cresses.



2 *Erysimum sylvestre*.
Wilde bancke Cresses.



* *The place.*

Bancke Cresses is found in stony places among rubbish, by path waies, vpon earth or mudde wals, and in other vntoiled places.

The seconde kinde of bancke Cresses, groweth in such places as the former doth: I founde it growing at a place by Chelnesforde in Essex called little Baddowe, and in sundrie other places.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly, and the seede is ripe in August and September.

* *The names.*

Bancke Cresses is called in Greeke ἐρύσιμον, and of some χαμαίλιον: *Chamaelium* according to *Dioscorides*: *Theophrastus* hath an other *Erysimum*, euen that which *Dioscorides* calleth *Myagrum*, and is the plant that Doctor *William Turner* of famous memory, called winter Cresses: it is called of *Dioscorides* and *Theophrastus* likewise *Irio*, and *Irion*.

* *The nature.*

The seede of bancke Cresses is like in taste to garden Cresses, and is as *Galen* saith of a fierie temperature, and doth extreemly attenuate or make thinne.

* *The vertues.*

- A The seed of bancke Cresses is good against the rheume that falleth into the chest, by rotting the same.
- B It remedieth the cough, the yellow iaudise, and the Sciatica or ache of the hucklebones, if it be taken with honie in manner of a Lohoc and often licked.
- C It is also drunke against deadly poisons, as *Dioscorides* addeth: and being made vp in a plaister with water and honie and applied, it is a remedie against hidden cankrous apostumes behinde the eares, hard swellings, and inflammations of the pappes and stones.

Of Docke Cresses. Chap. 16.

Lampsana.
Docke Cresses.

* *The description.*



Docke Cresses, is a wilde woort or pot herbe, hauing large leaues of an ouerworne greene colour, deeply cut or endented vpon both sides, like the leaues of small Turneps, but lesser. The stalkes growe to the height of two foote, deuiding themselues toward the top, into sundrie small braunches; whereon do growe many small yellowe flowers, like those of *Hieracium* or Hauke-weede.

* *The place.*

Docke Cresses groweth euery where, by high waies, vpon walles made of mudde or earth, and in stonie places.

* *The time.*

It flowreth from Maie to the ende of August: the seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Docke Cresses is called in Greeke *Λαμψάνα*: in Latine *Lampsana* and *Napium*.

* *The nature.*

Lampsana is of nature hot, and somewhat absteriue or scowring.

* *The vertues.*

Taken in meate as *Galen* and *Dioscorides* affirme, A it engendreth euill iuice, and naughtie nourishment.

Of water Cresses. Chap. 17.

* *The kindes.*

THere be three sorts of water Cresses, one of the marrish ground; the other of the riuer; the last of the cleere and siluer running springs.

* *The description.*

1 **G**reat water Parsnepe, groweth vpriht, and is described to haue leaues of a pleasant fauour, fat and full of iuice as those of Alexanders, but somewhat lesser, resembling the garden Parsnep. The stalke is rounde, smooth and hollow, like to Kexe or Casshes. The roote consisteth of many small stringes or threddes, fastned vnto the stalke within the water or myrie ground: at the top do grow many white flowers, in spokie rundels like Fennell, which being brused do yeelde a strong fauour, smelling like *Petroleum*, as doth the rest of the plant.

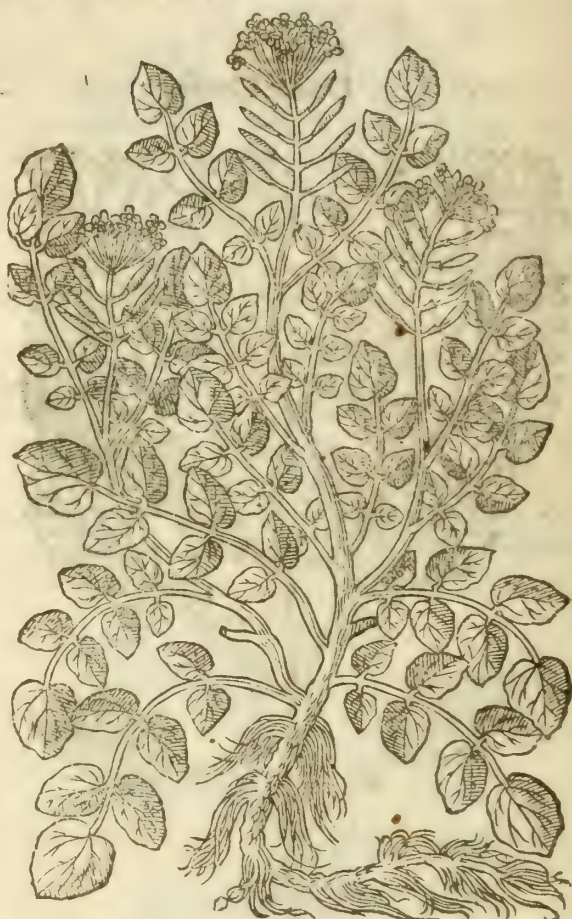
2 Small water Cresse hath great, thicke, and hollow stalkes, set with great leaues made of many small, set vpon a middle rib like the ashe, not one opposite against another, but confusedly and out of order, not much vnlike the leaues of Hemlocke or Cheruile, in all other points like the other of his kinde.

1 *Sium mains.*

Great water Parsnep.

2 *Sium minus.*

Small water Cresse.

3 *Nasturtium aquaticum.*
Water Cresses.* *The description.*

3 Water Cresses hath many fat and weake hol-
lowe branches, trailing vpon the grauell and
earth where it groweth, taking holde and rooting
in sundrie places as it creepeth; by meanes wher-
of the plant spreadeth ouer a great compasse of
grounde. The leaues are likewise compact and
winged with many smal leaues, set vpon a middle
ribbe one against another, except the point leafe,
which standeth by himselfe, as doth that of the
Ashe, if it growe in his naturall place, which is in
a grauely spring. The vpper face of the whole
plant is of a browne colour, and greene vnder the
leaues, which is a perfect marke to know the Phi-
sicall kinde from the others. The white flowers
growe in spokie roundels. The roote is nothing
else but as it were a thrum or bundell of threeces.

* *The place.*

The first groweth in moorish and marshie
grounds, and in medowes and woodes that be sel-
dome drie.

The seconde and thirde do growe in running
brookes of most cleere fountaines and grauelie
springs, where the best for phisick do vse to grow.

* *The time.*

They spring and waxe greene in Aprill, and
flower

flower in Iuly.

The water Cresse to be eaten in fallades, sheweth it false in March when it is best, and flowreth in sommer with the rest.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Latine *Sium maius*, and *Lauer maius* of *Dioscorides*: of others it is called *Sium odoratum* *Tragi*, and also *Pastinaca aquatica*.

The second is called in Greeke *σιον*: in Latine *Sium alterum*, and also *Sisymbrium*: in English great water Cresse, for that it hath the taste of garden Cresses.

Water Cresse is called of *Cratena Sium*, and *Sisymbrium aquaticum*: of the newe writers *Nasturtium aquaticum*, and *Lauer Cratena*: in English water Cresses, or browne Cresses.

* *The temperature.*

Water Cresse is evidently hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

Water Cresse being boiled in wine or milke, and drunke for certaine daies together, is verie A good against the scurvie or scorbute.

Being chopped and boiled in the broth of flesh, and eaten for xxx. daies together at morning, B noone and night, prouoketh vrine, wasteth the stone, and driueth it forth. Taken in the same manner, it doth cure yoong maidens of the greene sicknesse, bringeth downe their termes, and sendeth into the face their accustomed liuely colour, lost by the stopping of their menstrue.

Of wilde water Cresses or Cuckow flowers. Chap. 18.

* *The kindes.*

There be sixe kindes of wilde herbes numbred among the water Cresse which followe in order.

1 *Cardamine.*
Cockowe flowers.

2 *Cardamine altera.*
Ladies smockes.

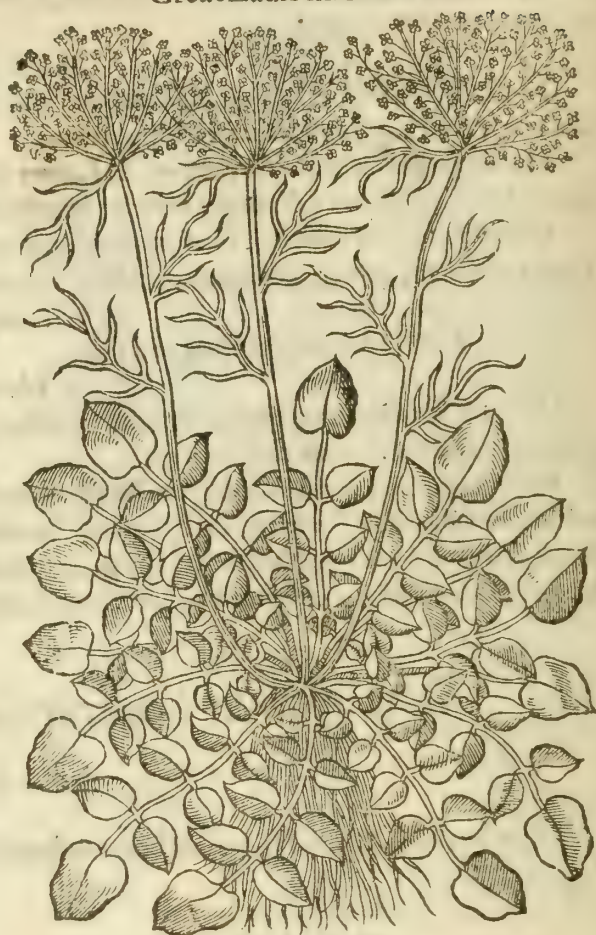


3 *Cardamine*

2 *Cardamine Trifolia.*
Three leaved Ladie smocks.



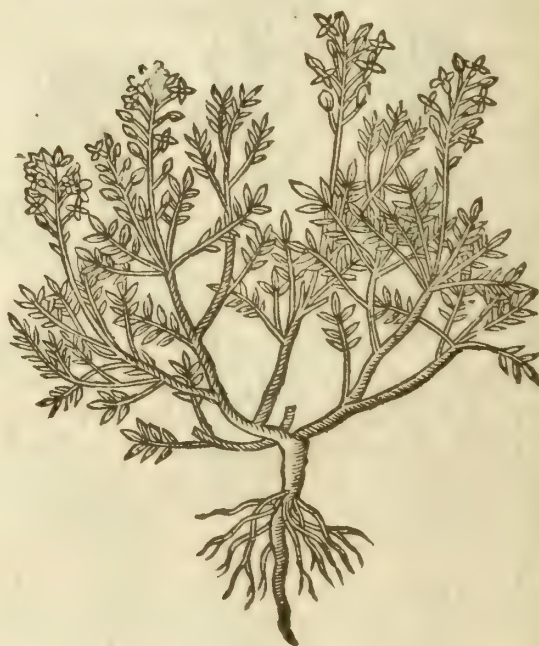
4 *Cardamine latifolia.*
Great Ladie smocks.



5 *Cardamine lactea.*
Milke white Ladie smocks.



6 *Cardamine Alpina.*
Mountaine Ladie smocks.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He first of the Cuckowe flowers, hath leaues at his springing vp somewhat rounde, and those that spring afterward grow iagged like the leaues of Greeke Valerian: among which riseth vp a stalke a foote long, set with the like leaues, but smaller and more iagged, resembling the leaues of Rocket. The flowers grow at the top in small bundels, white of colour, hollowe in the middle, resembling the white sweete Iohn: after which do come small chaffie huskes, or seede vessels, wherein the seede is contained. The roote is small and threddie.

2 The second sort of Cuckowe flowers, hath small iagged leaues like those of small water Valerian, agreeing with the former in stalkes and rootes. The flowers be white, ouerdasht or declining toward a light carnation.

3 The thirde sort of Cuckowe flowers groweth creeping vpon the ground, with small threddie stalkes, whereon do growe leaues like those of the fiede Clauer, or three leaved grasse: among which do come vp small and tender stalkes two handfuls high, hauing flowers at the top in greater quantitie than any of the rest, of a light fleshie colour dasht with white. The roote is nothing else but as it were a bundell of thrums or threds.

4 The fourth groweth likewise flat vpon the ground: the leaues growe vpon a slender ribbe, as doth the leaues of Setwall, or rather water Trefoyle, among which do rise vp stalkes a cubite high. The flowers growe at the top, tuft or feather fashion, with a threddie roote like the former.

5 Milke white Ladie smockes hath stalkes rising immediately from the roote, deuiding themselves into sundrie small twiggie and hard braunches, set with leaues like those of Serpillum. The flowers growe at the top, made of fower leaues of a yellowish colour. The roote is tough and wooddy, with some fibres annexed thereto.

6 Mountaine Ladie smockes hath many rootes, nothing else but as it were a bundell of threddy strings, from the which do come forth three or fower small, weake or tender leaues, made of fundrie small leaues, in shewe like those of small water Valerian. The stalkes bee small and brittle, whereupon do growe small flowers like the first kinde.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Cuckowe flowers, grow not so much in waters as they do in moist medowes, and in such places as be verie often ouerflowen not onely with raine water, but also with riuers and ponds.

That of the Alpish mountaines is a stranger in these colde countries, the rest are to be found euerie where, as aforesaid, especially in the castle ditch at Clare in Essex.

* *The time.*

These flower for the most part in Aprill and Maie, when the Cuckowe doth begin to sing her pleasant notes without stammering.

* *The names.*

They are commonly called in Latine *Flos Cuculi*, for the reason aforesaid, and also *Nasturtium aquaticum minus*, or the lesser water Cresse: of some *Cardamine*, and *Sisymbrium alterum* of *Dioscorides*: it is called in the Germaine toong *Wildercreß*: in French *Passerage sauvage*: in English Cuckowe flowers in: Northfolke, Caunterburie bels: at the Namptwich in Cheshire where I had my beginning, Ladie smockes, which hath giuen me cause to christen it after my countrie fashion.

* *The nature and vertues.*

These herbes be hot and drie in the second degree: we haue no certaine prooffe or authoritie of their vertues, but surely from the kindes of water Cresse they cannot much differ, and therefore to them they may be referred in their vertues.

Of Treacle Mustarde. Chap. 19.

* *The kindes.*

THere be diuers and sundrie sorts of Treacle Mustardes, or wilde Cresses, which you please to call them, for that they may be referred vnto either, as herbes participating of both, as well in qualitie as taste.

1 *Thlaspi Dioscoridis.*
Treacle Mustarde.



2 *Thlaspi Vulgatissimum.*
Myrridate Mustarde.



3 *Thlaspi maius.*
Knaues Mustarde.



4 *Thlaspi minus.*
Bowyers Mustarde.



5 *Thlaspi Gracum.*
Grecian Mustarde.



6 *Thlaspi amarum.*
Clownes Mustard.



7 *Thlaspi Clypeatum L'Obelii.*
Buckler Mustarde.



8 *Thlaspi minus Clypeatum.*
Small buckler Mustarde.



* *The description.*

1 **T** Reacle Mustarde hath long broade leaues, especially those next the ground, the others lesser, slightly indented about the edges like those of Dandelion. The stalks be long & brittle; deuided into many branches euen from the ground to the top, where grow manye small idle flowers tuft fashion, after which succcede flat, thinne, chaffie huskes or seede vessels hart fashion, wherein are contained browne long seedes, sharpe in taste, burning the toong as doth Mustarde seede,

seede, leauing a taste or sauour of Garlicke behinde for a farewell.

2 Mythrdate Mustard hath long narrow leaues like those of Woad, or rather cow Basil. The stalks be inclosed with small snipt leaues euen to the braunches, Pyramidis fashion, that is to say, smaller and smaller toward the top, where it is deuided into sundrie braunches, whereon do growe small flowers; which being past, the cods or rather thinne chaffie huskes do appeere full of sharpe seede, like the former. The roote is long and slender.

3 The thirde kinde of treacle Mustarde, named knaues Mustard, (for that it is too bad for honest men) hath long, fat, and broade leaues, like those of Dwale or deadly Nightshade: in taste like those of Vuluaria or stinking Orache, set vpon a rounde stalke two cubits high, deuided at the top into small armes or braunches, whereon do growe small foolish white spokie flowers. The seede is contained in small flat pouches like those of Shepheardes purse, browne and sharpe in taste, but of a rancke sauour.

4 Bowiers Mustard hath very small leaues like Toade flaxe, but smaller. The stalkes be small, slender, and many. The flowers be so small, that they seeme to be dust. The feedes be placed vpon the braunches from the lowest part of the plant euen to the top, exceeding sharpe and hot in taste, with a small and single roote.

5 Grecian Mustard hath many leaues spread vpon the ground, like those of the common Daisie, of a darke greenish colour: from the midst whereof, spring vp stalkes two foote long, deuided into many small braunches: whereupon do growe small white flowers, composed of fower leaues, after which succede rounde flat huskes or seede vessels, set vpon the stalke by couples, as it were sundry paires of spectacles, wherein the seede is contained, sharpe and biting as the other.

6 Clownes Mustard hath small tender stalkes rising immediately from the ground, set with leaues like those of small Haukes weede, sleightly indented about the edges. The flowers grow at the top in spokie rundels like those of *Seseli Creticum*, not much differing from the flowers of wilde parsneps. The seede is as small as sande, yet biting the toong as the former. The roote is single with certaine threds hanging thereat.

7 Buckler Mustard hath many large leaues, spread vpon the ground like *Hieracium* or Hauke-weede, somewhat more toothed or snipt about the edges: among which come vp stalkes small and brittle, a cubite high, garnished with many small pale yellowish flowers, in whose place succede many round, flat, cods or pouches, buckler fashion, containing a seede like vnto the others.

8 Small buckler Mustard, is a very small, base, or lowe plant, hauing leaues like those of wilde Tyme, set vpon small, weake and tender braunches. The flowers growe at the top like the other buckler Mustard. The seede vessels are like, but not so round, somewhat sharpe pointed, sharpe in taste, and burning the toong. The whole plant lieth flat vpon the ground, like wilde Tyme.

* *The place.*

Treacle Mustard groweth wilde in sundry places in corne fieldes, ditch banks, and in sandy, drie, & barren grounde. I found it in the corne fieldes betweene Croydon and Gods stone in Surrey, at South-fleete in Kent, by the path that leadeth from Harnsey (a small village by London) vnto Waltham crosse, and in many other places.

The others do growe vnder hedges, oftentimes in fieldes and in stonie and vntoiled places; they growe plentifully in Bohemia and Germanie; they are seene likewise on the stonie banks of the riuier Rhene. They are likewise to be found in England in sundrie places wilde, the which I haue gathered into my garden.

* *The time.*

These treacle Mustardes are found with their flowers from Maie to Iulie, and the seede is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

The Græcians call these kinds of herbes *θαδσm*, of the huske or seede vessell, which is like a little stuffed shielde. They haue also other names which be found among the bastard wordes: as *Scandulaceum*, *Capsella*, *Pes gallinaceus*. Neither be the later writers without their names, as *Nasturtium rectorum*, and *Sinapi rusticum*: it is called in Dutch *Wilde Kerse*: in French *Senene sauvage*: in English treacle Mustarde, Bowiers Mustarde, dish Mustard, of some Thlaspi after the Greeke name, churles Mustarde, and wilde Cresses.

Treacle Mustarde is called of some *scorodothlaspi*, that is to say, Garlicke Thlaspi, of the rancke and strong sinell it hath of garlicke.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of these kindes of treacle Mustards, be hot and drie in the ende of the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The seede of Thlaspi or treacle Mustarde eaten, purgeth choler both vpward and downwarde, A prouoketh flowers, and breaketh inwarde apostemes.

The same vsed in clysters, helpeth the sciatica, and is good vnto those purposes for which Mustard B seede serueth.

* *The danger.*

The seede of these herbes be so extreeme hot and vehement in working, that being taken in too great a quantitie, purgeth and scoureth euen vnto blood, and is hurtfull to women with childe, and therefore great care is to be had in giuing them inwardly.

Of Candie Mustard. Chap. 20.

Thlaspi Candia.
Candie Mustard.

* *The description.*

C Andie Mustarde excelleth all the rest, as well for the comely flowers that it bringeth forth for the decking vp of gardens and houses, as also for that it goeth beyonde the rest in his physicall vertues. It riseth vp with a very brittle stalke of a cubite high, which diuideth it selfe into sundrie bowes or braunches, set with leaues like those of the stocke gilliflowers, of a graie or ouerworne greene colour. The flowers growe at the top of the stalke rounde, thicke clustering together, like those of Scabious or Deuils bit, sometimes blewe, often purple, sometimes carnation or horse-flesh, and seldome white, for any thing that I haue seene, varying according to the soile or climate. The seede is reddish, sharpe, and byting the toong, wrapped in little huskes fashioned like a hart.

* *The place.*

This plant groweth naturally in that Pannonia which is nowe called Austria, in vntoiled places, and by high waie sides: in Crete or Candia, in Spaine and Italie, and such like hot regions, from whence I receiued seede, by the liberalitie of the right Honorable the Lorde *Edward Zouche*, at his returne into England from those partes, with many other rare seedes, which do flourish in my garden,

for which I thinke my selfe much bounde vnto his good Lordship.

* *The time.*

It flowreth from the beginning of Maie vnto the ende of September, at which time you shall haue flowers, and seedes vpon one braunch, some ripe, and some that will not ripen at all.

* *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *δραβη*, or *Αραβη*, by a small errour in chaunging *δ* into *α* in Latine *Arabis* and *Draba*: *Plinie* in his 27. booke 9. chapter, nameth it *Dryophonon*: it is vsually called *Thlaspi Candia*: in English Candie Thlaspi, or Candie Mustarde.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of Candie Mustarde is hot and drie in the ende of the thirde degree, as is that called *Scorodithlaspi* or treacle Mustarde.

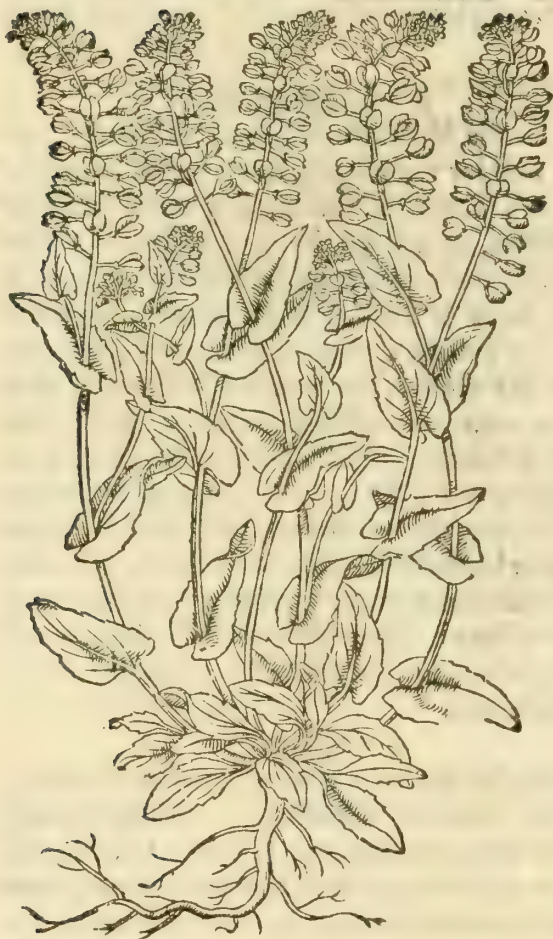
* *The*

* The vertues.

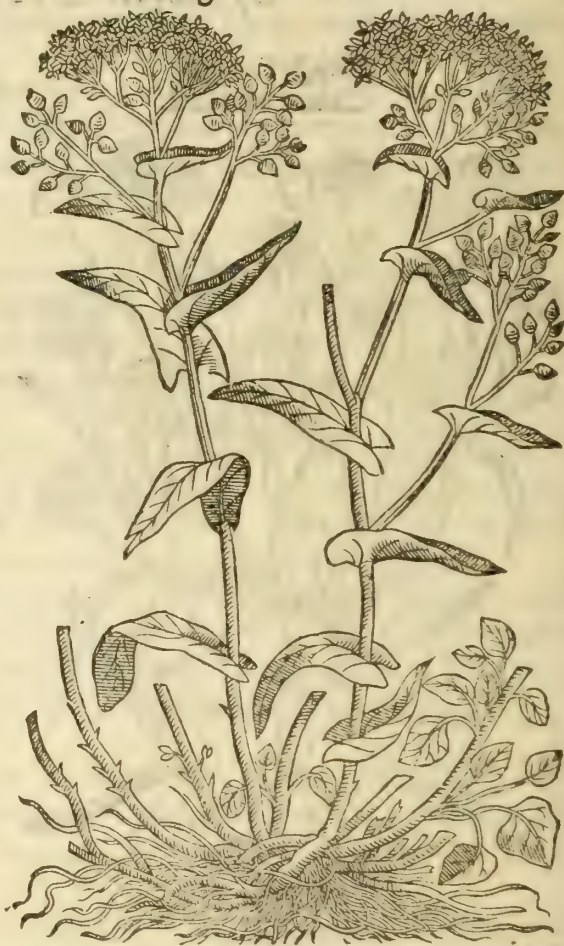
- A *Dioscorides* saith, that they vse to eate the dried seede of this herbe with meate, as we do Mustarde, especially in Cappadocia.
- B They vse likewise to boile the herbe with the decoction of Barly, called Ptisana, in which being so boiled, it concocteth and bringeth foorth of the chest tough and rawe flegme, which sticketh therein.
- C It is reckoned a chiefe among those Simples with which mithridate and treacle is made, and is mixed in counter poysons and such like compositions.

Of Treacle Mustarde. Chap. 21.

1 *Thlaspi incarnum.*
Hoarie Mustarde.



2 *Thlaspi Pannonicum Clusii.*
Hungarie Mustarde.



* The description.

1 **H**oarie Mustarde hath many large leaues, laide flat vpon the grounde like the leaues of Woade, and of the same colour, but not so sharpe pointed: among which rise vp hoarie stalkes declining to the colour of ashes, whereof it tooke his name, which are set with leaues far vnlike to those next the grounde, enclosing or embracing the stalkes, as do the leaues of *Perfoliatum* or *thorow-waxe*. The flowers (being of small reckoning) grow at the top of the braunches, white of colour, which being past there do succede flat huskes or pouches, like those of *Shepheard's purse*, with hot seede byting the toong.

2 Hungarie Mustard bringeth foorth slender stalkes, two cubits high. The leaues which first appeere are flat, somewhat round like those of the wilde Beete; but those leaues which after do garnish the stalks are long and broad like those of the garden Colewoort, but lesser & softer, Greene on the vpper side, and vnder declining to whitenesse, smelling like garlick. The flowers be small and white, consisting of fower small leaues, which in a great tuft or vmbell do growe thicke thrust together, which being past, there followeth in euery small huske one dusky seede and no more, bitter and sharpe

Sharpe in taste. The roote is white and small, creeping vnder the grounde far abroade like the roots of Couch grasse, preparing newe shootes and branches for the yeere following, contrarie to all the rest of his kinde, which are increased by seede, and not otherwise.

3 *Thlaspi Narbonense* L'Obelii.
Charles Mustarde.



4 *Thlaspi umbellatum* Narbonense.
Pefants Mustarde of Narbone.



* The description.

3 Charles Mustarde hath manie small twiggie stalkes, slender, tough and pliant, set with small leaues like those of the Hysope, with small and idle flowers, leane husks scarce yeelding two seedes, and those fewe, sharpe, bitter and vsauorie, not fit for meate nor medicine, and therefore we call them as you see, making no reckoning of them.

4 Pefants Mustarde hath many slender pliant braunches like the former, with thinne and iagged leaues like those of Harts horne but smaller: a pleasant Greene sauce herbe, in saueur and taste like Vuluaria. The flowers be yellowe, and growe in a small spokie tuft. The seede in taste and saueur is equall with the other of his kinde and countrey.

5 Yellowe Mustarde hath an exceeding number of whitish leaues, spread vpon the grounde in manner of a turffe or hassocke, from the middest wherof riseth an vpright stalke of three foot high, putting forth many small braunches or armes: on the top whereof growe many small yellowe flowers like those of the Wall flower, but much lesser, which being past, the huskes appeere flat, pouch fashion, wherein is the seede like Treacle Mustarde, sharpe also and biting.

6 White Treacle Mustard hath leaues spreade vpon the grounde like the other, but smaller. The stalkes rise vp from the middest thereof, branched, set with leaues smaller then those that lie vpon the grounde euen to the top, where doth grow a tuft of white flowers in fashion like those of Tan-sie. The seede is like the other.

7 The small kinde of Mustarde, hath a fewe small leaues spred vpon the grounde like those of Mouse-eare: from which rise vp small tender stalkes, set with three and sometimes fower smal sharpe pointed leaues. The flowers grow at the top, small, and of no moment, but as it were dust. The cods are flat, pouch fashion, like those of Shepherdes purse.

5 *Thlaspi supinum luteum.*
Yellowe Mustarde.



6 *Thlaspi album supinum.*
White treacle Mustard.



7 *Thlaspi minus Clusii.*
Clusius small Mustarde.



* *The place.*

These kinds of treacle Mustarde grow vpon hills and mountaines in corne fieldes, in stonie, barraine and grauely grounds.

* *The time.*

These flower in Maie, Iune, and Iuly. The seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

These herbes are called by one generall name *Thlaspi*: the Germanes *Bysemkraut*: the Brabanders *Besemcruyt*: in English *Beesome weede*, or *Broomewoorte*, and treacle Mustarde. Notwithstanding, by reason of the affinitie they haue with mustarde & Cresses, I haue thought it expedient to call them al by the name of mustarde, because their nature doth not differ from it.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The seeds of these churlish kinds of treacle mustarde, haue a sharpe or biting qualitie: breake inward apostumes, bring downe the flowers, kill the birth, and helpeth the sciatica or paine in the hip. They purge choler vpward and downewarde, if you take two ounces & a halfe of them, as *Dioscorides* writeth. They are mixed in counterpoisons, as treacle, mithridate, and such like compositions.

of

Of woody Mustarde. Chap. 21.

1 *Thlaspi fruticosum*.
Woody Mustarde.2 *Thlaspi fruticosum minus*.
Small woody Mustarde.

* The description.

1 **W**oody mustarde hath long narrow greene leaues, declining to whitenesse, like those of the Stock-gillofer, but smaller, very well resembling the leaues of Rosemarie; rough stalkes very tough and pliant, being of the substance of woode: the flowers growe at the top white of colour, in fashion of the great Clauer or fiede Trefoile: the seedes do followe in taste sharpe and biting; the huskes or seede vessels flat, spade fashion, like the other kinds of Thlaspi.

2 Small wooddie mustarde groweth to the height of two cubites, with many stalkes set with small narrow leaues, like those of Hyssope; and at the top growe flowers like those of Treacle mustard, or Thlaspi. The whole plant groweth as a shrub or hedge bush.

3 Thornie mustarde groweth vp to the height of fower cubites, of a woody substance like vnto a hedge bush or wilde shrub, with stalks beset with leaues, flowers, and seedes, like the last before mentioned, agreeing in all points sauing in the cruell pricking sharpe thornes wherwith this plant is armed, the other not. The roote is tough, wooddie, and some stringes or fibres annexed thereto.

4 There is another sort of Thornie Mustard growing in shadowie and obscure mountaines, and rough stonie places; resembling the last described; sauing that, that this plant hath little or no biting tast at all, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 *Thlaspi spinosum*.
Thornie Mustarde.



* *The place.*

These plants do growe vpon the Alpish and Pyrene mountaines, in Piemont, and in Italie in stonie and rockie groundes.

* *The time.*

They flower when the other kindes of Thlaspi do, that is, from May to the end of August.

* *The names.*

I finde nothing more saide of their names, either of the auncient or later writers, then is set downe in their seuerall tytles.

* *The nature and vertues.*

Likewise I finde nothing extant of their natures or vertues, but are referred to the kindes of Thlaspios, whereof no doubt they are of kindred and affinitie.

1 *Turritis*.
Towers Mustard.

Of Towers Mustarde. Chap. 22.

* *The description.*

1 **T**owers Mustarde, of some hath beene taken for a kinde of Cresses, & referred by them to it: of some, for one of the Mustardes, and so placed among the Thlaspios as a kinde thereof, and therefore my selfe must needs bestowe it some where with others. Therefore I haue with *Clusius* and *L'Obell*, placed it among the Thlaspios as a kinde thereof; which commeth out of the grounde with many long and large rough leaues, like those of Houndes-toong, especially those next the grounde: among which riseth vp a long stalke of a cubite or more high, set about with sharpe pointed leaues like those of woade. The flowers growe at the top, if I may terme them flowers, but they are as it were a little dustie chaffe driuen vpon the leaues & branches with the winde: after which come very small cods, wherein is smal reddish feede like that of Cameline, or English Woomfeed, with a roote made of a tuft full of innumerable threddes or strings.

2 Golde of pleasure is an herbe with many braunches set vpon a straight stalke, rounde and deuided into stindrie wings, in height two cubites. The leaues be long, broade and sharpe pointed, somewhat snipt or indented about the edges like those of



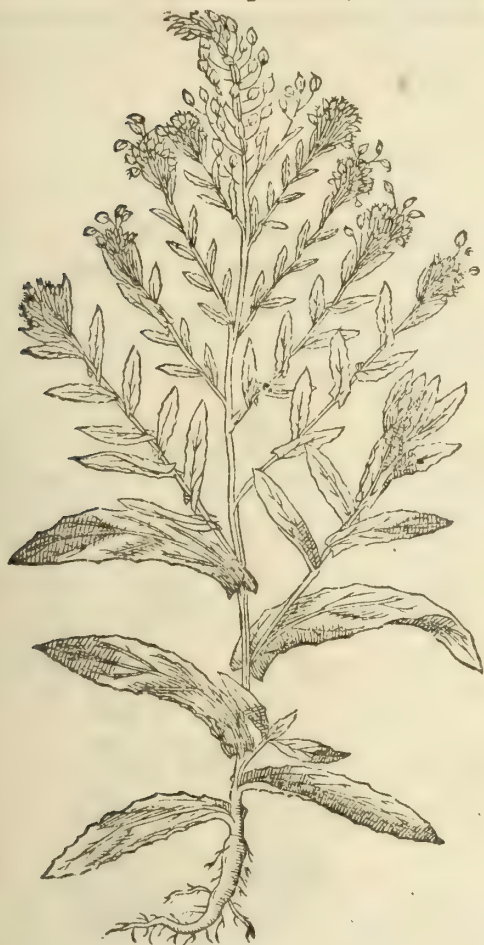
of Sowthistles. The flowers along the stalkes are white, the seede contained in rounde little vessels, is fat and oylie.

3 Treacle Wormeseede riseth vp with tough and pliant branches, whereupon do growe manie small yellowe flowers, after which come long slender cods like Flixe-weede, or Sophia, wherein is contained small yellowish seede, bitter as Woormeseed or Coloquintida. The leaues are small and darke of colour, in shape like those of the stocke Gilloflowers, but not so thicke, nor fat. The roote is small and single.

There is a kinde of mustard called *Draba Vulgaris*, or drunkards Mustarde, it hath small rounde stalkes a foote and a halfe long, set with greene leaues like vnto the Marigolde, though not so thicke or fat: the top of the stalk is diuided into many branches of equall height, charged on the top with many white flowers like vnto Elder, and of the same smell. The seede is contained in small flat huskes, sharpe pointed, and as it were a little raised vp like the breasts of a woman.

There is likewise another sort of byting mustard or Treacle mustarde, which hath manie weake branches trailing, or as it were leaning on the ground, vpon which do grow whitish leaues somewhat toothed or snipped about the edges, bearing at the top of the stalkes small white flowers, after which there followe long cods like the Stocke gilloflowers, but much smaller, wherein is the seede, of a sharpe and biting taste.

2 *Myagrum.*
Golde of pleasure.



3 *Camelina.*
Treacle Wormeseed.



* *The place.*

Towers Treacle groweth in the West part of Englande vpon dunghils and such like places. I haue likewise seene it in sundrie other places, as at Pymys by a village called Edmonton neere London, by the citie wals of West-chester in the corne fieldes, and where flaxe did growe about Cambridge.

The other growe in the territorie of Leoden in Zelande, and many places of the Lowe countries, and likewise wilde in sundry places of England.

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower in Maie and Iune, and their seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Golde of pleasure, is called in the Latine toong *Erysimum*; it is called properly *Myagrum*; for that there is another herbe called *Erysimum*: in the Germain toong *Flachsottern*: in shops *Sesamum*, where they vse the oyle thereof in steede of oyle of *Sesamum*, not without errour.

Treacle wormeseede is called *Camelina*, and is that *Erysimum* or kinde of graine which *Galen* in his first booke of the faculties of nourishments, and *Theophrastus* likewise do call *έρύσιμον*, & is described by *Dioscorides* in his second booke: whereof *Galen* in his 6. booke of the faculties of symple medicines hath made mention, much differing from this *Erysimum* of *Theophrastus*: for *Dioscorides* doth not call this plant *Erysimum*, but *Melampyrum*, which some (saith he) do call *μελάμπυρον*, peradventure through the likenes of the leaues which it hath with the other *Melampyrum* of *Theophrastus* and *Galen*, differing also from *Myagrum* or *Camelina*.

* *The temperature.*

These plants be hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is thought saith *Dioscorides*, that the roughnes of the skinne is polished and made smooth with the oilie fatnesse of the seede of *Myagrum*.
- B *Ruellius* teacheth, that the iuice of the herbe healeth vlcers of the mouth, and that the poore peasant doth vse the oyle in banquets, and the rich in their lampes.
- C The seede of *Camelina* stamped and giuen children to drinke, killeth wormes, and driueth them forth both by siege and vomit.

Of Shepheardes purse. Chap. 22.

1 *Bursa Pastoris.*
Shepheardes purse.

2 *Bursa Pastoria minima.*
Small Shepheardes purse.



* *The*

* *The description.*

1 **T**He leaues of Shepheards purse growe vp at the first long, gashed in the edges like those of Rocket, spread vpon the ground: from these spring vp verie many little weake stalks deuided into sundrie braunches, with like leaues growing on them, but lesser; at the top wherof are orderly placed small white flowers: after these come vp little seede vessels, flat, and cornered, narrow at the stemme like to a certaine little pouch or purse, in which lieth the seed, with a white roote not without strings.

2 The small Shepheardes purse commeth foorth of the ground like the cuckowe flower, which I haue Englished Ladie smockes, hauing small leaues deeply indented about the edges; among which rise vp small tender stalkes with flowers at the top, as it were chaffe. The huskes and seede is like the other before mentioned.

* *The place.*

These herbes do growe of themselues for the most part, neere common high waies, in desert and vntilled places, among rubbish and olde wals.

* *The time.*

They flower, flourish and seede all the sommer long.

* *The names.*

Shepheardes purse is called in Latine *Pastoris bursa*, or *Pera Pastoris*: in high Dutch *Seckel*: in lowe Dutch *Bozsekens cruyt*: in French *Bourse de Pasteur ou Curé*: in English Shepheardes purse or Scrip: of some Shepheards pouch, and poore mans Parmacetic, and in the North part of England Toywoort, Pickepurse, and Caseweede.

* *The temperature.*

They are of temperature colde and drie, and very much binding after the opinion of *Ruellius*, *Mathioli*, and *Dodonæus*; but *L'Obel* and *Pena* hold them to be hot & dry, iudging the same by their sharp taste. Which hath caused me to insert them heere among the kinds of *Thlaspi*, considering the fashion of the leaues, cods, seede, & taste thereof: which do so well agree together, that I might very well haue placed them as kindes thereof, but rather willing to content others that haue written before, then to please my selfe, I haue followed their order in marshalling them in this place, where they may stande for cosin *Germanes*.

* *The vertues.*

Shepheardes purse staieth bleeding in any part of the bodie, whether the iuice or the decoction **A** thereof be drunke, or whether it be vsed Pultus wise, or in bath, or any other way else.

In a clyster it cureth the bloody fluxe: it healeth greene and bleeding woundes: it is maruelous **B** good for inflammations newly begun, and for all diseases which must be checked backe and cooled.

The decoction doth stop the laske, the spitting and pissing of blood, and all other fluxes of **C** blood,

*Of Italian Rocket. Chap. 24.** *The description.*

1 **I**Talian Rocket hath long leaues cut into many parts or diuisions like those of the Ashe tree, resembling *Ruellius* his Buckes horne: among which rise vp stalkes weake and tender, but thicke and grosse, two foote high, garnished with many small yellowish flowers like the middle part of Tansie flowers, of a naughtie sauour or smell. The seede is small like sande or dust, in taste like Rocket seede, whereof in truth we suspect it to be a kinde. The roote is long and wooddie.

2 Crambling Rocket hath many large leaues cut into sundry sections, deeply thrust to the middle ribbe, branched like the hornes of a stag or hart: among which there do rise vp long, fat & fleshie stalkes two cubites high, lying flat vpon the ground by reason of his weake and feeble braunches. The flowers growe at the top clustering thicke together, yellow of colour like those of Diers weede. The seede is like the former.

1 *Rheseda Plinii.*
Italian Rocket;



2 *Rheseda maxima.*
Crambling Rocket.



* *The place.*

These plants do growe in sandie, stonie, grauely, and chalkie barren grounds. I haue founde them in sundrie places of Kent, as at Southfleete neere master Swannes house vpon longfelde downes, which is a chalkie and hilly ground, very barren, where grasse will scarcely growe or any thing else but Iuniper and these plants. They grow at Greene-hithe vpon the hils neere vnto the village, and in other places of Kent: but I haue not seene them else-where, although I doubt not but that they grow in other places of this lande.

* *The time.*

These plants do flourish in Iune, Iuly, and August.

* *The names.*

The first is called of *Plinie*, *Rheseda*, *Eruca peregrina*, and *Eruca Cantabrica*: in English Italian Rocket.

The second is called likewise of *Plinie*, *Rheseda*, and *Rheseda maxima*, of *Anguillara Pignomon*, where of I finde nothing extant woorthie the memorie, either of temperature or vertues.

Of Groundsell. Chap. 25.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He stalke of Groundsell is round, chamfered & deuided into many braunches: the leaues be greene, long and cut in the edges almost like those of Succorie, but lesser, like in a manner to the leaues of Rocket. The flowers be yellowe and turne into downe that is carried away with the winde. The roote is full of strings and threds.

2 Cotton Groundsell hath a straight stalke of a browne purple colour, couered with a fine cotton or downie haire, of the height of two cubits. The leaues are like those of Saint Iames woor or Rag-wort,

woort; and at the top of the stalke growe small knops, from which come flowers of a pale yellowe colour, which are no sooner opened and spred abroad, but they change into downe like that of the Thistle, euen the same hower of his flowering, and is caried away with the winde. The roote is small and tender.

1 *Erigerum*.
Groundsell.



2 *Erigerum Tomentosum*.
Cotton Groundsell.



* *The place.*

These herbes are very common throughout England, and do growe almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flourish almost euery moneth in the yeere.

* *The names.*

Groundsell is called in Greeke *ἔριγρον*: in Latine *Senecio*, because it waxeth olde quickly: it is called by a bastarde name *Herbutum*: in Germanie *Creuzwurtz*: in lowe Dutch *Crups cruyt*, and *Crupsken cruyt*: in Spanish *Yerua cana*: in Italian *Cardoncello speliciosa*: in English Groundsell.

Cotton Groundsell seemeth to be all one with *Theophrastus* his *Aphace*, he maketh mention of *Aphace* in his 7. booke, which is not onely a kinde of pulse, but an herbe also, vnto which this kinde of Groundsell is very like. For as *Theophrastus* saith, the herbe *Aphace* is one of the potherbes and kindes of Succorie: adding further that it flowreth in haste, but yet soone is olde and turneth into downe, and such a one is this kinde of Groundsell. But *Theophrastus* saith further, that it flowreth al the winter long, and so long as the spring lasteth, as my selfe haue often seene this Groundsell do.

* *The temperature.*

Groundsell hath mixt faculties: it cooleth and withall digesteth as *Paulus Aegineta* writeth.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Groundsell boiled in wine or water and drunke, healeth the paine and ache of the A stomacke that proceedeth of choler.

The leaues and flowers stamped with a little hogs greace, ceaseth the burning heate of the stones B and fundament: by adding to a little saffron and salt helpeth *styma* or the Queenes euill.

The

- C The leaues stamped and strained into milke and drunke, helpeth the red gumme and frets in children.
- D *Dioscorides* saith, that with the fine powder of frankensence it healeth wounds in the sinewes. The like operation hath the downe of the flowers mixed with vineger.
- E Boiled in ale with a little honie and vineger, prouoketh vomite, specially if yee adde thereto a fewe rootes of *Assarabacca*.

Of Saint Iames his woort. Chap. 26.

* The kinds.

THe herbe called Saint Iames his woort, is not without cause thought to be a kinde of Groundsell, of which there be fundrie sorts, some of the pasture; and one of the sea; some sweete smelling; and some of a lothsome sauour, all which kinds I will set downe.

1 *Iacoea*.
Ragwoort.



2 *Iacoea marina*.
Sea Ragwoort.



* The description.

1 **S**aint Iames his woort or Ragwoort is very well knowne euery where, and bringeth forth at the first broade leaues, gashed rounde about like to the leaues of common Wormwood, but longer, broader, thicker, not whitish or soft, of a deepe greene colour, with a stalk which riseth vp about a cubite high, chamfered, blackish and somewhat red withall. The armes or wings are set with lesser leaues like those of Groundsell or of wilde Rocker. The flowers at the top be of a yellowe colour like Marigolds, aswell the middle button as the small flowers which stande in a pale round about, which turne into downe as doth Groundsell; the roote is threddie.

2 Sea Ragwoort groweth to the height of two cubits; the stalkes be not reddish as the other, but contrariwise as the coloured, graie and hoarie; the leaues be greater and broader then the other; the flowers grow at the top of a pale yellow colour, couered on the cup or huske of the flower, as also the leaues, with a certaine soft white downe or freeze; the flowers vanish into downe, and flie away with the winde.

* *The place.*

Lande Ragwoort groweth euery where in vntilled pastures and fieldes which are somewhat moist especially, and neere vnto the borders of fieldes.

The seconde kinde of Ragwoort groweth neere the sea side in sundrie places: I haue seene it in the fielde by Margate by *Queakes* house, and Byrchenton in the Ile of Thanet; likewise it groweth neere the kings ferrey in the Ile of Shepey, in the way leading to Sherlande house where Sir *Edward Hobby* dwelleth; and likewise at *Queeneborough* castell in the same Ile, and in other places.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August, at which time they are carried away with the downe.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Latine *Herba S. Iacobi*, or *S. Iacobi flos*, and *Iasobe*: in high Dutch *Sant Jacobs bloumen*: in lowe Dutch *Sant Jacobs cruyt*: in French *Fluer de S. Jacques*: in English *S. Iames his woort*: the countrey people do call it *Stagger woort*, and *Stauerwoort*, and also *Ragwoorte*.

The second is named *Cineraria*, or as the coloured *Saint Iames woort*: some call it *Erigeron marinum*, or sea Groundsell, of some *Artemisia marina*.

* *The temperature.*

Saint Iames woort is hot and drie in the seconde degree, and also clenfing by reason of the bitterneffe which it hath.

* *The vertues.*

It is commended by the later physitions to bee good for greene woundes, and olde filthie vlcers **A** which are not scoured, mundified & made cleane, and also healeth them with the iuice hereof tempered with honie and Maie butter boiled together to the forme of an vnguent or salve.

It is much commended and not without cause to helpe olde aches and pains in the armes, hippes, **B** and legs, boiled with hogs grease to the forme of an ointment.

Moreouer the decoction hereof gargarized is much set by as a remedie against swellings and im- **C** postumations of the throte, which it wasteth away and thoroughly healeth.

The leaues stamped verie small, and boiled with some hogs greace vnto the consumption of the **D** iuice, adding thereto in the ende of the boiling a little Mastich and Olibanum, and then strained, taketh away the olde ache in the hucklebones called *Sciatica*.

Of garden Succorie. Chap. 27.

* *The kinds.*

T Here be three sorts of plants comprehended vnder the title *Cichoreum* or *Succorie*, that is to saie *Cichorie*, *Endiue*, & *Dandelion*, differing not so much in operation & working, as in shape and forme, which hath caused many to deeme them diuers, who haue distinguished them vnder the titles aforefaide: of euery which kinde there be diuers sorts, the which shall be deuided in their seuerall chapters, wherein the differences shall be expressed.

1 *Cichorium sativum*.
Garden Succorie.



2 *Cichorium sativum latifolium*.
Broade garden Succorie.



* *The description.*

1 **G**arden Succorie is of two sorts, one with broade leaues, and the other with narrow deeply cut and gashed on both sides. The first hath broad leaues somewhat hairie, not much vnlike to Endiue, but narrower: amongst which do rise vp stalkes, whereon are placed the like leaues, but smaller. The stalke deuideth it selfe towarde the top into many braunches, whereon do growe little blewe flowers consisting of many small leaues, after which followeth white seede. The roote is tough, long, and white of colour, continuing many yeeres; from the which as from euery part of the plant doth issue forth white, bitter and milkie iuice. The whole plant is of a bitter taste likewise.

2 The seconde kinde of Succorie is like vnto the former, but greater in euery point. That which causeth the difference is that this beareth flowers white of colour tending to blewnesse, the others blewe, as I haue saide.

3 Garden Endiue bringeth forth long leaues, broade, smooth, more greene then white, like almost to those of lettuce, something nicked in the edges. The stalke groweth vp among the leaues, being rounde and hollowe, deuided into braunches, out of which being broken or cut there issueth a iuice like milke somewhat bitter: the flowers vpon the braunches consist of many leaues, in colour commonly blewe, seldome white. The roote is long, white; with stringes growing thereat, which withereth after the seede is ripe.

4 Curled Endiue hath leaues not vnlike to those of the curled or Cabbage Lettuce, but much greater, among which rise vp strong and thicke stalkes, set with the like leaues but lesser, and not so notablie curled or crisped. The flowers growe at the top blewe of colour. The roote perisheth as doth the whole plant when it hath brought forth his ripe seede.

3 *Intybus sativa.*
Garden Endiue.



4 *Endiua crispa.*
Curled Endiue.



* *The place and time.*

Succorie is not onely sown in gardens, but groweth also by high waies sides, and in vntilled and barren grounds in most places of Englande, and especially that sort which hath the deepe gashes, which is also bitterer then the rest.

Endiue being sown in the spring quickly commeth vp to flower, which seedeth in haruest and afterwarde dieth. But being sown in Iuly it remaineth till winter, at which time it is taken vp by the rootes and laide in the sunne or aire for the space of two houres, then will the leaues be tough and easily endure to be wrapped vpon an heape, & buried in the earth with the rootes vpward, where no earth can get within it, which if it did, would cause rottenesse, the which so couered may be taken vp at times conuenient, and vsed in sallades all the winter, as in London and other places is to be seene, and then is it called white Endiue, whereof *Plinie* seemeth not to be ignoraunt, speaking to the same purpose in his 20. booke 8. chapter.

* *The names.*

These herbes be called by one name in Greeke *Σείδες*: notwithstanding for distinction sake they haue called Succorie in Greeke *σείς ὀρεία*: *Plinie* nameth the broade leaved Succorie *Hedynois*: and the bitterer *Dioscorides* calleth *μυρίς*: in Latine *Intybum syluestre*, *Intybum agreste*, *Intybum erraticum*, and *Cichorium*: in shops it is called *Cicorea*, which name is not onely alowed of the later Phisitions, but also of the Poet *Horace* in the 31. Ode of his first booke,

Me pascunt oliuæ.

Me Cicorea, leucæque maluæ.

With vs faith *Plinie* in his 20. booke 8. chapter, they haue called *Intybum erraticum*, or wilde Endiue, *Ambugia* (others read *Ambubeia*:) and some there be that name it *Rostrum porcinum*: and others as *Guilielmus Placentinus*, and *Petrus Crescentius* terme it *Sponsa solis*: the Germanes call it *Wiegwart*, which is as much to say, as the keeper of the waies: the Italians *Cichorea*: the Spaniards *Almerones*: the English men *Cicorie* and *Succorie*: the Bohemians *Czakanka*.

Endiue

Endiue is named in Greeke *Σκῆνδρος*: in Latine *Intybum sativum*: of some *Endiua*: of Auicenne and Serapio *Taraxacon*: of the Italians *Scariola*, which name remaineth in most shops, also *Seriola*, as though they should fitly call it *Seris*, but not so well *Serriola*, with a double *r*: for *Serida* is *Lactuca syluestris*, or wilde lettuce: it is called in Spanishe *Serraya Enuide*: in English Endiue and Scariola: and when it hath been in the earth buried as aforesaid, then is it called white Endiue.

* *The nature.*

Endiue and Succorie are cold and drie in the second degree, and withall somewhat binding: and because they be some thing bitter, they do also cleanse and open.

Garden Endiue is colder and not so drie or cleansing, and by reason of these qualities they are thought to be excellent medicines for a hot liuer, as *Galen* hath written in his 8. booke of the compositions of medicines according to the places affected.

* *The vertues.*

- A These herbs when they be greene haue vertue to coole the hot burning of the liuer, to helpe the stopping of the gall, yellow iaunders, lacke of sleepe, stopping of vrine, and hot burning feauers.
- B A syrupe made thereof and sugar is very good for the diseases aforesaid.
- C The distilled water is good in potions, cooling and purging drinks.
- D The distilled water of Endiue, Plantaine and Roses profiteth against excoriations in the conduit of the yarde to be iniected with a firing, whether the hurt came by vncleannesse or by small stones and grauell issuing forth with the vrine as often hath been seene.
- E These herbes eaten in sallades or otherwise especially the white Endiue, doth comfort the weak and feeble stomacke, and cooleth and refresheth the stomacke ouermuch heated.
- F The leaues of Succorie brused are good against inflammation of the eies being outwardly applied to the greeued place.

Of wilde Succorie. Chap. 28.

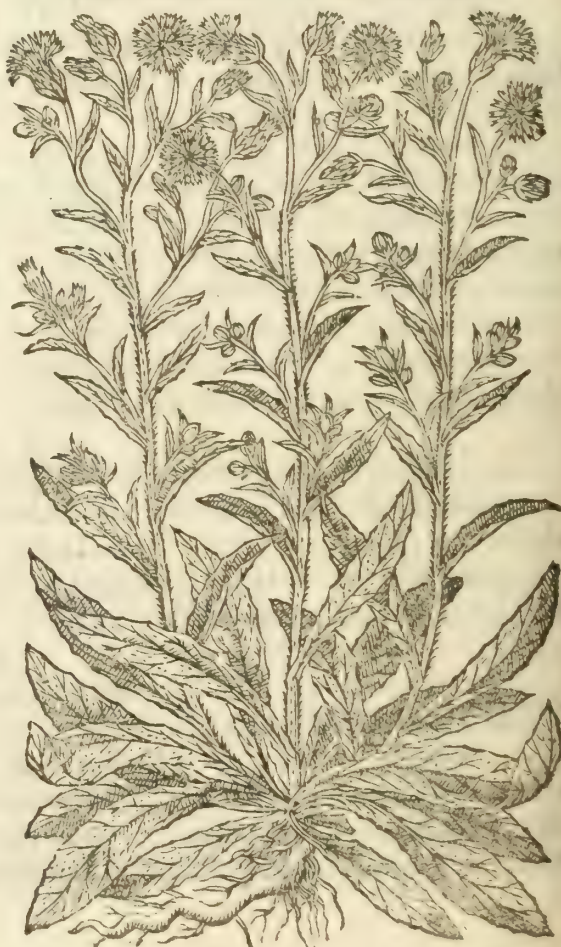
* *The kindes.*

IN like maner as there be fundrie sorts of Succories and Endiues, so is there wilde kindes of either of them.

1 *Cichorium syluestre*. Wilde Succorie.



2 *Cichorium luteum*. Yellow Succorie.



* The description.

1 **VV**ilde Succorie hath long leaues, somewhat snipt about the edges like the leaues of Sowthistle, with a stalke growing to the height of two cubits, which is deuided towarde the top into many braunches. The flowers grow at the top blewe of colour: the roote is tough and woodie, with many strings fastned thereto.

2 Yellowe Succorie hath long and large leaues, deeply cut about the edges like those of the Haukeweede. The stalke is branched into sundrie armes, wheron do growe yellowe flowers verie double, resembling the flowers of Dandelion or Pisse-abe, the which being withered, it flieth away in downe with euery blaste of winde.

3 *Intybum syluestre.*
Wilde Endiue.



4 *Intybum syluestre latifolium.*
Medowe Endiue.



3 Wilde Endiue hath long smooth leaues sleightly snipt about the edges. The stalk is brittle and full of a milkie iuice, as is all the rest of the plant: the flowers grow at the top of a blewe or skie colour: the roote is tough and threddie.

4 Medowe Endiue or Endiue with broad leaues, hath a thicke, tough and woodie roote with many strings fastned thereto, from which rise vp many broad leaues spread vpon the ground like those of garden Endiue, but lesser and somewhat rougher; among which rise vp many stalkes immediately from the roote, euery of them are deuided into sundrie braunches, whereupon do growe many flowers like those of the former, but smaller.

* The place.

These plants do growe wilde in sundry places in Englande, vpon wilde and vttilled barren grounds, especially in chalkie and stonie places.

* The time.

They flower from the middest to the end of August.

* The names.

Yellowe Succorie is not without cause thought to be *Hyosiris*, or (as some copies haue it) *Hyosciris*,

ris, of which *Plinie* in his 20. book 8. chapter writeth; *Hyosiris* (saith he) is like to Endiue, but lesser and rougher, it is called of *L'Obelius Hedypnois*, the rest of the names set forth in their severall titles shall be sufficient for this time.

* *The temperature.*

They agree in temperature with the garden Succorie and Endiue.

* *The vertues.*

A The leaues of these wilde herbes are boiled in pottage or brothes for sicke and feeble persons that haue hot, weake and feeble stomacks to strengthen the same.

B They are iudged to haue the same vertues with those of the garden, if not of more force in working.

Of Gumme Succorie. Chap. 29.

* *The kindes.*

D *Ioscorides* describeth two sorts or kindes of gum Succorie, notwithstanding by the diligence of the later writnrs there be sundrie sorts founde more, differing as well in colour of the flowers as also in the shape and proportion of the whole plant, which shall bee described in this Chapter folowing.

1 *Chondrilla cœrulea.*
Blewe gum Succorie:



2 *Chondrilla cœrulea latifolia.*
Robinus gum Succorie.



* *The description.*

Gumme Succorie with blewe flowers hath a thicke and tough roote with some strings annexed thereto, full of a milkie iuice as is all the rest of the plant, the flowers excepted. The leaues are great and long, in shape like to those of garden Succorie, but deeplier cut or iagged; among which rise tender stalkes very easie to be broken, branched toward the top in two or sometimes

sometime more branches, bearing very pleasant flowers of an azure colour or deepe blew, which being past the seede flieth away in downe with the winde.

2 Gum Succorie with broad leaues, which I haue named *Robinus* gum Succorie (for that he was the first that hath made any mention of a second kind, which he sent me as a great dainty, as indeede I confesse it) in rootes is like vnto the former; the leaues be greater not vnlike vnto those of Endiue, but cut more deeply euen to the middle rib; the stalkes growe to the height of two foote: the flowers are likewise of an azure colour, but sprinkled ouer as it were with siluer sande, which addeth vnto the flower great grace and beautie.

3 Yellowe gum Succorie hath long leaues like in forme and deuision of the cut leaues to those of wilde Succorie, but lesser, couered all ouer with a hoarie downe. The stalke is two foote high, white and downie also, diuided into sundrie branches: whereupon do growe some flowers like those of Succorie, but in colour yellowe, which are turned into downe that is carried away with the winde. The roote is long and of a meane thickeffe, from the which as from all the rest of the plant doth issue forth a milkie iuice, which being dried is of a yellowish red, sharpe or biting the toong. There is founde vpon the branches heereof a gum as *Dioscorides* saith, which is vsed at this daie in Phisicke in the Ile Lemnos, as *Bellonius* witnesseth.

4 Spanish gum Succorie hath many leaues spread vpon the ground, in shape like those of Ground-fell, but not so thicke and fat: among which rise vp branched stalkes set with leaues like those of *Stoebe salamantica* or siluer weede, whereof this is a kinde. The flowers growe at the top of an ouer-worne purple colour, which seldome shewe themselues abroade blowen.

3 *Chondrilla lutea*.
Yellowe gum Succorie.



4 *Chondrilla Hispanica*.
Spanish gum Succorie.



5 Rushe gum Succorie hath a tough and harde roote, with a fewe short threeds fastened there-to: from the which rise vp a fewe iagged leaues like those of succorie. The stalke groweth vp to the height of two foote, tough and limmer like vnto rushes, whereon are set many grassie leaues. The flowers be yellowe, single and finall, which being faded, do flie away with the winde. The whole

plant hauing milkie iuice like vnto the other of his kinde.

6 Sea gum Succorie hath many knobby or tuberous rootes like those of *Chamabalanus*, or Pese-earth nut, with long strings fastened thereto: from which immediately rise vp a fewe small thinne leaues fashioned like the point of a speare: among which spring vp small tender stalkes, weake and reeling this way and that way lying flat vpon the ground. The flower groweth at the top, of an ouerworne or euill yellow colour. The whole plant is whitish or hoarie, as are many of the sea plants.

5 *Chondrilla Iuncea.*
Rushie gum Succorie.



6 *Chondrilla marina* L'Obelii.
Sea gum Succorie.



7 Swines Succorie hath long, small and tender rootes, from the which rise many indented leaues like those of Sowthistle, spread or laide flat vpon the ground; from the middest whereof rise vp small soft and tender stalkes, bearing at the top small double yellowe flowers like those of Dandelion or pisse-abed, but smaller. The seede with the downie tuft flieth away with the winde.

8 The male Swines Succorie hath a long and slender roote, with some fewe threds or strings, fastened thereon: from which spring vp small tender leaues spread vpon the ground, cut or snipt about the edges confusedly, of an ouerworne rustie grayish colour, full a milkie iuice: among which rise vp diuers small tender naked stalkes, bearing at the top of euerie stalke one flower and no more, of a faint yellow colour and something double; which being ripe doe turne into downe that is carried away with the winde. The seede likewise cleaueth vnto the saide downe, and is likewise carried away. The whole plant perisheth when it hath perfected his seede, and recouereth it selfe againe by the falling thereof.

7 *Hypochæris, Porcellia.*
Swines Succorie.



8 *Hyoseris mascula.*
Male Swines Succorie.



* *The place.*

These kinds of gum Succories do grow in vntilled places vpon ditch bankes and the borders of fieldes.

* *The time.*

They do flower from Maie to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Gum succorie hath beene called of the Græcians *κονδρίλλη*: of the Latines *Condrilla* and *Chondrilla*. *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* call it *Cichorion* and *Seris*, by reason of some likenesse they haue with Succorie, especially the two first which haue blew flowers as those of the Succories. *L'Obelius* maketh *Cicorea verrucaria* to bee *Zazinthia* of *Mathiolus*. Diuers haue taken the plant with blew flowers to be *Sesamoides magnum*; but without any reason, for that *Sesamoides* hath borrowed his name from the likenesse it hath with *Sesamum*: but this herbe is not like to *Sesamum* in anie one point, and therefore I thinke it better referred vnto the gum Succories, for the flowers haue the forme and colour of gum Succorie, and yeelde the like milkie iuice.

* *The nature.*

The kinds of gum Succorie are like in temperature to the common Succorie, but somewhat drier.

* *The vertues.*

The iuice of gum Succorie taken with red and thicke wine and drunke, staieth the laske. A

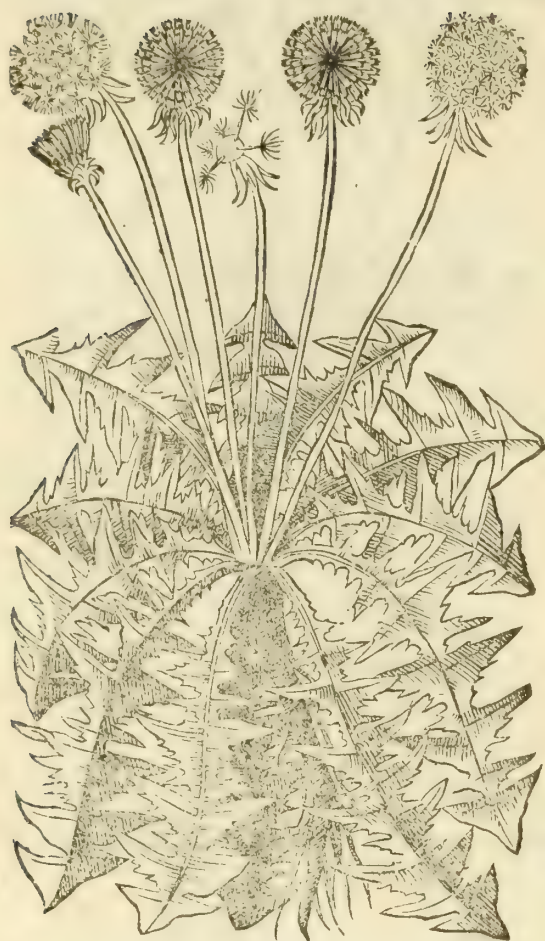
The root and leaues tempered with & honie made vp into Trocis or little flat cakes with niter B or saltpeter added thereto, doe cleanse away the morphewe, sun burnings, and all spots of the face.

The gum which is gathered from the braunches whereof it tooke his name, laieth downe the C staring haire of the eie browes and such like places.

The gum powdered with myrrhe and put into a linnen cloth and a pessarie made thereof like a D finger, and put vp, bringeth downe the termes in yoong wenches and such like.

The feedes of *Zazinthia* brought to powder and giuen in the decreasing of the Moone to the E quantitie of a spoonefull, taketh away wartes and such like excrescence in what part of the bodie soeuer they be; the which medicine a certaine Chirurgion of Padua did much vse, whereby he gained great sums of money, as reporteth that auncient Physition *Ioachimius Camerarius* now liuing in No-remberg a famous citie in Germanie.

Of Dandelion. Chap. 30.

1 *Dens Leonis.*
Dandelion.2 *Dens Leonis Cichorizata.*
Succorie Dandelion.* *The description.*

1 **T**He herbe which is commonly called Dandelion; doth sende forth from the roote long leaues deeply cut and gashed in the edges like those of wilde succorie, but smother: vpon euerie stalke standeth a flower greater then that of Succorie, but double and thicke set together, of colour yellowe and sweete in smell, which is turned into a round downie blowball, that is carried awaie with the winde. The roote is long, slender, full of milkie iuice when any part of it is broken, as is the Endiue or Succorie, but bitterer in taste then Succorie.

2 There is also another kinde of Succorie which may be referred heereunto, whose leaues are long, cut like those of broad leaved Succorie: the stalkes are not vnlike, being deuided into braunches as those of Dandelion, but lesser, which also vaniseth into downe when the seede is ripe, hauing a long and white roote.

* *The place.*

They are found often in meadows neere vnto water ditches, as also in gardens and in high waies much troden.

* *The time.*

They flower most times in the yeere, especially if the winter be not extreame colde.

* *The names.*

These plants belong to the Succories, among which *Theophrastus* in his 7. booke nameth *ρappion*, *Leonardus Fuchsius* thinketh that Dandelion is *Heaypnos Plinij*, of which he writeth in his 20. booke 8. chapter, affirming it to be a wilde kinde of broad leaved Succorie, and that Dandelion is *Taraxacon*: but *Taraxacon* as *Auicenna* teacheth in his 692. Chapter is Garden Endiue, as *Serapio*,

rapio mentioneth in his 143. chapter, who citing *Paulus* for a witnesse concerning the faculties, setteth downe these words which *Paulus* writeth of Endiue and Succorie. Diuers of the later Phisitians do also call it *Dens Leonis* or Dandelion: it is called in high Dutch *Kalkraut*: in low Dutch *Wapencruut*: in French *Pissenlit ou couronne de prestre*, or *Dent de lyon*: in English Dandelion, and of diuers Pisseabed.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Dandelion is like in temperature to Succorie, that is to saie to wilde Endiue. It is colde, but it drieth more, and doth withall clense and open by reason of the bitternes which it hath ioined with it: and therefore it is good for those things for which Succorie is.

Of Sowthistle. Chap. 31.

* *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of Sowthistles one tenderer and softer: the other more pricking & wilder, whereof there be sundrie sorts more founde by the diligence of the later writers, all which shal be comprehended in this chapter, and euery one be distinguished with a seuerall description.

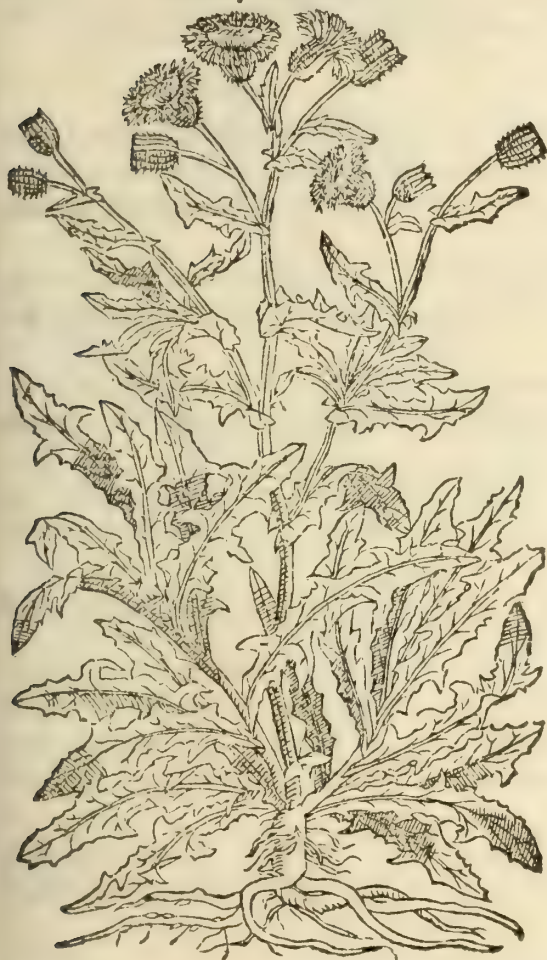
* *The description.*

1 The pricklie Sowthistle hath long broad leaues cut very deeply euen to the middle ribbe, full of small prickles rounde about the edges something harde and sharpe, with a rough and hollowe stalke. The flowers stande on the toppes of the braunches, consisting of many small torne leaues, single and yellow of colour: and when the seede is ripe it turneth into downe, and is carried away with the winde. The whole plant is full of a white milkie iuice.

2 The stalk of hares lettuce or smooth Sowthistle, is oftentimes a cubite high, edged & hollow, of a pale colour and sometimes reddish. The leaues be Greene, broad, set round about with deepe cuts or gashes smooth and without prickles. The flowers stande at the top of the braunches yellow of colour, which are caried away with the winde when the seede is ripe.

1 *Sonchus asper.*

Prickly Sowthistle.



2 *Sonchus Lavis.*

Hares Lettuce.



P 3

3 *Sonchus*

3 *Sonchus levis latifolius*
Broad leaved Sowthistle.



4 *Sonchus levis flore albo.*
White flowered Sowthistle.



3 Broade leaved Sowthistle hath a long, thicke and milkie roote, as is all the rest of the plant, with many strings or fibres: from the which commeth forth a hollowe stalke braunched or deuided into sundrie sections. The leaues be great, smooth, sharpe pointed and greene of colour: the flowers be white in shape like the former.

4 White flowered Sowthistle is like vnto the last before described, sauing that the whole plant is far greater; the leaues broader, and the rootes with many more tangled strings, which especially setteth forth the difference.

5 Snowe white Sowthistle hath many large leaues cut to the middle rib, sharpe pointed: the stalke thicke and hollowe, whereupon do growe flowers of the colour of snowe, which especially maketh the difference from the last described.

6 This blew flowered Sowthistle is the greatest of all the rest of the kindes, resembling the garden Endiue as well in leaues as in colour of the flowers. The whole plant yeeldeth milke as all the rest doe.

7 Tree Sowthistle hath a very great, thicke and harde roote, set with a fewe hairie threddes: from which riseth a strong and great stalke of a wooddie substance, set with long leaues not vnlike to Langedebeece, but more deeply cut about the edges: vpon which do growe faire double yellow flowers which turne into downe and are caried away with the winde. The whole plant is posselt with such milkie iuice as are the tender and hearby sowthistles, which certainly sheweth it to be a kinde thereof, otherwise it might haue been referred to the Haukeweedes, whereunto in face and shew it is like.

8 The woode Sowthistle hath many fibrous rootes, from the which spring many branched stalks: the lower leaues are like vnto the wilde colewoort in shewe and fashion: the flowers growe at the top yellow and downie, as are the rest of sowthistles.

5 *Sonchus flore albo.*
Snowwhite Sowthistle.



6 *Sonchus flore caeruleo.*
Blew flowered Sowthistle.



7 *Sonchus arborescens.*
Tree Sowthistle.



8 *Sonchus sylvaticus.*
Wood Sowthistle.



* *The place.*

These kinds of Sowthistles do growe wilde in pastures, meadowes, woods, and marshes neere the sea, and among pot herbes.

The tree Sowthistle I haue not as yet seene, and may be counted a stranger in English gardens or elsewhere in these Northerne and colde regions.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune, Iuly, August, and sometimes later.

* *The names.*

Sowthistle is called in Greeke *σῦχτις*: in Latine *Sonchi*: of diuers *Cicerbita*, *lactucella*, and *Lacteron*: *Apuleius* calleth it *Lactuca Leporina*, or Hares Thistle, of some *Brassica leporina*, or Hares Colewoort: the English names are sufficiently touched in their seuerall titles: in Dutch it is called *Paarsen Lattouwe*: the French *Palays de lieure*.

* *The temperature.*

The Sowthistles, as *Galen* writeth, are of a mixt temperature; for they consist of a watry & earthie substance, colde and likewise binding.

* *The vertues.*

A Whilest they are yet yoong and tender they are eaten as other potherbes are, but whether they be eaten or outwardly applied in maner of a pultus they evidently coole: therefore they be good for all inflammations or hot swellings if they be laide thereon.

B Sowthistle giuen in broth, taketh away the gnawings of the stomack proceeding of an hot cause, and increafe milke in the breasts of nurses, causing their children whom they nurse to haue a good colour, and of the same vertue is the broth if it be drunken.

C The iuice of these herbes doth coole and temper the heate of the fundament and priuie parts.

Of Haukeweede. Chap. 32.

* *The kindes.*

Haukeweede is also a kinde of Succorie, of which *Dioscorides* maketh two sorts, and the later writers mo, the which shall be described in this chapter following, where they shall be distinguished as well with seuerall titles as sundrie descriptions.

1 *Hieracium maius Dioscoridis.*

Great Haukeweede.

2 *Hieracium minus Dioscoridis.*

Small Haukeweede.



* The

* The description.

1 **T**He great Haukeweede hath large and long leaues spread vpon the grounde, in shape like those of the milke Thistle. The stalke groweth to the height of two cubits branched into sundrie armes or diuisions, hollowe within as the yoongkexe, reddish of colour: wherevpon do grow yellow flowers thicke and double, which turne into downe that flieth awaie with the winde when the seede is ripe. The roote is thicke, tough and threddie.

2 The smal Haukeweede which of most writers hath bene taken for yellow Diuels bit, hath long leaues deeply cut about the edges, with some sharpe roughnesse thereon like vnto Sowthistle. The stalkes and flowers are like the former, the roote is compact of many smal strings with a smal knob, or as it were the stumpe of an olde roote in the middle of those stringes, cut or bitten off, whereupon it tooke his name Diuels bit.

3 *Hieracium nigrum.*
Blacke Haukeweede.



4 *Hieracium Leporinum.*
Hares Haukeweede.



3 Blacke Haukeweede hath very many long iagged leaues, not much vnlike to those of Buckes horne, spred flat and farre abroad vpon the grounde, which the picture cannot expresse in so little roome as is requisite: among which rise vp many stalkes slender and weake, the flowers growing yellow at the top and verie double, with a threddie roote.

4 Hares Haukeweede hath many long iagged leaues, cut about the edges on both the sides like the teeth of a sawe, resembling very well the yellowe Diuels bit as well in leaues as rootes, sauing that it hath no such knobbed bitten roote as it hath. The stalke is hollowe, weake and slender: the flowers be like the former, but not so double.

5 Succorie Haukeweede hath many long and large leaues spread vpon the grounde, deeply cut on both sides to the middle ribbe, from which rise vp small stalkes and flowers like those of the lesse Dandelion, but lesser. The roote consisteth of many smal threddie strings.

6 Endiues Haukeweede hath many broad leaues, endented about the edges very like vnto garden Endiue, but narrower: among which rise vp stalkes a foote high, slender and brittle. The flowers growe yellowe at the top, double and thicke set in a scaley huske like the Knap-weede or Iacea, hauing great, thicke and threddie roote.

5 *Hieracium Aphacoides*.
Succorie Haukeweede.



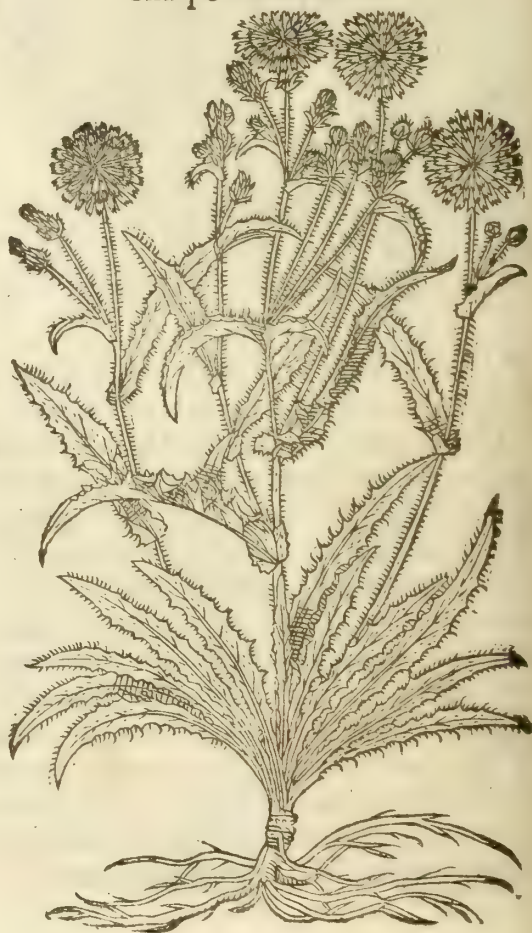
7 *Hieracium longius radicum*.
Long rooted Haukeweede.



6 *Hieracium intybaceum*.
Endiues Haukeweede.



8 *Hieracium asperum*.
Sharpe Haukeweede.



* The description.

7 Long rooted Haukeweede hath many broade leaues spred vpon the ground, slightly and confusedly indented about the edges, not vnlike to Endiue Haukeweede: among which leaues spring vp strong and tough stalkes a foote and halfe high, set on the top with faire double flowers, yellow and like vnto Pisseabed. The roote is very long, white and tough.

8 Sharpe Haukeweede hath leaues like to those of Languedebecfe or Oxetoong, sharpe about the edges and rough in the middle. The stalkes be long and slender, set with the like leaues, but lesser: the flowers grow at the top double, and yellowe of colour: the roote is tough and threddie.

9 *Hieracium falcatum* L'Obely.
Crooked Haukeweede.



10 *Hieracium latifolium*.
Broade leaved Haukeweede.



9 Crooked or falked Haukeweede hath leaues like vnto the garden Succorie, slightly endented on both sides, with tender, weake, and crooked stalkes; wherupon do grow foolish idle flowers of a bleake or pale yellowe colour, and the roote small and threddy.

10 The broade leaved Haukeweede hath broade long leaues, rough and deeply endented toward the stalke, resembling the leaues of the greatest Sowthistle. The stalke is hollowe and spongi-ous, full of a milkie iuice as is the rest of the plant, as also all the other of his kinde: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes double and yellowe.

11 The great mountaine Haukeweede with broade leaues, groweth vp in forme of leaues and stature to Golden rod or *Virga aurea*. The stalkes be fat, hollowe and full of milke: the flowers growe at the top double and yellowe of colour. The roote is small and threddie.

There is a small mountaine Haukeweede hauing leaues like vnto the former, but more deeply cut about the edges and sharper pointed; the stalkes are tender and weake; the flowers be double and yellowe like those of Pilosella or great mouse-eare; the roote is small and threddie.

* The

11 *Hieracium montanum latifolium.*

Great leaved mountaine Haukeweede.

* *The place.*

These kindes of herbes do growe in vntoiled places neere vnto the borders of corne fieldes, in medowes, high waies, woodes, mountaines and hillie places, and neere to the brinks of ditches.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part all the sommer long, some sooner and others later.

* *The names.*

These plants are al contained vnder the name of *Hieracium*: which is called in Greeke also *ἱεράκιον*: diuers name it in Latine *Accipitrina*, which is termed in French *Cichoree iaulne*: in English Haukeweede. These herbes tooke their name from a Hauke, which is called in Latine *Accipiter*, and in Greeke *ἰεῖς*, for they are reported to cleere their sight by conueying the iuice heereof into their eies. *Gaza* calleth it *Porcellia*, for it is numbred among the Succories, they are called also *Lampuca*.

Yellowe Haukeweede is called of some *Morsus diaboli*, or yellow Diuels bit, for that the roote doth very well resemble the bitten or cropt roote of the common Diuels bit, being like Scabious.

* *The nature.*

The kindes of Haukeweede are colde and drie, and somewhat binding.

* *The vertues.*

They are in vertue and operation like to *Sonchus* or Sowthistle, and being vsed after the same manner, be as good to all purposes that it doth serue vnto.

They be good for the eie sight, if the iuice of them be dropped into the eies, especially that that is called Diuels bit, which is thought to be the best and of greatest force.

Therefore as *Dioscorides* writeth, it is good for an hot stomacke, and for inflammations if it be laid vpon them.

The herbe and roote being stamped and applied, is a remedie for those that be stung of the scorpion, which effect not onely the greater Haukeweedes, but the lesser ones also, do performe.

Of *Clusius* Haukeweedes. Chap. 33.* *The kindes.*

There be likewise a greater sort or kinde of Haukeweedes, which *Carolus Clusius* hath set forth in his Pannonicke obseruations, resembling the kindes of *Scorzonera*, or vipers Grassie, where vnto they are very like; the which likewise require a particular chapter, for that they do differ in forme very notable.

* *The description.*

The first of *Clusius* his Haukeweedes hath great broad leaues spred vpon the ground, somewhat hairie about the edges, oftentimes a little iagged, also soft as is the leafe of Mullen or Higtaper, and sometimes dasht heere and there with some blacke spots, in shape like the garden Endiue, full of a milkie iuice: among which riseth vp a thicke hollowe stalke of a cubite high, deuinding it selfe at the top into two or three braunches, whereupon do grow sweet smelling flowers not vnlike

vnlike to those of yellowe Succorie, set or placed in a blacke hoarie and woollie cup or huske, of a pale bleak yellow colour, which turneth into a downie blowebal that is caried away with the winde: the roote entereth deepe into the ground, of the bignes of a finger, full of milke, and covered with a thicke blacke barke.

2 The second sort of great Haukeweede according to my computation, and the 5. of *Clusius*, hath leaues like the former, that is to saie, soft and hoarie, and as it were covered with a kinde of woollinesse or hairinesse, bitter in taste, of an inche broad, narrower and longer then the former. The stalke is a foote high, whereupon do growe yellowe flowers like those of Goates-beard or Tragopogon, which are caried away with the winde when the seede is ripe. The roote is blacke and full of milkie iuice, and hath certaine white strings annexed thereto.

1 *Hieracium primum Clusii.*

The first Haukeweede of *Clusius*.



2 *Hieracium 5. Clusii.*

Clusius his 5. kind of Haukeweede.



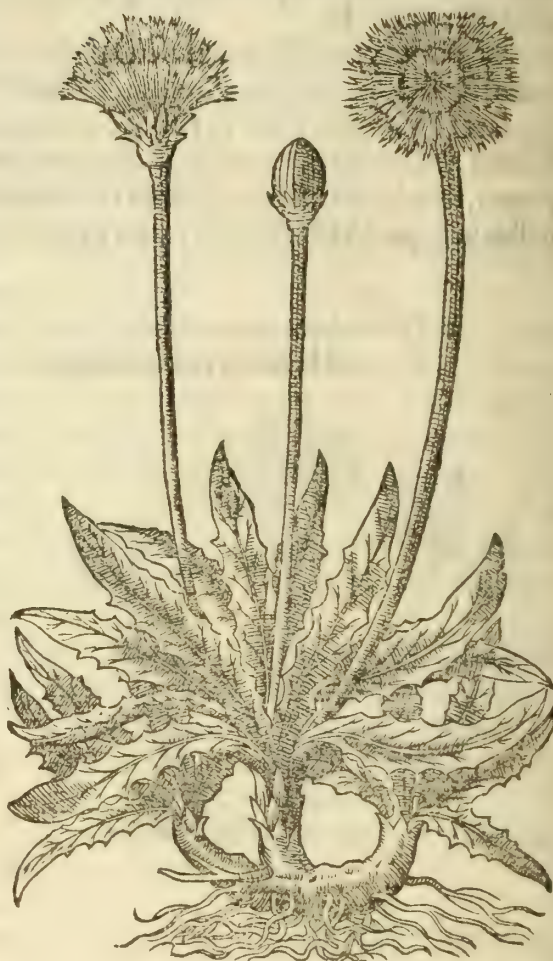
3 This kind of Haukeweede hath blacke rootes a finger thicke, full of milkie iuice, deeply thrust into the ground, with some small fibres belonging thereto: from which come vp many long leaues halfe an inche or more broad, couered with soft downie or hairie leaues, of an ouerworne russet colour: and amongst the leaues come vp naked hard stalkes, wherupon do grow yellow flowers set in a woollie cuppe or chalice, which is turned into downe and caried away with his seede by the winde.

4 The seuenth Haukeweede hath a great thick roote not deeply thrust into the ground, but lying along vnder the vpper crust of the earth, somewhat bunched vp in the middest, with many strings belonging thereto: from which rise long leaues somewhat indented about the edges with sleight snips, not vnlike to the leaues of yellowe Diuels bit, hoarie, hairie and soft as are the others piece-dent. The stalke is hollowe, soft and spungie: the flowers be yellowe and double as the other.

3 *Hieracium* 6. *Clusii*.
Clusius his 6. Haukeweede.



4 *Hieracium* 7. *Clusii*.
Clusius his 7. Haukeweede.



* *The place.*

These kindes of Haukeweede according to the report of *Clusius* do growe in Hungarie and Austrich, and in the grassie drie hils, and herbie and barraine Alpith mountaines and such like places: notwithstanding if my memorie faile me not I haue seene them in sundrie places of England, which I meane God willing better to obserue heerafter, as oportunitie shall serue me.

* *The time.*

He saith they flower from Maie to August, at what time the seede is ripe.

* *The names.*

The authour himselfe hath not saide more then heere is set downe as touching the names, so that it shall suffice what hath nowe bene saide, referring the handling thereof to a further consideration.

* *The nature and vertues.*

I finde not any thing at all set downe either of their natures or vertues, and therefore I forbear to saie any thing else of them as a thing not necessarie to write any experiment vpon my owne conceit and imagination.

Of Lettuce. Chap. 34.

* *The kindes.*

There are according to the opinion of the auncients, of Lettuce two sorts, the one wilde or of the field, the other tame or of the garden: but time with the industrie of later writers haue founde out others both wilde and tame, as also artificiall, which I purpose to laie downe.

1 *Lactuca*

1 *Lactuca sativa.*
Garden Lettuce.



2 *Lactuca crispa.*
Curled Lettuce.



* *The description.*

1 **G**arden Lettuce hath a long broade leafe, smooth and of a light greene colour: the stalke is rounde, thicke set with leaues full of milkie iuice, bushed or braunched at the top: whereupon do growe yellowish flowers which turne into downe that is caried away with the winde. The seede sticketh fast vnto the cottonie downe and flieth away likewise, white of colour & somewhat long. The roote hath hanging on it many long tough strings, which being cut or broken do yeelde foorth in like maner as doth the stalke and leaues, a iuice like to milke. And this is the true description of the naturall Lettuce and not of the artificiall: for by manuring, transplanting, and hauing regarde to the moone and other circumstances; the leaues of the artificiall Lettuce be oftentimes transformed into another shape: for either they are curled, or else so drawne together, as they seeme to be like a cabbage or headed colewoort, and the leaues which be within and in the midst, are something white tending to a very light yellowe.

2 The curled Lettuce hath great and large leaues, deeply cut or gashed on both the sides, not plaine or smooth as the former, but intricately curled and cut into many sections. The flowers are smal, of a bleake colour, the which do turne into downe and is caried away with the winde. The seed is like the former, sauing it changeth sometime into blacknesse with a roote like the former.

3 This small sort of curled Lettuce hath many leaues, hackt and torne in peeces very confusedly, and withall curled in such an admirable sort, that euery great leafe seemeth to bee made of many small leaues set vpon one middle ribbe, resembling a fanne of curled feathers vsed among gentlewomen. The flowers, rootes, and seede agree with the former.

4 The Sauoie Lettuce hath very large leaues spread vpon the ground; at the first comming vp broad, cut, or gasht about the edges, crisping or curling lightly this or that way, not vnlike to the leaues of garden Endiue, with stalks, flowers and feedes like the former, as wel in shape as yeelding that milkie iuice wherewith they do all abound.

3 *Lactuca crispa altera.*
Small curled Lettuce.



5 *Lactuca capitata.*
Cabbage Lettuce.



4 *Lactuca Saubaudia crispa.*
Sauvie Lettuce.



6 *Lactuca intybacea.*
Lumbard Lettuce.



5 Cabbage Lettuce hath many plaine and smooth leaues at his first growing vp, which for the most part lie flat still vpon the ground; the next that doe appeere are those leaues in the middle, which turne themselves together imbracing eche other so closely, that it is formed into that globe or round head, whereof the simplest is not ignorant. The seede heereof is black, contrary to all the rest, which may be as it were a rule whereby yee may knowe the seede of Cabbage Lettuce from the other sorts.

6 The Lombard Lettuce hath many great leaues, spread vpon the ground like vnto those of the garden Endiue, but lesser. The stalkes rise vp to the height of three foote: the flowers be yellowish, which turne into downe and flie away with the winde: the seede is white as snowe.

* *The place.*

Lettuce delighteth to growe, as *Palladius* saith, in a manured, fat, moist, and dunged ground: it must be sown in faire weather in places where there is plentie of water as *Columella* saith, and prospereth best if it be sown very thinne.

* *The time.*

It is certaine saith *Palladius*, that Lettuce may well be sown at any time of the yeere, but especially at euery first spring, and so soone as winter is done, till sommer be well spent.

* *The names.*

Garden Lettuce is called in Latin *Lactuca satina*: *Galen* nameth it *θελακίον*: the Pythagorians *εὐνοχρον*: the apothecaries *Lactuca*, à *Lacteo succo*, as the Latines doe, of the milkie iuice which issueth forth of the wounded stalkes and rootes: the Germanes name it *Lattich*: the lowe Dutch *Lattouwe*: the Spaniards *Lechuga* and *Alface*: the English Lettuce: and the French *Lactue*. When the leaues of this kinde are curled or crompted, it is named of *Plinie* *Lactuca crispa*, and of *Columella* *Lactuca ceciliania*: in English curld or crompted Lettuce.

The Cabbage Lettuce is commonly called *Lactuca capitata*, and *Lactuca sessilis*, *Plinie* nameth it *Lactuca Laconica*: *Columella* *Lactuca Batica*: *Petrus Crescentius*, *Lactuca Romana*: in English Cabbage Lettuce and Loued Lettuce.

There is another sort with reddish leaues, called of *Columella* *Lactuca Cypria*: in English red Lettuce.

* *The temperature.*

Lettuce is a colde and moist potherbe, yet not in the extreme degree of colde or moisture, but altogether moderately, for otherwise it were not to be eaten.

* *The virtues.*

Lettuce cooleth a hot stomacke, called the hart burning; and helpeth it when it is troubled with A choler: it quencheth thirst, causeth sleepe, maketh plentie of milke in nurses, who through heate & drinesse do growe barraine and drie of milke: for it breedeth milke by tempering the drinesse and heat. But in bodies that be naturally colde, it doth not ingender milke at all, but is rather an hindrance thereunto.

Lettuce maketh a pleasant fallade, being eaten rawe with vineger, oile, and a little salt: but if it be B boiled it is sooner digested, and nourisheth more.

It is serued in these daies, and in these countries at the beginning of supper, and eaten first before C any other meate, which also *Martialis* testifieth to be done in times past, marueiling why some did vse it for a seruice at the ende of supper, in these verses:

*Claudere quæ cænas Lactuca solebat auorum,
Dic mihi, cur nostras inchoat illa dapes?*

Notwithstanding it may now and then be eaten at both those times to the health of the bodie: D for being taken before meate it doth many times stir vp appetite: and eaten after supper it keepeth away drunkenness which commeth by the wine; and that is by reason that it staieth the vapors from rising vp into the head.

The iuice which is made in the veines by Lettuce is moist and colde, yet not ill nor much in quan- E titie: *Galen* affirmeth that it doth neither binde the belly nor loose it, for it hath in it no harshnesse nor stiptike qualitie by which the belly is staied, neither is there in it any sharpe or biting facultie, which scoureth and prouoketh to the stoole.

But howsoeuer *Galen* writeth this, and howsoeuer the same wanteth these qualities, yet it is found F by experience that it maketh the body soluble, especially if it be boiled, for by moistning of the belly

it maketh it the more slipperie, which *Martialis* very well knewe writing in his 11. booke of Epigrams in this maner,

*Prima tibi dabitur, ventri Lactuca mouendo---
Vtilis*

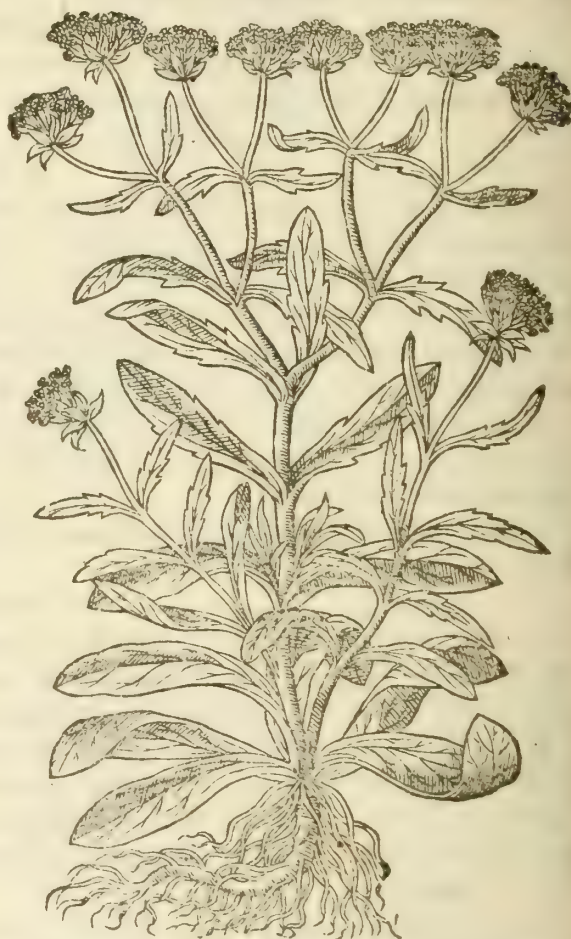
- G Lettuce being outwardly applied mittigateth all inflammations: it is good for burnings and scaldings if it be laide thereon with salt before the blisters do appeere, as *Plinie* writeth.
H The iuice of Lettuce cooleth and quencheth the naturall feede if it be too much vsed, but procureth sleepe.

Of Lambes Lettuce, or Corne sallade. Chap. 35.

1 *Lactuca Agnina.*
Lambes Lettuce.



2 *Lactuca Agnina latifolia.*
Corne sallade.



* The description.

1 **T**He plant which is commonly called *Olus album*, or the white potherbe (which of some hath beene set out for a kinde of Valerian, but vnproperly, for that it doth very notable resemble the Lettuce as well in forme as in meate to be eaten, which property is not to be founde in Valerian, and therefore by reason and authoritie I place it as a kinde of Lettuce with this name, Lambes Lettuce) hath many slender weake stalkes trailing vpon the ground, with certaine edges, a foote high when it groweth in moist fertill ground, otherwise a hand or two high, with sundrie ioints or knees: out of euerie one whereof grow a couple of leaues narrowe and long, not vnlike to Lettuce at the first comming vp, as well in tendernesse as taste in eating: and on the top of the stalkes stande vpon a broade tuft as it were certaine white flowers, that be maruellous little, which can scarce be knowne to be flowers, sauing that they growe many together like a tuft or vmbel: it hath in steede of rootes a fewe slender threds like vnto haire.

2 The other kinde of Lettuce which *Dodonæus* in his last Edition setteth forth vnder the name of *Album olus*, the lowe countrey men call it *Witmoes*, and vse it for their meate called *Wermose*, and with vs *Lobloolie*. This plant hath small long leaues a finger broad, of a pale greene colour, among

among which shooteth vp a smal cornered and slender stemme halfe a foote high, jointed with two or three ioints or knees, out of which proceede two leaues longer then the first, bearing at the top of the braunches tufts of very small white flowers closely compact together, with a roote like the former.

* *The place.*

These herbes do growe wilde in the corne fieldes; and since it hath growne in vse among the French and Dutch strangers, in England it hath beene sown in gardens as fallade herbes.

* *The time.*

They are found greene almost winter and sommer.

* *The names.*

The Dutch men do call it *Witmoes*, that is to saie *Album olus*: of some it is named *Witcrop*: in Greeke λευκολόχανον: in English the White potherbe, so called for that there is a blacke potherbe, which is called *Alifander*: the Latines *Lactuca agnina*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

This herbe is colde and something moist, and not vnlike in facultie and temperature to the garden Lettuce, in steede whereof in winter and in the first monthes of the springe it serues for a fallade herbe, and is with pleasure eaten with vineger, salt, and oile, as other fallades be, among which it is none of the woorst.

Of Colewoorts. Chap. 36.

* *The kinds.*

D*ioscorides* maketh two kinds of Colewoorts: the tame & the wilde: but *Theophrastus* maketh more kindes heereof, the ruffed or curled Cole; the smooth Cole; and the wilde Cole: *Cato* imitating *Theophrastus*, setteth downe also three Colewoorts: the first he describeth to be smooth, great, broade leaved, with a bigge stalke: the seconde ruffed: the thirde with little stalkes, tender and very much biting. The same distinction also *Plinie* maketh in his 20. booke 9. chapter where he saith, that the most auncient Romaines haue deuided it into three kindes: the first ruffed; the second smooth; and the thirde which is properly called *redußn*, or Colewoort: and in his 19. booke he hath also added to these other more kindes, that is to saie, *Tritianum*, *Cumanum*, *Pompeianum*, *Brutianum*, *Sabellicum*, & *Lacuturrium*.

The Herbarists of our time haue likewise obserued many sorts, differing either in colour or else in forme: other headed with the leaues drawn together; most of them white; some of a deepe greene; some smooth leaved; and others curled or ruffed, differing likewise in their stalkes, as shall bee expressed in their seuerall descriptions.

* *The description.*

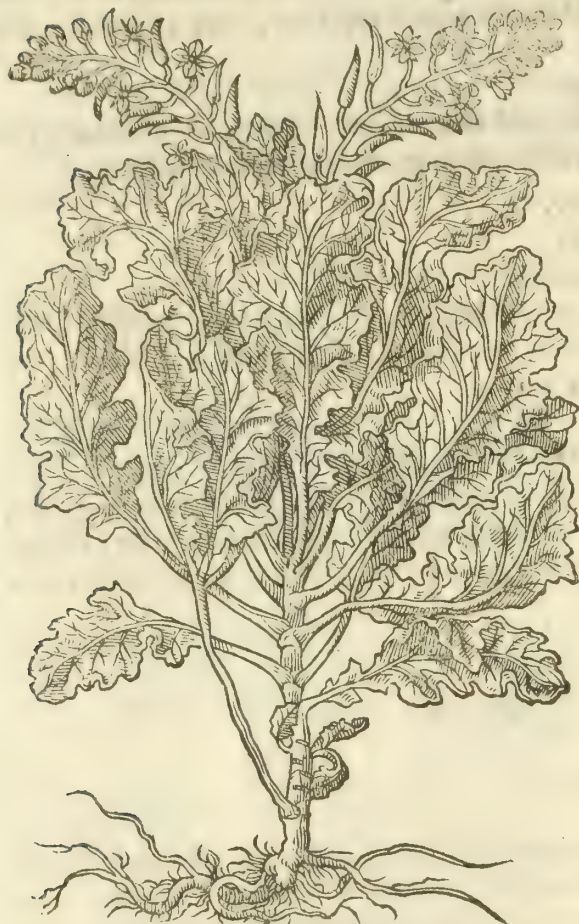
1 **T**He Garden Colewoort hath many great broad leaues, of a deepe blacke greene colour, mixed with ribbes and lines of reddish and white colours. The stalke groweth out of the midst from among the leaues, braunched with sundrie armes, bearing at the top little yellowe flowers: and after they be past there do succcede long cods full of rounde seede like those of the Turnep, but smaller, with a woodie roote hauing many strings or threds fastned thereto.

2 There is another lesser sort then the former with many deepe cuts on both sides, euen to the midst of the ribbe, and very much curled and ruffed in the edges; in other things it differeth not.

3 The red kind of Colewoort is likewise a Colewoort of the garden, and differeth from the common in the colour of his leaues, which tende vnto rednesse, othewise very like.

4 There is also founde a certaine kinde heereof with the leaues wrapped together into a rounde head or globe, whose head is white of colour especially toward winter when it is ripe. The roote is harde: and the stalke of a woodie substance.

1 *Brassica vulgaris sativa.*
Garden Colewoort.



2 *Brassica sativa crispa.*
Curld garden Cole.



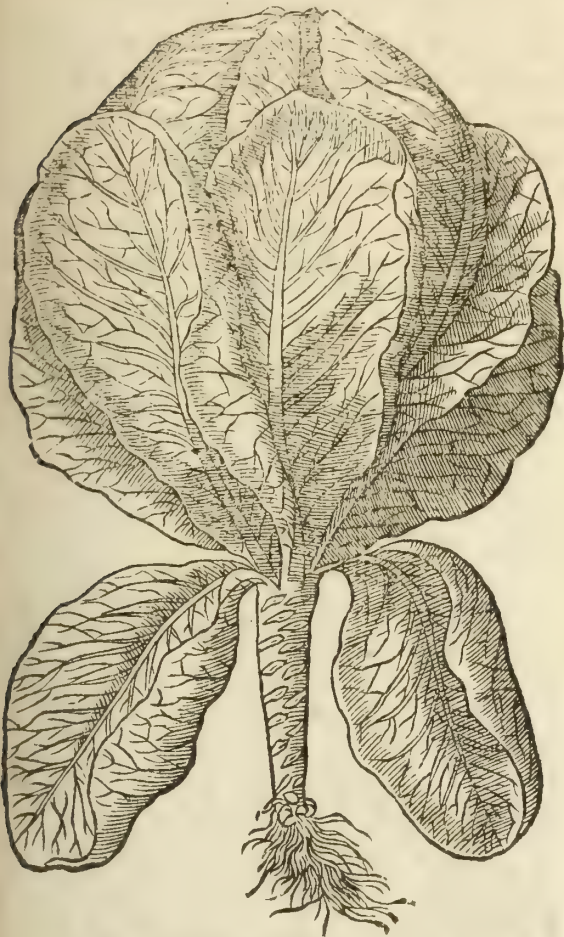
3 *Brassica rubra.*
Red Colewoort.



4 *Brassica capitata alba.*
White cabbage Cole.



5 *Brassica Capitatarubra.*
Red cabbage Cole.



6 *Brassica Patula.*
Open cabbage Cole.



7 *Brassica prolifera.*
Double Colewoort.



8 *Brassica prolifera crispa.*
Double crispe Colewoort.



5 There is another sort of Cabbage or loued Colewoort, which hath his leaues wrapped together into a rounde head or globe, yet lesser then that of the white Cabbage, and the colour of the leaues of a lighter red then those of the former.

6 The open loued Colewoort hath a very great hard or woodie stalke, whereupon do grow verie large leaues of a white Greene colour, and set with thicke white ribbes, and gathereth the rest of the leaues closely together, which be lesser then those next the ground; yet when it commeth to the shutting vp or closing together, it rather dilateth it selfe abroade then closeth al together.

7 Double Colewoort hath many great & large leaues, wherupon do grow heere and there other small jagged leaues, as it were made of ragged shreds and iaggess set vpon the smooth leafe, which giueth thewe of a plume or fanne of feathers. In stalke, roote, and euery other part besides it doth agree with the garden Colewoort.

8 The double crispe or curled Colewoort agreeth with the last before described in euery respect, onely it differeth in the leaues, which are so intricately curled, and so thick set ouer with other small cut leaues, that it is hard to see any part of the leafe it selfe, except yee take and put aside some of those iaggess and ragged leaues with your hande.

9 *Brassica florida.*
Cole Florie.



10 *Brassica Tophosa.*
Swolen Colewöorte.

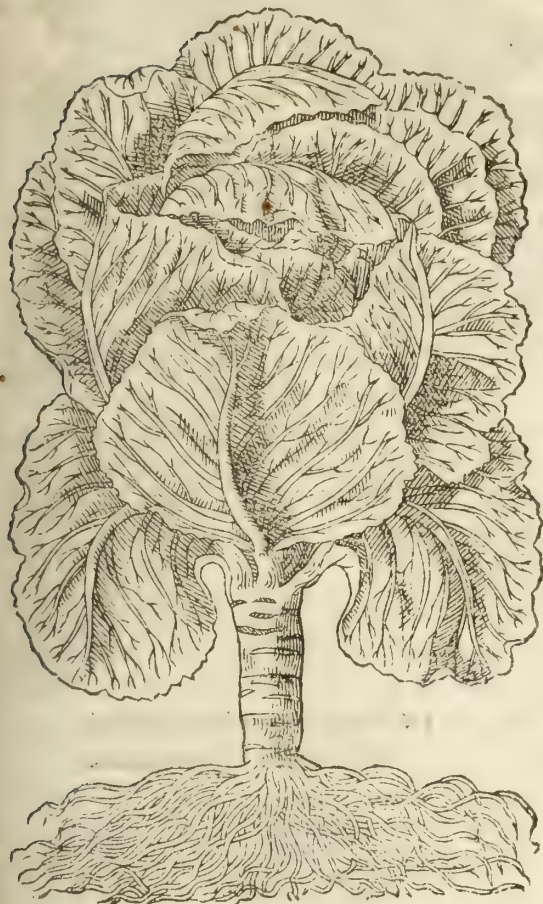


9 Cole Florie, or after some Colieflorie, hath many large leaues sleightly endented about the edges, of a whitish Greene colour, narrower and sharper pointed then Cabbage: in the midst of which leaues riseth vp a great white head of hard flowers closely thrust together, with a roote full of strings; in other parts like vnto the Colewoorts.

10 The swolen Colewoort of al other is the strangest, which I receiued frō a worshipfull marchant of Londō master *Nicholas Lete*, who brought the seeds therof out of Fraunce; who is greatly in loue with rare and faire flowers and plants, for which he doth carefully send into Syria, hauing a seruant there at Alepo and in many other countries, for the which my selfe and likewise the whole lande are much bound vnto. This goodly Colewoort hath many leaues of a blewish Greene, or of the colour
of

of Woode, bunched or swollen vp about the edges as it were a peece of leather wet and broiled on a gridiron, in such strange sort that I cannot with words describe it to the ful, The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes of a bleake yellowe colour. The roote is thicke and strong like to the other kindes of Colewoorts.

11 *Brassica Sabauda*.
Sauoie Cole.



12 *Brassica Sabauda crispa*.
Curled Sauoie Cole.



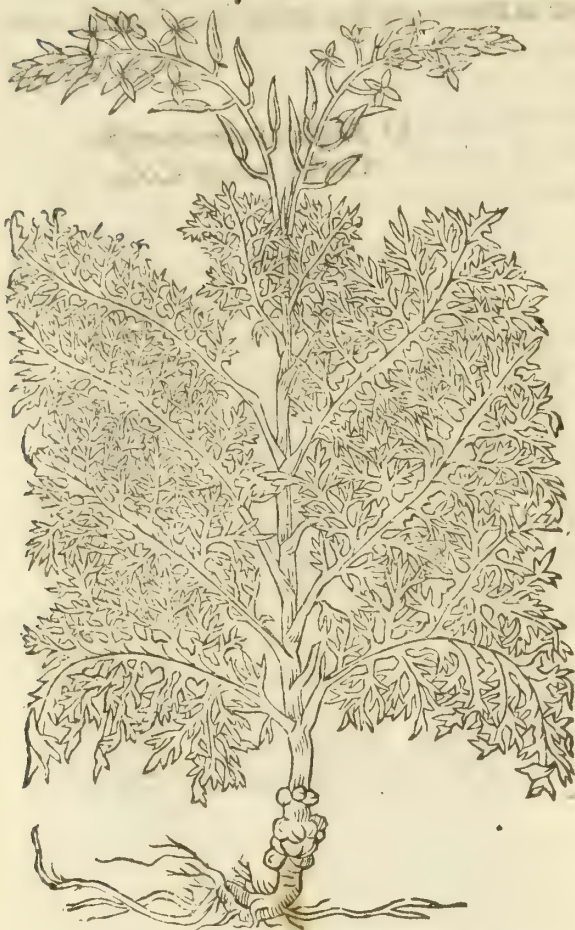
11 Sauoie Cole is also numbred among the headed Colewoorts or Cabbages. The leaues are great and large verie like to those of the great Cabbage, which turne themselues vpwardes as though they woulde embrace one another to make a loued Cabbage, but when they come to the shutting vp they stande at a staie, and rather shewe themselues wider open then shut any neerer together; in other respects it is like vnto the Cabbage.

12 The curled Sauoie Cole in euery respect is like the precedent, sauing that the leaues heereof do somewhat curl or crispe about the middle of the plant: which plant if it be opened in the spring-time as oftentimes it is, it sendeth forth braunched stalkes with many small white flowers at the top, which being past there followe long cods and seede like the common or first kinde described.

13 This kinde of Colewoort hath verie large leaues deeply iagged euen to the middle ribbe, in face resembling great and ranke persley. It hath a great and thicke stalke of three cubites high, whereupon do growe flowers, cods and seede like the other Colewoorts.

14 The small cut Colewoort hath very large leaues woonderfully cut, hacket and hewen euen to the middle ribbe, resembling a kinde of curled Parsley, that shall be described in his place, (which is not common nor hath not beene knowen nor described vntill this time) very well agreeing with the last before mentioned, but differeth in the curious cutting and iagging of the leaues, in stalke, flowers and seede not vnlike.

13 *Brassica Selinifolia.*
Parfeley Colewoort.



14 *Brassica selinoides.*
Fine cut Colewoort.



15 *Brassica marina Anglica.*
English sea Colewoorts.



16 *Brassica marina sylvestris.*
Wilde sea Colewoorts.



15 Sea Colewoort hath large and broade leaues very thicke and curled, and so brittle that they cannot be handled without breaking, of a deepe ouerworne greene colour tending to graineffe: among which rise vp stalkes two cubits high, bearing small pale flowers at the top, which being past there follow rounde knobs wherein is contained one round seede and no more, blacke of colour, of the bignesse of a tare or fetch.

16 The wilde Colewoort hath long broad leaues not vnlike to the tame Colewoort, but lesser, as is all the rest of the plant, and is of his owne nature wilde, and therefore not sought after as a meate: but is sowne and husbanded vpon ditch bankes and such like places for the seede sake, by which oftentimes great gaine is gotten.

* *The place.*

The greatest sort of Colewoorts do grow in gardens, & do loue a soile which is fat and thoroughly dunged & well manured: they do best prosper when they be remooued, and euery of them grow in our English gardens except the wilde, which groweth in fieldes and newe digged ditch bankes.

The sea Colewoort groweth naturally vpon the bayche and brimmes of the sea, where there is no earth to be seene, but sande and rowling pebble stones, which those that dwell neere the sea do call Bayche. I founde it growing betweene Whytstable and the Ile of Thanet neere the brinke of the sea, and in many places neere to Colchester and elsewhere by the sea side.

* *The time.*

Petrus Crescentius saith that the Colewoort may be sowne & remooued at any time of the yeere, whose opinion I altogether mislike. It is sowne in the spring, as March, Aprill, and oftentimes in Maie, and sometimes in August, but the especiall time is about the beginning of September.

The Colewoort, saith *Columella*, must be remoued when it hath attained to fixe leaues after it is come vp from seede; the which must be done in Aprill or Maie, especially those that were sowne in Autumne, which afterwarde flourish in the winter moneths, at what time they are fittest for meate.

But the Sauoie Cole, and the Cole florey must be sowne in Aprill in a bed of hot horfedung, and couered with strawe or such like, to keepe it from the cold & frostie mornings; and when it hath gotten fixe leaues after this sort, then shall you remooue him as aforesaid, otherwise if you tarrie for temperate weather before you sowe, the yeere will be spent before it come to ripeness.

* *The names.*

Euery of the Colewoorts is called in Greek by *Dioscorides* and *Galen* *κροχυστον*: it is also called *αυλίσκος*, so named, not onely bicause it driueth away drunkenesse, but also for that it is like in colour to the pretious stone called the Amethyst, which is ment by the first or garden Colewoort. The Apothecaries & the common Herbaristes do call it *Caulis*, of the goodness of the stalke: in the Germaine toong it is called *Kohl kraut*; in French *des Choux*: in English Colewoorts.

Coleflorey is called in Latine *Brassica Cypria*, and *Cauliflora*: in Italian *Cauliflore*: it seemeth to agree with *Brassica Pompeiana* of *Plinie*, whereof he writeth in his 19. booke and 8. chapter.

* *The temperature.*

All the Colewoorts haue a drying and binding facultie, with a certaine nitrous or salt qualitie, whereby it mightily clenseth, either in the iuice or in the broth thereof. The whole substance or bodie of the Colewoort is of a binding and drieng facultie, bicause it leaueth in the decoction this salt qualitie which lieth in the iuice and waterie part thereof: the water wherein it is first boiled draweth to it selfe all that qualitie; for which cause the decoction thereof looseth the belly, as doth also the iuice of it if it be drunke: but if the first broth in which it was boiled be cast away, then doth the Colewoort drie and binde the belly. But it yeeldeth to the bodie small nourishment, and doth not ingender good blood, but a grosse and Melancholicke. The white Cabbage is best next vnto the Cole-florey; yet *Cato* doth chiefly commend the ruffed Cole, but he knewe neither the white ones, nor the Cole-florey: for if he had, his censure had bene otherwise.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides teacheth that the Colewoort being eaten is good for them that haue dimme eyes, A and that are troubled with the shaking palfie.

The same author affirmeth, that if it be boiled and eaten with vineger it is a remedie for those B that be troubled with the spleene.

It is reported that the rawe Colewoort being eaten before meate, doth preserue a man from C drunkenesse, the reason is yeilded, for that there is a naturall enmitie betweene it and the vine: which

which is such as if it growe neere vnto it, foorthwith the vine perissheth and withereth away: yea, if wine be poured vnto it whilest it is in boiling, it will not be any more boiled, and the colour thereof quite altered; as *Cassius* and *Dionysius Vticensis* do write in their bookes of tillage: yet doth not *Athenaeus* ascribe that vertue of driving away drunkenesse to the leaues, but to the feedes of Colewoort.

D Moreouer the leaues of Colewoorts are good against all inflamations and hot swellings, being stamped with barley meale and laid vpon them with salt, and also breake carbuncles.

E The iuice of Colewoorts, as *Dioscorides* writeth, being taken with flower deluce and niter, doth make the bellie soluble: and being drunke with wine it is a remedie against the biting of venemous beasts.

F The same being applied with the powder of Fenugreeke, taketh away the paine of the gout: and also cureth olde and foule vlcers.

G Being conueied into the nostrils it purgeth the head: being put vp with barley meale it bringeth downe the flowers.

H *Pliny* writeth, that the iuice mixed with wine and dropped into the eares is a remedie against deafenesse.

I The seede as *Galen* saith, driueth foorth woormes, taketh away freckles of the face, sunburning, and what things soeuer that neede to be gently scoured or clenfed away.

K They say that the broth wherein the herbe hath beene sodden, is marueilous good for the sinewes and ioints, and likewise for cankers in the eies called in Greeke *Carcinomata*, which cannot be healed by any other meanes, if they be washed therewith.

Of Rape Cole. Chap. 37.

1 *Caulorapum rotundum.*
Round rape Cole.



2 *Caulorapum longum.*
Long rape Cole.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He first kinde of Rape Cole hath one single long roote, garnished with many threddie strings: from which riseth vp a great thicke stalke bigger then a great Cucumber or great Turnep: at the top whereof shooteth forth great broade leaues like vnto those of Cabbage Cole. The flowers grow at the top on slender stalkes compact of fower small yellow flowers, which being past the seede followeth inclosed in little long cods like the seede of Mustarde.

2 The second hath a long fibrous roote like vnto the precedent; the tuberous stalke is very great and long, thrusting forth in some fewe places heere and there, small foote stalkes; whereupon doe growe smooth leaues, slightly indented about the edges; on the top of the long Turnep stalk growe leane stalkes and flowers like the former.

* *The place.*

They growe in Italy, Spaine, and some places of Germanie, from whence I haue receiued seedes for my garden, as also from an honest and curious friende of mine called master Goodman at the Minories neere London.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish when the other Colewoorts do, whereof no doubt they are kinds, and must be carefully set and sowed as muske Melons and Cucumbers are.

* *The names.*

They are called in Latine *Caulorapum*, & *Rapocaulis*, bearing for their stalkes as it were Rapes or Turneps, participating of two plants, the Colewoort and Turnep; whereof they tooke their names.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There is nothing set downe of the faculties of these plants, but are accounted for daintie meate, contending with the Cabbage Cole in goodnesse and pleasant taste.

Of Beetes. Chap. 38.

Beta.
Beetes.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He common white Beete hath great broade leaues, smooth and plaine: from which rise thicke crested or chamfered stalks. The flowers grow along the stalkes clustering together, in shape like little starres, which being past, there succedeth rounde and vneuen pricklie seede. The roote is thicke, hard and great.

2 There is another sort like in shape and proportion to the former, sauing that the leaues of this be straked heere and there confusedly, which setteth forth the difference.

3 There is likewise another sort heereof that was brought vnto me from beyonde the seas by that courteous merchant master Lete before remembred, the which hath leaues very great and red of colour, as is all the rest of the plant, as well roote as stalkes and flowers, full of a perfect purple iuice tending to rednesse: the middle ribbe of which leaues are for the most part verie broad and thicke, like the middle part of the Cabbage leafe, which is equall in goodnesse with the leaues of Cabbage being boiled. It grew with me 1596. to the height of viij. cubites, and did bring forth his rough and vneuen seede very plentifully: with which plant nature doth seeme to plaie and
foort

sport himselfe: for the seedes taken from that plant which was altogether of one colour and sowed, doth bring forth plants of many and variable colours, as the worshipfull gentleman master *Iohn Nor den* can very well testifie, vnto whom I gaue some of the seedes aforesaid, which in his garden brought forth many other of beautifull colours.

* *The place.*

The Beete is sowed in gardens: it loueth to growe in a moist and fertill ground.

* *The time.*

The fittest time to sowe it is in the spring: it flourisheth and is greene all sommer long, and likewise in the winter, and bringeth forth his seede the next yeere following.

* *The names.*

The Græcians haue named it *Σεύτλον, τεύτλον*: the Latines *Beta*: the Germanes *Spangolt*: the Spaniards *Aselgas*: the French *de la Porée, des Iotes*, and *Betes*: *Theophrastus* saith that the white Beete is surnamed *σικελική*, that is to saie *Sicula*, or of Sicilia: heereof commeth the name *Sicla*, by which the Barbarians and most of the apothecaries do call the Beete, the which worde we in Englande do vse, taken from the same.

* *The nature.*

The white Beets are in moisture and heate temperate, but the other kinds are drie, and al of them abstersiue: so that the white Beete is a colde & moist potheerbe, which hath ioined with it a certain salt and nitrous qualitie, by reason whereof it clenseth and draweth flegme out of the nostrils.

* *The vertues.*

- A Being eaten when it is boiled, it quickly descendeth, looseth the bellie, & prouoketh to the stoole, especially being taken with the broth wherein it was sodden: it nourisheth little or nothing, and is not so holsome as Lettuce.
- B The iuice conueied vp in the nostrils, doth gently drawe forth flegme, and purgeth the head.
- C The great and beautifull Beete last described may be vsed in winter for a sallade herbe with vineger, oile, and salt, and is not onely pleasant to the taste, but also delightfull to the eie.
- D The great red Beete or Romaine Beete boiled and eaten with oile, vineger and pepper is a most excellent and delicate sallade: but what might be made of the red and beautifull roote (which is to be preferred before the leaues, as well in beautie as in goodnesse) I referre vnto the curious and cunning cooke, who no doubt when he hath had the view therof, and is assured that it is both good and holsome, will make thereof many and diuers dishes both faire and good.

Of Blytes. Chap. 39.

* *The kindes.*

There be many sorts of Blites differing in greatnesse and also in name, and likewise in colour; and yet one and of the selfe same kinde, sauing in shewe and habite, and not in nature.

* *The description.*

1 The great white Blite groweth three or fower foote high, with grayish or white rounde stalks. The leaues are plaine and smooth almost like to those of the white Orach, but not so soft nor mealie. The flowers grow thrust together like those of Orach: after that commeth the seed inclosed in little rounde flat huskie skins.

2 There is likewise another in our gardens very like the former, sauing that the whole plant traileth vpon the ground. The stalkes, braunches nor leaues are not reddish at all. The seede is small and clustering together, greene of colour and like vnto those of *Ruellius Coronopus*, or Buckes horne.

3 There is likewise found a thirde sort very like vnto the other, sauing that the stalkes, branches, leaues, and the plant is altogether of a greene colour.

4 There is likewise a fourth sort of Blites very smooth and flexible like the rest, sauing that the leaues are reddish, mixed with a darke greene colour, as is the stalke and also the rest of the plant.

Blitum.
Blites.



good for the eie sight: whence they had those words I knowe not, it may be of some doctōr that neuer went to schoole, for that I can finde no such thing vpon recorde, either among the olde or later writers.

* *The place.*

The Blites grow in gardens for the most part, although there be founde of them wilde manie times.

* *The time.*

They flourish all the sommer long, and growe verie Greene in winter likewise.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *βλίτον*: in Latine *Blitum*: in English Blite and Blites: in French *Blites* or *Blitres*: *quod sex populi ijs vescatur.*

* *The nature.*

The Blite saith *Galen* in his sixt booke of the faculties of simple medicines is a potherbe, which serueth for meate, being of a colde & moist temperature, and that chiefly in the seconde degree. It yeeldeth to the body small nourishment, as in his second booke of the faculties of nourishments he plainly sheweth: for it is one of the potherbes that be *ἀπίστα*, vnfaury or without taste, whose substance is waterish.

* *The vertues.*

The Blite doth nourish little, and yet is fit to **A** make the bellie soluble though not vehementlie, seeing it hath no nitrous or sharpe quality whereby the bellie shoulde be prouoked. I haue heard many olde wiues saie to their seruants, gather no Blites to put into my pottage; for they are not

Of flower Gentle. Chap. 40.

* *The kinde.*

T Here be diuers sorts of flower Gentle, differing in many points very notablie, as in greatnesse and smalnesse; some purple, and others of a scarlet colour; and one aboue the rest wherewith nature hath seemed to delight hirselle, especiaillie in the leaues, which in variable colours doe striue with the Parrats feathers for beautie.

* *The description.*

1 **P** Vrple flower Gentle riseth vp with a stalke a cubite high, and sometime higher, straked or chamfred alongst the same, often reddish towards the roote and very smooth: which deuiddeth it selfe toward the top into small braunches, about which stande long leaues, broade, sharpe pointed, soft, flipperie, of a greene colour, and sometimes tending to a reddish: in steede of flowers come vp eares or spokie tufts, verie bruae to looke vpon, but without smell; of a shining light purple with a glosse like veluet, but farre passing it, which when they are brused do yeeld a iuice almost of the like colour, & being gathered do keepe their beautie a long time after; in somuch that being set in water it will reuiue againe as at the time of his gathering, and remaineth so many yeeres, whereupon likewise it hath taken his name. The seede standeth in the ripe eares, of colour blacke and much glittering: the roote is short and full of strings.

2 The second sort of flower Gentle hath leaues like vnto the former: the stalke is vpright with a fewe small slender stalks set vpon it; among which do growe small clusters of scaley flowers, of an ouerworne scarlet colour. The seede is like the former.

1 *Amaranthus Purpureus.*
Purple flower Gentle.



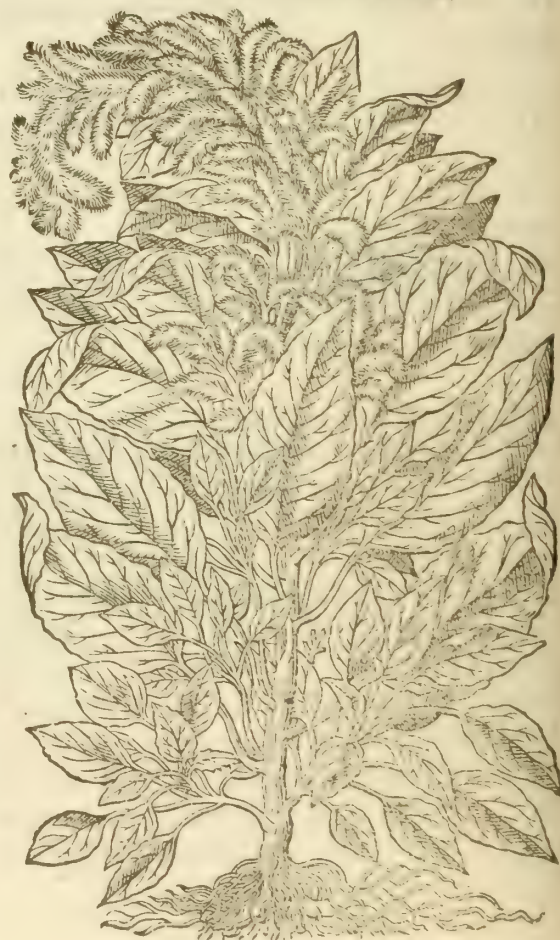
2 *Amaranthus coccineus.*
Scarlet flower Gentle.



3 *Amaranthus Tricolor.*
Floramor and Pisseclours.



4 *Amaranthus Pannicula sparsa.*
Branched flower Gentle.



3 It farre exceedeth my skil to describe the beautie and excellencie of this rare plant called *Floramor*; and I thinke the pensill of the most curious painter will be at a staie when he shall come to set him downe in his liuely colours: but to colour it after my best maner this I saie. *Floramor* hath a thicke knobbie roote, whereupon do growe many threddie strings: from which riseth vp a thicke stalke, but tender and soft, which beginneth to diuide himselfe into sundry branches at the ground and so vpwarde, whereupon do growe many leaues wherein doth consist his beautie: for in fewe words, euery leafe doth resemble in colours the most faire and beautifull feather of a Parrat, especially those feathers that are mixed with most sundrie colours, as a stripe of red, and a line of yellow, a dashe of white, and a ribbe of greene colour, which I cannot with words set foorth, such is the sundrie mixtures of colours that nature hath bestowed in hir greatest iollitie vpon this flower: the flowers do growe betweene the foote stalkes of those leaues, and the bodie of the stalke or trunke base, and of no moment in respect of the leaues, being as it were little chaffie husks of an ouerworn tawnie colour: the seede is blacke, and shining like burnished horne.

4 This plant hath a great many of threddes or strings, of which his rootes do consist. From which do rise vp very thicke, fat, and oileous stalkes, crested and straked, exceeding smooth and of a shining red colour, which beginne at the ground to diuide themselues into braunches: whereupon do growe many great and large leaues of a darke greene colour tending to rednesse, in shewe like those of the red Beete, straked and dasht heere and there with red, mixed with greene. The flowers growe alongst the stalkes, from the middest thereof euen to the top, in shape like *Panicum*, that is, a great number of chaffie confused matter thrust harde together, of a deepe purple colour. I can compare the shape thereof to nothing so fitly as to the veluet head of a Stagge; compact of such soft matter as is the same: wherein is the seede, in colour white, rounde, and bored through the middle.

* *The place.*

These pleasant flowers are sown in gardens, especially for their great beautie.

* *The time.*

They flower in August, and continue flowring til the frost doth ouertake them, at what time they perish & must be sown the next yeere again. But the *Floramor* would be sown in a bed of hot horndung with some earth strowed thereon in the end of March, and so couered with mats or such like in the night and laid to the sun in the day time; otherwise the winter wil approach before it commeth to perfection, for that it is very impatient of our colde clymate. The right honorable the Lord *Edward Zouche* gaue me the seedes thereof, the which brought foorth their pleasant leaues, but perished before the seede was ripe, which chaunced for want of this instruction.

* *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke of *Plinie* *Αμαραντος*, bicause it doth not wither or waxe olde: in Latine *Amaranthus purpureus*, that it may differ from *Elichryson*, which is also called *ἀμάραντος*, whereof we will entreat heereafter in his place: in high Dutch *Samatbluomen*, *Dausenschoon*, and *Floramor*, taken from some that haue called it *Flos amoris*: in Italian *Fior velluto*: in French *Passe velours*: *Ruellius* translateth it *Passeue lutum*: in English flower Gentle, purple Veluet flower, *Floramor*, and of some flower Velure.

* *The temperature.*

Most of the later Phisitions do attribute to flower gentle, but especially to the first, a binding facultie with a colde and drie temperature.

* *The vertues.*

It is reported they stop all kindes of bleeding, which propertie is not made manifest by any apparent qualitie that is in the, except peraduenture by the colour only that the red eares haue: for some are of opinion, that all red things do staunch bleeding in any part of the bodie: bicause some things as *Bole armoniacke*, *sanguis Draconis*, *terra Sigillata*, and such like things of red colour do stop bloud, But *Galen* in his second and fourth bookes of the faculties of simples doth plainly shewe, that there can be no certaintie gathered from the colours touching the vertues of simple and compound medicines: wherefore in common sence they are ill perswaded that thinke the flower Gentle to staunch bleeding, stop the laske and bloudie fluxe bicause of the colour onely.

Of Orach. Chap. 41.

* The kindes.

Here be sundrie sorts of Orach, some white; some of a reddish or deepe purple colour; some of the garden; and others wilde or of the field, and also one of the sea.

1 *Atriplex sativa alba.*
White Orach.



2 *Atriplex sativa purpurea.*
Purple Orach.



* The description.

1 The Garden white Orach hath an high and vpright stalke, with broad sharpe pointed leaues like those of Blite, yet smother and softer. The flowers are small and yellow, growing in clusters: the feede rounde and like a leafe couered with a thinne skin or filme, and groweth in clusters. The roote goeth farre into the ground, vpon which hang many small threddes. The leaues and stalkes at the first are of a glittering graie colour, and sprinckled as it were with meale or flower.

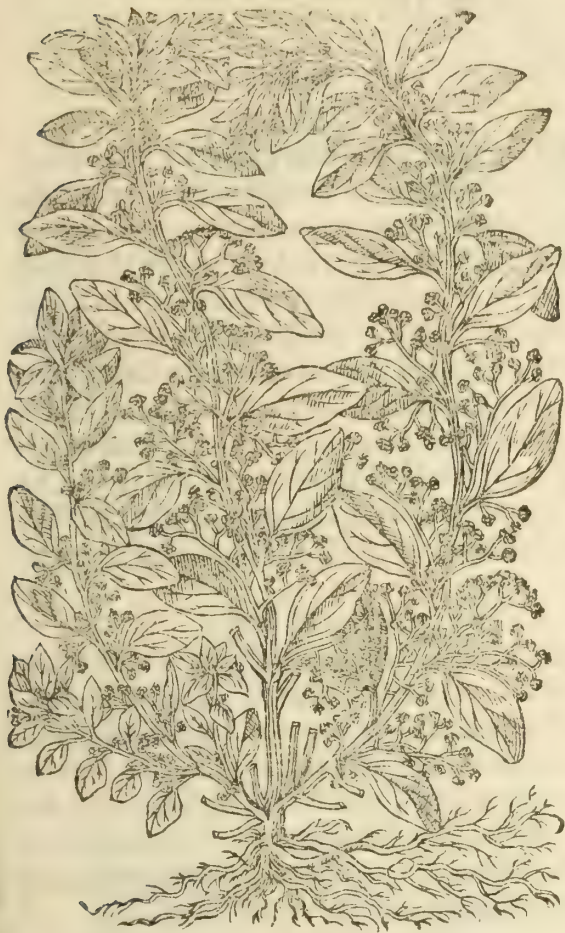
2 The second is like to the former, sauing that the whole plant tendeth to an ouerworne purplish colour, in euery other respect alike.

3 The wilde Orach is like in smoothnesse and fashion of the leaues vnto the garden Orach. The stalkes and euery part thereof also are verie like, sauing it is altogether lesfer.

4 There is founde a wilde kinde growing neere the sea coast which hath long smal narrow leaues, slightly cut about the edges, sharpe pointed, and couered ouer with a certaine mealinesse, so that the whole plant as well leaues as stalkes and flowers, looke of an hoarie or graie colour, as do many other sea plants.

3 *Atriplex*

3 *Atriplex sylvestris, sive polyspermon.*
Wilde Orach, or all seede.



4 *Atriplex marina.*
Sea Orach.



✱ *The place.*

The garden Orach doth growe in the most fruitfull gardens.

The wilde Orach groweth neere vnto path waies by ditch sides, and in the borders of fields.

Matthiolus reporteth that he found certaine Orach on the sea coastes, *ad Tergestini salinas*: the which I haue found in our owne countrey neere the sea side betweene Rochester & Queenborough castle, as also from Reculvers to Margate in the Ile of Thanet: it groweth by the blockhouse of Tilberie, and the Fort in Kent by Grauefend right against the same place.

✱ *The time.*

They flower and seede from Iune to the end of August.

✱ *The names.*

Garden Orach is called in Greeke *αίτριπλεξ*: in Latine *Atriplex*, and *Aureum olus*: in Dutch *Wield*: in French *Ayrouches ou bonnes dames*: in English Orach and Orage: in the Bohemian toong *Leboda*: *Plinie* hath made some difference betweene *Atriplex* and *Chrysolachanum*, as though they differed one from another, for of *Atriplex* he writeth in his 20. booke: and of *Chrysolachanum* in his 28. booke 8. chapter, where he writeth thus: *Chrysolachanum* saith he groweth in Pinetum like Lettuce: it healeth cut sinewes if it be forthwith applied.

The wilde Orach hath beene called *Polyspermon Cassani* of *L'Obelius*, or all seede.

✱ *The temperature.*

Orach saith *Galen* is of temperature moist in the seconde degree, and colde in the first.

✱ *The vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth that the garden Orach is both moist and colde, and that it is eaten boiled as A other fallade herbes are, and that it softneth and looseth the bellie.

It consumeth away the swellings of the throate, whether it be laide on rawe or sodden. B

The seede being drunke with meade or honied water, is a remedie against the yellow iaunders. C

Galen thinketh that for that cause it hath a clensing qualitie, and may open the stoppings of D the liuer.

Of stinking Orach. Chap. 42.

Atriplex ollida.
Stinking Orach.

ten into a ground, it cannot be destroyed.

* The description.

Stinking Orach groweth flat vpon the ground, and is a base and lowe plant with many weake and feeble braunches; whereupon do growe small leaues of a grayish colour, sprinkled ouer with a certaine kinde of durtie meelinesse, in shape like the leaues of Basill: among which leaues heere and there confusedly dispersed bee the feedes as it were nothing but dust or ashes. The whole plant is of a most lothsome fauour or smell, vpon which plant if any should chaunce to rest and sleepe, he might very well report to his friendes that he had reposed himselfe amongst the chiefe of *Scoggins* heires.

* The place.

It groweth vpon dung hils and in the most filthy places that may be founde, as also about the common pissing places of great princes, & noblemens houses. Sometime it is founde in places neere brick kilns and olde wals, which doth somewhat alter his smell, which is like tosted cheese: but that which groweth in his naturall place smelleth like stinking salt fish, whereof it tooke his name *Garosmus*.

* The time

It is an herbe for a yeere, which springeth vp, and when the seede is ripe it perisheth, and recouereth it selfe againe of his owne seede, so that if it be gotten into a ground, it cannot be destroyed.

* The names.

Stinking Orach is called of *Cordus Garosmus*, bicause it smelleth like stinking fish, which is called in Greeke *ρῆσν*: it is likewise called *Tragium Germanicum*, and *Atriplex fætida garum olens Pena & L'Obelij*, for it smelleth more stinking then the rammish male Goate, whereupon some by a figure haue called it *Vulvaria*, and may be called in English stinking Motherwoort.

* The nature and vertues.

There hath beene little or nothing set downe of the auncients either of his nature or vertues: notwithstanding it hath beene thought profitable by reason of his stinking sinell for such as be troubled with the Mother: for as *Hippocrates* saith, when the Mother doth stifle or strangle, such things are to be applied vnto the nose as haue a rancke and stinking sinell.

Of Goose-foote. Chap. 43.

* The description.

Goose-foote is a common herbe and thought to be a kinde of Orach: it riseth vp with a stalke a cubite high or higher, somewhat chamfered and braunched: the leaues be broad, smooth, sharpe pointed, shining, hauing certaine deepe cuts about the edges, & resembling the foote of a Goose. The flowers be small, something red, the seede standeth in clusters vpon the top of the branches, being very like to the seed of wilde Orach, & the roote is deuided into sundrie strings.

* *The place.*

It groweth plentifully in obscure places neere vnto olde walles and high waies, and in desert places.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth when the Orach doth, whereof this is a wilde kinde.

* *The names.*

The later Herbaristes haue called it *Pes anserinus*, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with the foote of a Goose: of some *Chenopodium*: in English Goosefoote and wilde Orach.

* *The temperature.*

This herbe is colde and moist, and that no lesser then Orach, but as it appeereth more colde.

* *The vertues.*

It is reported that it killeth swine if they do eate thereof: it is not vsed in Physicke: and much A lesse as a fallade herbe.

Of English Mercurie. Chap. 44.

Bonus Henricus.

English Mercurie, or good Henrie.

* *The description.*

Good Henrie called *Tota bona*, so named of the later Herbarists, is accounted of them to be one of the Docks, but not properlie. This bringeth forth very many thicke stalkes, set with leaues two foote high; on the braunches whereof towards the top stande greene flowers in clusters, thicke thrust together. The seede is flat like those of the Orach, whereof this is a kinde. The leaues be fastned to long foote stalkes, broad behind, and sharpe pointed, fashioned like the leaues of Aron or Wake-robin, white or grayish of colour, and as it were couered ouer with a fine meale, in handling it is fat & oleous, with a verie thicke roote, and parted into many deuisions, of a yellowe colour within, like the sharpe pointed Docke.

* *The place.*

It is commonly founde in vntilled places, and among rubbish neere common waies, olde wals, and by hedges in fieldes.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth in Iune and Iuly especially.

* *The names.*

It is called of some *Pes Anserinus*, and *Tota bona*: in English all Good, and Good Henrie, in Cambridgeshire it is called Good king Harry: the Germanes call it *Guter Henrick*, of a certaine

good qualitie it hath, as they also name a certaine pernicious herbe, *Malus Henricus*, or bad Henry. It is taken for a kinde of Mercurie, but vnproperly, for that it hath no participation with Mercurie; either in forme or qualitie, except yee wil call euery herbe Mercurie which hath power to loose the bellie.

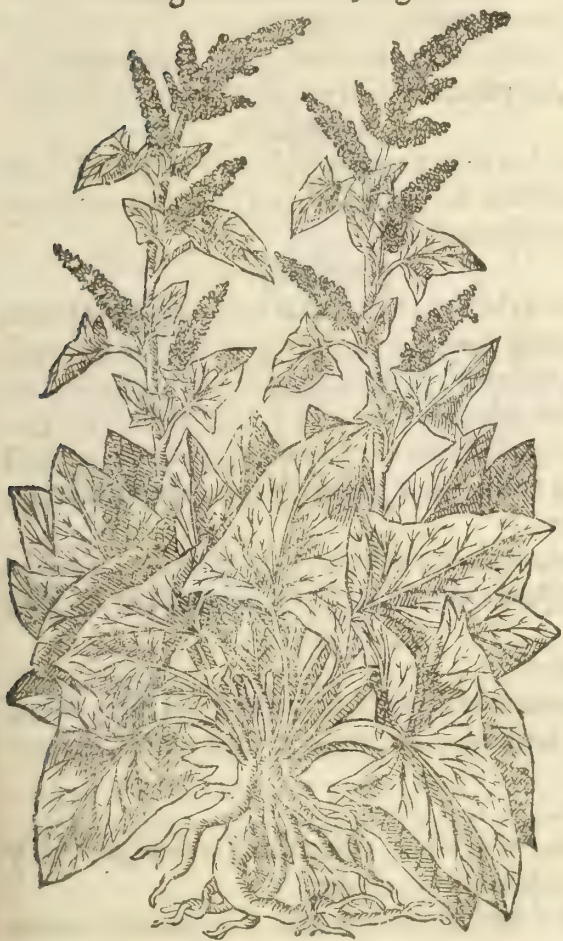
* *The temperature.*

Bonus Henricus or good Henrie is moderately hot and drie, clensing and scouring with all.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues boiled with other potherbes and eaten, maketh the bodie soluble. A

The same brused and laid vpon green wounds or foule & old vlcers, doth scoure, mundifie & heale B them. R x of



Of Spinach. Chap. 45.

Spinacia.
Spinach.



* The description.

1 Spinach is a kind of Blite after some, notwithstanding I rather take it for a kind of Orach.

It bringeth forth soft and tender leaues of a darke greene colour, full of iuice, sharpe pointed, and in the largest part, or neather end square; parted oftentimes with a deepe gash on either side; next to the stemme or foote stalke: the stalke is rounde, a foote high, hollowe within: on the tops of the braunches stande little flowers in clusters, in whose places doth growe a prickly seede. The roote consisteth of many small threds.

2 There is another sort found in our gardens like vnto the former in goodnesse, as also in shape, sauing that the leaues are not so great nor so deeply gasht or indented: and the seede hath no prickles at all, for which cause it is called round Spinach.

* The place.

It is sown in gardens without any great labour or industrie, and forsaketh not any ground being but indifferent fertill.

* The time.

It may be sown almost at any time of the yeere, but being sown in the spring it quickly groweth vp; & commeth to perfection within two moneths: but that which is sown in the fall of the leafe groweth not so soone to perfection, yet continueth all winter and seedeth presently vpon the first spring.

* The names.

It is called in these daies *Spinachia*, of some *Spinachium olus*: of others *Hispanicum olus*: *Fuchsias* nameth it *Σπινάκια*: the Arabians and *Serapio* call it *Hispane*: the Germanes *Spinet*: in English Spinage and Spinach: in French *Espinas*.

* The nature.

Spinach is evidently colde and moist, almost in the seconde degree, but rather moist. It is one of the potherbes whose substance is waterie, and almost without taste: and therefore quickly descendeth and looseth the belly.

* The virtues.

A It is eaten boiled, but it yeeldeth little or no nourishment at all: it is something windie, and easily causeth a desire to vomite, it is vsed in fallades when it is young and tender.

B This herbe of all other pot herbes and fallade herbes, maketh the greatest diuersitie of meates and fallades.

Of Pellitorie of the wall. Chap. 46.

* The description.

Pellitorie of the wall hath rounde tender stalkes somewhat browne or reddish of colour and somewhat shining: the leaues be rough like to the leaues of Metcurie, nothing snipt about the edges. The flowers be small, growing close to the stemmes, the seede blacke and verie small, couered with a rough huske which hangeth fast vpon garments: the roote somewhat reddish.

Parietaria

Parietaria.

Pellitorie of the wall.

* *The place.*

It groweth neere to olde wals in the moist corners of churches and stone buildings, amongst rubbish and such like places.

* *The time.*

It commeth vp in Maie: it seedeth in Iuly and August: the roote onely continueth and is to be found in winter.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called *Parietaria*, or by a corrupt worde *Paritaria*, because it groweth neere to wals: & for the same cause it is named of diuers *Muralis*: also *Muralium* of *Pliny* and *Celsus*: of the Græcians *ἐξών*. There is also another *Helxine* surnamed *Cissampelos*: some call it *Perdicium*, of Partridges which somtimes feed heereof: some *Vrceolaris*, and *Vittraria*, because it serueth to scoure glasses, pipkens and such like: it is called in high Dutch *Tag und nacht*: in Spanish *Yerua del muro*: in English Pellitorie of the wall: in French *Parietaire*.

* *The temperature.*

Pellitorie of the wall (as *Galen* saith) hath force to scoure, and is something colde and moist.

* *The vertues.*

Pellitorie of the wall boiled and the decoction of A it drunken, helpeth such as are vexed with an olde cough; the grauell and stone; & is good against the difficultie of making water, & stopping of the same,

not onely inwardly, but also outwardly applied vpon the region of the bladder, in maner of a fomentation or warme bathing, with sponges or double clouts or such like.

Dioscorides saith that the iuice tempered with Ceruse or white leade, maketh a good ointment B against Saint Anthonies fire and the shingles: & mixed with the cerot of *Alcanna* or with the male Goates tallowe, it helpeth the gout of the feete; which *Plinie* also affirmeth in his 22. booke 17. chapter.

It is applied saith he, to the paines of the feete with goates suet and waxe of Cyprus: where in C steede of waxe of Cyprus there must be put the Cerote of *Alcanna*.

Dioscorides addeth, that the iuice heereof is a remedie for old coughes, and taketh away hot swel- D lings of the Almonds in the throat if it be vsed in a gargarisine or otherwise applied: it mitigateth also the paines in the eares being poured in with oile of roses mixed therewith.

It is affirmed that if three ounces of the iuice be drunke, it prouoketh vrine out of hande. E

The leaues tempered with oile of sweete almonds in maner of a pultus and laide to the pained F parts, is a remedie for them that be troubled with the stone and that can hardly make water.

Of French Mercurie. Chap. 47.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be two kindes of Mercurie reckoned for good, and yet both sometimes wilde; besides other two wilde neuer founde in gardens, vnlesse they be brought thither.

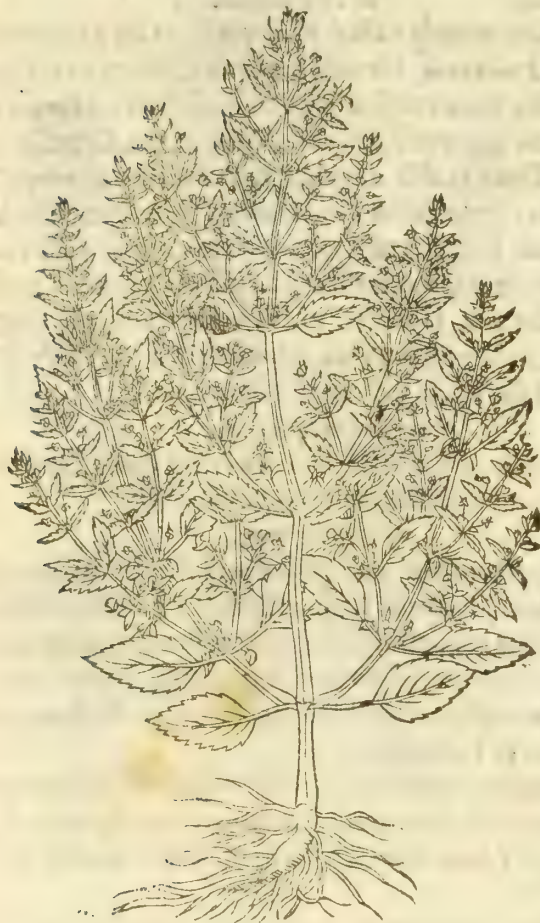
* *The description.*

T He male garden Mercurie hath tender stalks full of ioints and braunches, whereupon do growe blackish leaues like Pellitorie of the wall: among which commeth forth two hairie bullets rounde and ioined together like those of Goose-grasse, or Cleuers, eche con-
R 3 teining

teining in it selfe one small round feede with a tender roote, and full of white hairie strings.

2 The female is like vnto the former in leaues, stalkes, and maner of growing, differing but in the flowers and feede: for this kind hath a greater quantitie of flowers and feede growing together like little clusters of grapes, of a yellowish colour. The feede for the most part is lost before it can be gathered.

1 *Mercurialis mas.*
Male Mercurie.



2 *Mercurialis femina.*
Female Mercurie.



* *The place.*

French Mercurie is sown in kitchen gardens among potherbes, in vineyardes, and in moist shadowie places, I founde it vnder the dropping of the bishops house at Rochester, from whence I brought a plant or two into my garden, since which time I cannot rid my garden from it.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish all the sommer long.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ανδροειδης*, and *έρμης βοτάνιον*, or Mercurie his herbe; whereupon the Latines call it *Mercurialis*: and *Theophrastus* *φύλλον*: and in *Dioscorides* *Phyllon*: it is called in Italian *Mercorella*: in English French Mercurie: in French *Mercuriale*, *Vignoble*, and *Foivelle*, *quia Fluidam laxmáue, aluum reddit, Gallobelgae enim foize & foizeus, ventris Fluorem vocant.*

* *The temperature.*

Mercurie is hot and drie, yet not above the second degree: it hath a clenfing facultie, and (as *Galen* writeth) a digesting qualitie also.

* *The vertues.*

A It is vsed in our age in glisters, and thought very good to clense and scoure away the excrements and other filth contained in the guts. It serueth to purge the belly being eaten or otherwise taken, voiding out of the belly not onely the excrements, but also phlegme and choler. *Dioscorides* reporteth that the decoction heerof purgeth waterish humours.

The

The leaues stamped with butter and applied to the fundament prouoketh to the stoole, and the B herbe brused and made vp in maner of a pessarie, clenseth the mother, and helpeth conception.

Cosmas in his booke of the nature of plants saith, that the iuice of Mercurie, Hollihocks, and Pur-flane mixed together, and the hands bathed therein, defendeth them from burning if they be thrust into boiling leade.

Of wilde Mercurie. Chap. 48.

1 *Cynocrambe.*
Dogs Mercurie.



2 *Phyllon Thelygonon.*
Childrens Mercurie.



* The description.

1 **D**ogs Mercurie is somewhat like vnto the garden Mercurie, sauing the leaues heereof are greater, and the stalke not so tender, and yet very brittle, growing to the height of a foote, without any branches at all, with small yellowe flowers. The seede is like the female Mercurie.

2 Childrens Mercurie hath three or fower stalkes or mo: the leaues be somewhat long, not much vnlike the leaues of the Oliue tree, couered ouer with a soft downe or wooll, graie of colour: and the seede also like those of female Mercurie.

* The place.

They grow in woods and copses, in the borders of fieldes, and among bushes and hedges.

The dogs Mercurie I haue founde in many places about Greene-Hith, Swanes-conbe village, Grauefende, and South-fleete in Kent; in Hampesteede woode, and all the hedges thereabout, fower miles from London.

* The time.

These flourish all the sommer long vntill the extreme frost do pull them downe.

* *The names.*

Dogs Mercurie is called in Greeke κυνοχράβη: in Latine *Canina*, and *Brassica canina*, and *Mercurialis sylvestris*: in English Dogs Cole, and Dogs Mercurie.

Childrens Mercurie is called *Phyllon theligonon*, and *Phyllon Arrhenogonon*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These wilde kinds of Mercurie are not vsed in Phisicke, notwithstanding it is thought they agree as well in nature as qualitie with the other kinds of Mercurie.

Of Tornesole. Chap. 49.

* *The kindes.*

There be five sorts of Tornsole, differing one from another in many notable points, as in greatnesse and smalnesse, in colour of flowers, in forme and shape.

1 *Heliotropium maius.*
Great Tornsole.

2 *Heliotropium minus.*
Small Tornsole.

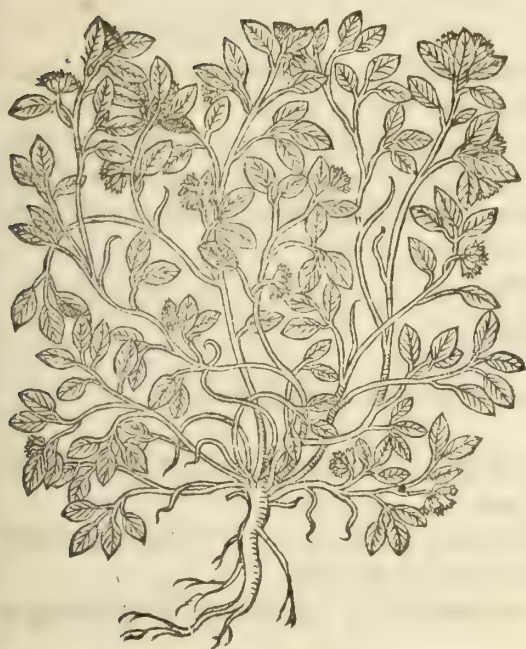
* *The description.*

1 The great Tornsole hath straight rounde stalkes couered with a white hairie cotton, especially about the top whitish leaues, soft and hairie in handling, in shape like the leaues of Basil: the flowers growe at the top of the braunches, in colour white, thicke together in rowes vpon one side of the stalke, which stalke doth bende or turne backward like the taile of a scorpion: the roote is small and hard.

2 The small Tornsole hath many little and weake braunches trailing vpon the ground, whereupon do growe small leaues like those of the lesser Basil. The flowers do growe at the endes of the tender braunches, graie of colour, with a little spot of yellow in the middest, the which turneth into crooked tailes like those of the precedent.

3 *Heliotropium*

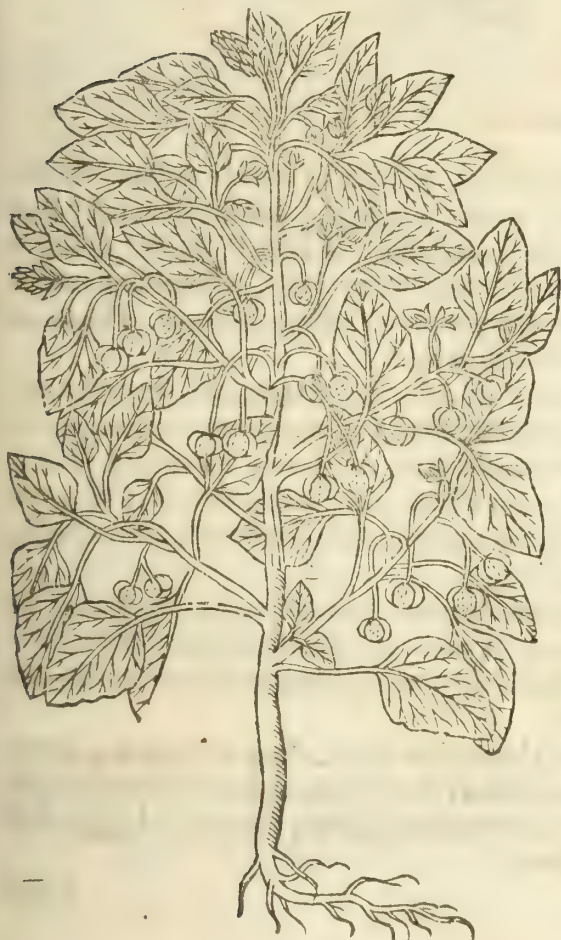
3 *Heliotropium supinum* Clusii & L'Obelij.
Hairie Tornsole.



4 *Heliotropium rectum*.
Vpright Tornsole.



5 *Heliotropium Tricoccum*.
Widowe waile Tornsole.



* *The description.*

3 Hairie Tornsole hath likewise manie feeble and weake braunches trailing vpon the ground, set with small leaues lesser then the small Tornsole: among which groweth the seede in small chaffie huskes which do not turne backe like the taile of a scorpion; which mooueth me to thinke it a kinde of small water Chickweede.

4 The vpright Tornsole hath a stalk of two foote high, set with rough hairie leaues, couered with a cottonie downe, not vnlike to the leaues of vipers Buglosse. The stalke deuideth it selfe into sundrie small braunches towards the top; the flowers smal and idle. The seede is inclosed in little rounde vessels like those of dogs Mercurie.

5 This kinde of Tornsole hath leaues verie like to those of the great Tornsole, but of a blacker greene colour: the flowers be yellow, after which commeth out the fruite hanging vpon small foote-stalkes three square, and in euery corner there is a small seede like those of the Tythimales; the roote small and threddie.

* *The place.*

Tornsole, as *Dioscorides* saith, doth growe in fen-
nie grounds & neere vnto pooles and lakes. They
are straungers in Englande as yet: It doth growe
about

about Montpelier in Languedock, where it is had in great vse to staine and die clouts withal, wherewith through Europe meate is coloured.

* *The time.*

They flourish especially in the sommer solstice, or about the time when the sunne entreth into Cancer.

* *The names.*

The Græcians call it *Heliotropium*: the Latines keepe these names *Heliotropium magnum*, and *Scorpiurum*: of *Ruellius Herba Canceri*: it is named *Heliotropium*, not bicause it is turned about at the daily motion of the sunne, but by reason it flowreth in the sommer solstice, at which time the sunne being farthest gone from the æquinoctiall circle, returneth to the same; & *Scorpiurum* of the twiggie tops that bowe backward like a scorpions taile: of the Italians *Tornesol bobo*: in French *Tournsol*: it is also called *Herba Clitia*, whereof the poet hath these verses:

*Herba velut Clitia semper petit obuia solem,
Sic piemens Christum quo prece spectet habet.*

* *The nature.*

Tornsole as *Paulus Aegineta* writeth, is hot and drie, and of a binding facultie.

* *The vertues.*

A good handfull of the great Tornsole boiled in wine and drunke, doth gently purge the body of hot cholericke humours and tough clammy or slimie flegme.

The same boiled in wine and drunke is good against the stinging of Scorpions or other venomous beasts, and is very good to be applied outwardly vpon the grieve or wounde.

The seede stamped and laide vpon warts and such like excrescens or superfluous outgrowings, causeth them to fall away.

The small Tornsole and his seede boiled with Hysope, Cresses, and saltpeter and drunke, driueth forth flat and round wormes.

With the small Tornsole they in Fraunce doe die linnen rags and clouts into a perfect purple colour, wherewith cookes and confectionaries do colour iellies, wines, meates, and sundrie comfectures: which clouts in shops be called Tornesole after the name of the herbe.

Of Scorpion grasse. Chap. 50.

* *The description.*

Scorpion grasse hath many smooth, plaine, euen leaues, of a darke greene colour; stalkes small, feeble, and weake, trailing vpon the ground and occupying a great circuit in respect of the plant. The flowers growe vpon long and slender footestalkes, of colour yellowe, in shape like to the flowers of broome; after which succede long crooked rough cods, in shape and colour like vnto a caterpillar, wherein is contained yellowish seede like vnto a kidney in forme. The roote is finall and tender, the whole plant perisheth when the seede is ripe.

There is another sort of Scorpion grasse found among corne, pease, and tares, and therupon called *Scorpioides Leguminosa*, which hath small and tender rootes like small threds: branches manie, weake and tender, trailing vpon the ground if there be nothing to take holde vpon with his clasping and crooked seed vessels, otherwiseth it rampeth vpon whatsoever is neere vnto it. The leaues be fewe and small: the flowers very little & white of colour: the seede followeth: little and blackish, contained in crooked cods like vnto the taile of a scorpion.

There is also another sort almost in euery shallowe grauely running streame, hauing leaues like to *Becabunga* or Brokleme. The flowers growe at the top, of tender fat greene stalkes, blew of colour, and oftentimes with a spot of yellowe among the blew; the whole branch of flowers doe turne themselves likewise round like the scorpions taile.

There is also another growing in waterie places, with leaues like vnto *Anagallis aquatica*, or water Chickweede, hauing like slender stalkes and branches as the former, and the flowers not vnlike, sauing that the flowers of this are of a light blew or watched colour, somewhat bigger, and laide more open, whereby the yellowe spot is better scene.

There

Scorpioides Euplexuri folio, *Pena & L'Obelij.*
Scorpion grasse.



* *The description.*

There is likewise another sort growing vpon the most drie grauely and barren ditch banks, with leaues like those of *Auricula Muris* or Moufeare, called *Myosotis scorpioides*, with rough and hairie leaues, of an ouerworne russet colour: the flowers do grow vpon weake, feeble, & rough braunches, as is all the rest of the plant. They likewise growe for the most part vpon one side of the staile, blewe of colour, with a like little spot of yellowe as the others, turning it selfe backe againe like the taile of a scorpion.

There is another of the lande called *Myosotis Scorpioides repens*, like the former: but the flowers are thicker thrust together, and do not growe all vpon one side as the other, and part of the flowers blewe, and part purple, confusedly mixt together.

* *The place.*

The Scorpion grasse described groweth not wilde in Englande, notwithstanding I haue receiued seedes therof from beyond the seas, and haue dispersed them through England, which are esteemed of gentlewomen for the beautie & straungeness of the crooked coddles, notwithstanding it is the best feeding for cattell that may be.

The others do growe in waters and streames, as also in the drie and barraine banks.

* *The time.*

The first flowreth from Maie to the end of August; the others I haue found all the sommer long.

* *The names.*

There is not any thing remembred as touching the names more then hath beene set downe in their descriptions: onely our English gentlewomen and others do call it Caterpillers, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worne called a caterpillar.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There is not any thing remembred of the temperature, yet *Dioscorides* saith that the leaues of Scorpion grasse applied to the place is a present remedie against the stinging of Scorpions: & likewise boiled in wine and drunke preuaileth against the said bitings, as also of adders, snakes, and such like venemous beasts: being made in an vnguent or salve with oile, waxe, and a little gum *Elemptni*, is profitable against such hurts as require a healing medicine.

Of Nightshade. Chap. 51.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers Nightshades, whereof some are of the garden; and some that loue the fieldes, and yet euery of them found wilde; whereof some cause sleepinesse euen vnto death; others cause sleepinesse, and yet Phisicall; and others very profitable vnto the health of man, as shall be declared in their seuerall vertues.

* *The description.*

I Garden Nightshade hath rounde stalks a foote high and full of braunches, whereon are set leaues of a blackish colour, soft & full of iuice, in shape like to the leaues of Basil, but much greater: among which do growe small white flowers with yellowe pointels in the middle; which

which being past, there do succcede rounde berries, greene at the first, and black when they be ripe, like those of Luie: the roote is white and full of hairie strings.

2 Sleeping Nightshade hath for his roote a great bundell of threddie rootes, from which riseth vp a fat stalke of a blackish greene colour as is the rest of the plant; whereon do growe sharpe pointed leanes like vnto those of the Docke. The flowers are white with a certaine yellowe aglet in the middle, after which come forth berries, greene at the first, and afterwards of a faint yellowish green. The whole plant perisheth at the first approach of winter.

1 *Solanum Hortense.*
Garden Nightshade.



2 *Solanum Pomifera.*
Sleepie Nightshade.



* *The place.*

This Nightshade commeth vp in many places, and not onely in gardens, of which notwithstanding it hath taken his surname, and in which it is often founde growing with other herbes: but also neere common high waies, the borders of fieldes, by olde wals and ruinous places.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in sommer, and oftentimes till autumnne be well spent; and then the fruite commeth to ripenesse.

* *The names.*

It is called of the Græcians *Επύχρος*: of the Latins *Solanum*, & *Solanum hortense*: in shops *Solatrium*: of some *Morella*, *Vua Lupina*, and *Vua Vulpis*: in Spanish likewise *Morella* & *yerua Mora*: *Marcellus* an olde Phisicke writer, & diuers others of his time called it *Strumum*: *Plinie* in his 27. book 8. chapter, sheweth that it is called *Cucubalus*: both these wordes are likewise extant in *Apuleius* among the confused names of Nightshade: who hath gathered together in one chapter so many, that he hath as it were confounded the name thereof: in English it is called Garden Nightshade; Morell, and petie Morell; in French *Morelle*, *Gallobelgie*: *feu ardent*: *quia medetur igni sacro*.

* *The temperature.*

Nightshade as *Galen* saith in his booke of the faculties of simple medicines is vsed for those infirmities that haue neede of cooling and binding: for these two qualities it hath in the seconde degree: which thing also he affirmeth in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, where he saith that

that there is no potherbe which wee vse to eate that hath so great astringtion or binding as Nightshade hath, and therefore phisitions do woorthely vse it, and that seldome as a nourishment, but alwaies as a medicine.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth, that Nightshade is good against Saint Anthonies fire, the shingles, paine of the head, the hart burning or heate of the stomacke, and other like accidents proceeding of sharpe and biting humours: notwithstanding that it hath these vertues, yet it is not alwaies good that it shoulde be applied vnto those infirmities, for that many times there hapneth more dangers by applying of these remedies, then of the disease it selfe. For as *Hippocrates* writeth in the 6. booke of his Aphorismes, the 25. particular, that it is not good, that Saint Anthonies fire should be driven from the outward parts to the inward: and likewise in his prognostickes he saith, that it is necessarie that Saint Anthonies fire shoulde breake forth, and that it is death to haue it driven in; which is to be vnderstoode not onely of Saint Anthonies fire, but also of other like burstings out procured by nature. For by vsing of these kind of cooling & repelling medicines, the bad, corrupt and sharp humors are driven back inwardly to the chiefe & principall parts, which cannot be done without great danger and hazarde of life. And therefore we must not vnadvisedly, lightly, or rashly minister such kinde of medicines vpon the comming out of Saint Anthonies fire, the shingles, or such hot pimples and blemishes of the skin.

The iuice of the greene leaues of garden Nightshade mixed with barley meale, is very profitable applied vnto Saint Anthonies fire and to all hot inflammations.

The iuice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and lirtarge of golde, and applied, is more proper and effectuell to the purposes before set downe.

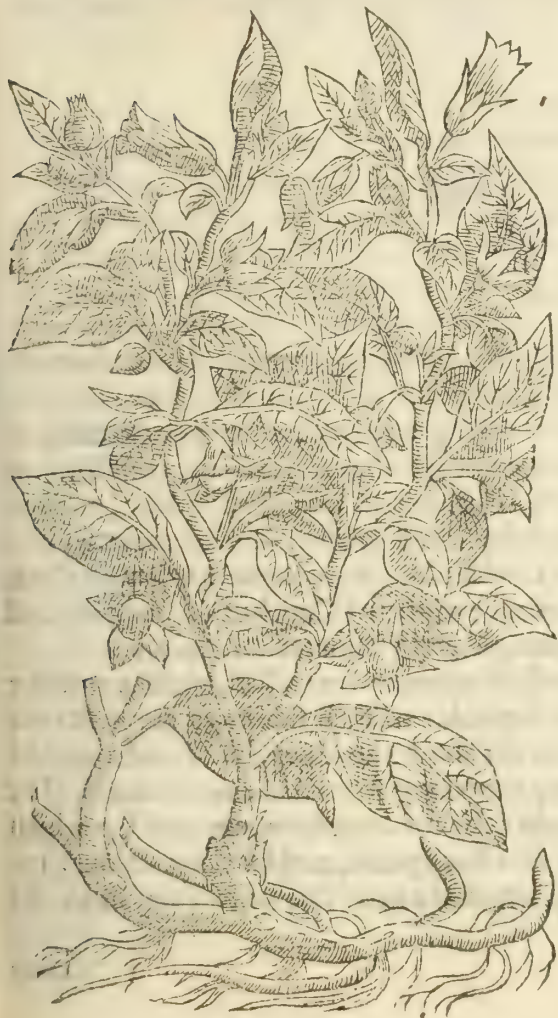
Neither the iuice heereof nor any other part is to be giuen inwardly.

The leaues stamped are profitable put into the ointment of popler buds, called *Vnguentum populeon*, good and all other ointments.

Of sleeping Nightshade. Chap. 51.

Solanum Lethale.

Dwale, or deadly Nightshade.



* *The description.*

DWale or sleeping Nightshade hath round blackish stalks sixe foote high, whereupon doe growe great broade leaues of a darke greene colour; among which doe growe small hollowe flowers bell fashion of an ouerworne purple colour; in the place whereof come forth great rounde berries of the bignesse of the blacke cherrie, greene at the first, but when they be ripe of the colour of blacke iette or burnished horne, soft and full of purple iuice; among which iuice lie the seeds like the berries of Iuie: the roote is very great, thicke and long lasting.

* *The place.*

It groweth in vntoiled places neere vnto high waies and the sea marshes and such like places.

It groweth very plentifully in Hollande in Lincolnshire, and in the Ile of Elie at a place called Walsoken, neere vnto Wisbitch.

I founde it growing without the gate of Highgate neere vnto a pound or pinfold on the left had.

* *The time.*

This flourisheth al the sommer and spring, beareth his seede and flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

It is called of *Dioscorides* σπόχυνος ὑπνωτικος: of *Theophrastus* σπόχυνος ἐνιδωδης: of the Latines *Solanum somniferum*

somniferum or sleeping Nightshade; and *Solanum lethale*, or deadly Nightshade; and *Solanum manicum*, raging Nightshade; of some *Apollinaris minor vltiana*, & *Herba Opsago*: in English Dwale or sleeping Nightshade: the Venetians and Italians call it *Bella dona*: the Germanes *Dollwurtz*: the lowe Dutch *Dulle besien*: in French *Morelle mortelle*: it commeth very neere vnto *Theophrastus* his *Mandragoras*, (which differeth from *Dioscorides* his *Mandragoras*) if there be a difference.

* *The nature.*

It is colde euen in the fourth degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A This kinde of Nightshade causeth sleepe, troubleth the minde, bringeth madnes if a fewe of the berries be inwardly taken, but if mo be giuen they also kill and bring present death. *Theophrastus* in his 6. booke doth likewise write of Mandrake in this maner; Mandrake causeth sleepe, and if also much of it be taken it bringeth death.
- B The greene leaues of deadly Nightshade may with great aduise be vsed in such cases at Pettimorrell: but if you will follow my counsell, deale not with the same in any case, and banish it from your gardens and the vse of it also, being a plant so furious and deadly: for it bringeth such as haue eaten thereof into a dead sleepe wherein many haue died, as hath beene often seene and prooued by experience both in England and else where. But to giue you an example heereof it shall not be amisse: It came to passe that three boies of Wisbich in the Ile of Ely, did eate of the pleasant and beautifull fruite heerof, two whereof died in lesse then 8. howers after they had eaten of them. The thirde childe had a quantitie of honie and water mixed together giuen him to drinke, causing him to vomite often: God blessed this meanes and the childe recouered. Banish therefore these pernicious plants out of your gardens, and all places neere to your houses, where children or women with childe do resort, which do oftentimes long and lust after things most vile and filthie; & much more after a berrie of a bright shining black colour, and of such great beautie, as it were able to allure any such to eate thereof.
- C The leaues heerof laid vnto the temples cause sleep, especially if they be imbibed or moistened in wine vinegar. It easeth the intollerable paines of the headach proceeding of heat in furious agues, causing rest being applied as aforesaid.

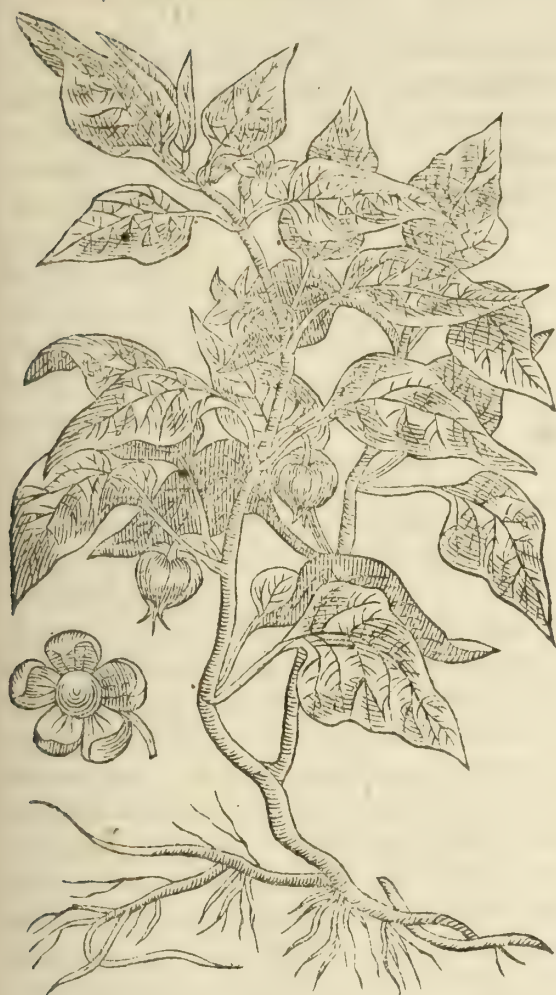
Of winter Cherries. Chap. 52.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He red winter Cherrie bringeth foorth stalkes a cubite long, rounde, slender, smooth, and somewhat reddish, reeling this way and that way by reason of his weakenes, not able to stande vpright without a supporte: whereupon do growe leaues not vnlike to those of common Nightshade, but greater; among which leaues come foorth white flowers, consisting of five small leaues: in the middle of which leaues standeth out a berrie, greene at the first, and red when it is ripe, in colour of our common Cherrie and of the same bignesse, which is inclosed in a thinne huske or little bladder of a pale reddish colour, in which berrie is contained many small flat feedes of a pale colour. The rootes be long, not vnlike to the rootes of Couch grasse, ramping and creeping within the vpper crust of the earth farre abroad, whereby it encreaseth greatly.

2 The blacke winter Cherrie hath weake and slender stalkes somewhat crested, and like vnto the tendrels of the Vine, casting it selfe all about and taking holde of such things as are next vnto it: wherupon are set iagged leaues deeply indented or cut about the edges almost to the middle ribbe. The flowers bee verie small and white standing vpon long foote stalkes or stemmes. The skinnie bladders succcede the flowers, parted into three celles or chambers, euery of the which containeth one feede and no more, of the bignesse of a small pease, and blacke of colour, hauing a marke of white colour vpon ech berrie, in proportion of a hart. The roote is very small and thredde.

1 *Solanum Halicacabum*.
Red winter Cherries.



2 *Halicacabum Peregrinum*.
Blacke winter Cherries.



* *The place.*

The redde winter Cherrie groweth vpon olde broken wals about the borders of fieldes, and in moist shadowie places, and in most gardens, where some conserue it for the beautie of the berries, and others for the great and woorthy vertues thereof.

2 The blacke winter Cherrie is brought out of Spaine & Italy, or other hot regions, from whence I haue had of those blacke feedes marked with the shape of a mans hart white, as aforesaide: and haue planted them in my garden where they haue borne flowers, but haue perished before the fruite could growe to maturitie, by reason of those vnseasonable yeeres 1594. 95. and 96.

* *The time.*

The red winter Cherrie beareth his flowers and fruite in August.

The blacke beareth them at the same time, where it doth naturally growe.

* *The names.*

The red winter Cherrie is called in Greeke Στοχχος: in Latine *Vesicaria*, and *Solanum Vesicarium*: in shops *Alkekengi*: *Plinie* in his 21. booke nameth it *Halicacabus* and *Vesicaria*, of the little bladders: or as the same author writeth bicause it is good for the bladder and the stone: it is called in Spanish *Vexiga de porro*: in French *Alquequenges*, *Bagenauldes*, and *Cerises d'outre mer*: in English red Nightshade, Winter Cherries and Alkakengie.

The blackewinter Cherrie is called *Halicacabus Peregrinus*, *Vesicaria Peregrina*, or strange winter Cherrie: of *Pena* and *L'Obel* it is called *Cor Indum*, *Cor Indicum*: of others *Pisum Cordatum*: in English the Indian hart, or hart Pease: some haue taken it to be *Dorycnion*, but they are greatly deceaued, being in truth not any of the Nightshades; it rather seemeth to agree with the grain named of *Serapio Abrong*, or *Abrugi*, of which he writeth in his 153. chapter in these words: It is a little graine spotted with blacke and white, rounde, and like the graine Maiz, with which notes this doth agree.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

The red winter Cherrie is thought to be colde and drie and of subtile parts.

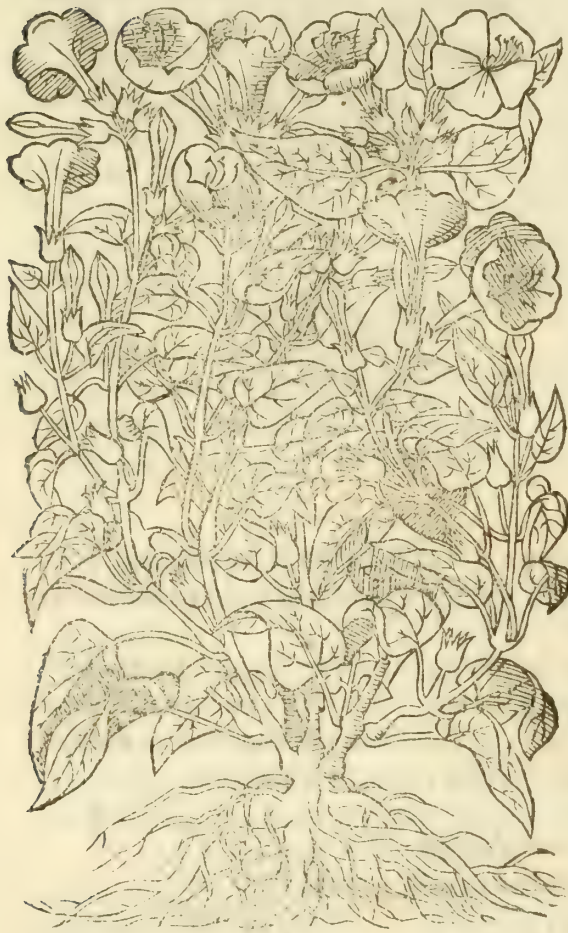
The leaues differ not from the temperature of the garden Nightshade as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertus.*

The fruite brused and put to infuse or stiepe in white wine two or three howers, and after boyled two or three bubblings, straining it and putting to the decoction a little sugar and cinamome, and drunke; preuaileth very mightily against the stopping of vrine, the stone and grauell, the difficultie and sharpenes of making water and such like diseases: if the greefe be olde the greater quantitie must be taken, if newe and not great, the lesse: it scoureth away the yellowe iaundise also as some write.

*Of the maruaile of the World. Chap. 53.**Mirabilia Peruniana.*

The maruaile of Peru.

* *The description.*

THis admirable plant called the maruell of Peru, or the maruel of the World, springeth forth of the ground like vnto Basill in leaues; among which it sendeth out a stalke two cubits and a halfe high, of the thickeffe of a finger, full of iuice, very firme, and of a yellowish Greene colour, knotted or kneed with ioints somewhat bunching forth, of purplish colour, as in the female Balsamina: which stalke diuideth it selfe into sundrie branches or boughes, & those also knottie like the stalke: his branches are bedecked with leaues growing by couples, at the iointes like the leaues of wilde Peascods, Greene, fleshie, and full of iuice, which being rubbed doe yeelde the like vnpleasant smell as wilde Peascods do, and are in taste also verie vsauorie, yet in the latter end they leaue a taste and sharpe smacke of Tabaco. The stalkes towards the top are garnished with long hollow single flowers, foulded as it were into fve parts before they be opened, but being fully blowen do resemble the flowers of Tabaco, not ending into sharpe corners, but blunt and rounde as the flowers of Bindweede, and larger then the flowers of Tabaco, glittering oftentimes with a fine purple or crimson colour; many times of an horsesleish; sometime yellowe; sometime pale; and sometime resembling an old

red or yellowe colour; sometime whitish; and most commonly two colours occupying halfe the flower, or intercoursing the whole flower with streakes and orderly streames, nowe yellowe, nowe purple, diuided through the whole; hauing sometime great, sometime little spots of a purple colour, sprinkled and scattered in a most variable order, and braue mixture. The ground or fiede of the whole flower is either pale, red, yellowe, or white, containing in the middle of the hollownesse a pricke or pointell set rounde about with sixe small strings or chiuies. The flowers are verie sweete and pleasant, resembling the Narcisse or white Daffodill, and are very sodainly fading; for at night they are flowred wide open, and so continue vntill eight of the clocke the next morning: at which time they begin to close or shut vp (after the maner of the Bindweede) especially if the weather be very hot; but if the aire be more temperate they remaine open the whole day, & are closed onely at night, & so perish, one flower lasting but onely one day, like the true Ephemerum or Hemerocallis.

This

This marvellous varietie doth not without great cause bring into admiration all those that observe it. For if the flowers be gathered and reserved in severall papers, and compared with those flowers that will spring and flourish the next daie, you shall easily perceiue that one is not like another in colour, though you shoulde compare one hundred, which flower one day, and another hundred which you gathered the next day; and so from daie to day during the time of their flowering. The cups and huskes which containe and embrace the flowers, are divided into five pointed sections, which are Greene, and as it were consisting of skins, wherein is contained one seede and no more, couered with a blackish skin, hauing a blunt point whereon the flower groweth; but on the ende next the cup or huske, it is adorned with a little five cornered crowne. The seed is as bigge as a pepper corne, which of it selfe fadeth with any light motion; within this seede is contained a white kernell, which being brused, resolueth into a verie white pulpe like starch. The roote is thicke and like vnto a great radish, outwardly blacke, and within white, sharpe in taste, wherewith is mingled a superficiall sweetenes. It bringeth newe flowers from Iuly vnto October in infinite number, yea euen vntill the frosts do cause the whole plant to perish: notwithstanding it may be reserved in pots, and set in chambers and cellers that are warme, and so defended from the iniurie of our colde climate: provided alwaies that there be not any water cast vpon the pot, or set forth to take any moisture in the aire vntill March following; at which time it must be taken forth of the pot & replanted in the garden. By this means I haue preserved many (though to small purpose) because I haue sown seeds that haue borne flowers in as ample maner & in as good time as those reserved plants.

Of this woonderfull herbe there be other sorts, but not so amiable or so full of varietie, and for the most part their flowers are all of one colour. But I haue since by practise founde out another way to keepe the rootes for the yeere following with very little difficultie, which neuer faileth. At the first frost I digge vp the rootes & put vp or rather hide the rootes in a butter ferkin, or such like vessel, filled with the sande of a riuer, the which I suffer still to stande in some corner of a house where it neuer receiueh moisture vntill Aprill or the middest of March, if the weather be warme; at which time I take it from the sande and plant it in the garden, where it doth flourish exceeding well and increaseth by rootes; which that doth not which was either sown of seede the same yeere, nor those plants that were preserved after the other maner.

* *The place.*

The seed of this strange plant was brought first into Spaine, from Peru, wherof it tooke his name *Mirabilia Peruana*, or *Peruiana*: and since dispersed into all the parts of Europe: the which my selfe haue planted many yeeres, and haue in some temperate yeeres receiued both flowers and ripe seede.

* *The time.*

It is sown in the middest of Aprill, and bringeth forth his variable flowers in September, and perisheth with the first frost, except it be kept as aforesaide.

* *The names.*

It is called in Peru of those Indians there *Hachal*: of others after their name *Hachal Indi*: of the high and lowe Dutch *Solanum odoriferum*: of some *Isminum mexicanum*: and of *Carolus Clusius*, *mirabilia Peruiana*: in English, rather the maruell of the World, then of Peru alone.

* *The nature and vertues.*

We haue not as yet any instructions from the people of India concerning the nature or vertues of this plant: the which is esteemed as yet rather for his rarenesse, beautie, and sweetenesse of his flowers, then for any vertues knowne; but it is a pleasant plant to decke the gardens of the curious. Howbeit *Iacobus Antonius Cortusius* of Padua hath by experience found out, that two drams of the roote thereof taken inwardly doth very notably purge waterish humours.

Of madde Apples. Chap. 54.

* *The description.*

R Aging Apples hath a rounde stalke of two foote high, deuided into sundrie braunches, set with broad leaues somewhat indented about the edges, not vnlike the leaues of white Henbane, of a darke browne Greene colour somewhat rough: among the which come the flowers

of a white colour, and sometimes changing into purple, made of fixe parts, wide open like a starre with certaine yellowe chiues or thrums in the middle; which being past the fruite commeth in place, set in a cornered cup or huske after the maner of the great Nightshade, great and somewhat long, of the bignesse of a swans egge, and sometimes much greater, of a white colour, sometimes yellowe, and often browne, wherein is contained small flat seede of a yellowe colour. The root is thicke, with many threds fastned thereto.

Mala insana.

Madde or raging Apples.

* *The place.*



This plant groweth in Egypt almost euery where in sandie fieldes euen of it selfe, bringing forth fruite of the bignes of a great Cucumber, as *Petrus Bellonius* reporteth in the second booke of his singular obseruations.

We haue had the same in our London gardens, where it hath borne flowers, but the winter approaching before the time of ripening, it perished: notwithstanding it came to beare fruite of the bignes of a goose egge one extraordinarie temperate yeere, as I did see in the garden of a worshipfull merchant, Master *Harnie* in Limestreete, but neuer to the full ripenesse.

* *The time.*

This herbe must be sown in Aprill in a bed of hot horse dung, as muske Melons are, and flowreth in August.

* *The names.*

Petrus Bellonius hath iudged it to be *Malina-thalla* *Theophrasti*. In the Dukedonie of Milan it is called of the Insubres *Melonzana*: and of some *Melanzana*: in Latine *Mala insana*: in English Madde Apples: in the Germaine toong *Dolloyffel*: in Spanish *Verangenes*.

* *The nature.*

This herbe is colde almost in the fourth degree.

* *The vse and danger.*

The people of Tolledo do eate them with great deuotion being boiled with fat flesh, putting thereto some scraped cheese, which they do keepe in vineger, honie, or salt pickell, all winter to procure lust.

Petrus Bellonius and *Hermolaus Barbarus* report, that in Egypt and Barbarie, they vse to eate the fruite of *Mala insana* boiled or roasted vnder ashes with oile, vineger, and pepper, as people vse to eate Mushrooms. But I rather wishe English men to content themselues with the meate and sauce of our owne countrey, then with fruite and sauce eaten with such perill: for doubtlesse these apples haue a mischeeuous qualitie, the vse whereof is vtterly to be forsaken. And as we see and know that many haue eaten and do eate Mushrooms more for wantonnesse then for neede: so there are two kindes heereof venomous and deadly, which being in the handling of an vnskilfull cooke, may procure vntimely death. Therefore it is better to esteeme this plant and haue him in the garden for your pleasure and the rarenesse thereof, then for any vertue or good qualities yet knowne.

Of apples of Loue. Chap. 55.

Poma Amoris.
Apples of Loue.

* The description.



THe apple of Loue bringeth forth verie long round stalkes or braunches, fat and full of iuice, trailing vpon the ground, not able to sustaine himselfe vpight by reason of the tenderesse of the stalkes, and also the great waight of the leaues and fruite wherewith it is furcharged. The leaues are great and deeply cut or iagged about the edges, not vnlike to the leaues of Agrymony, but greater, & of a whiter greene colour: among which come forth yellow flowers growing vpon short stems or foot stalkes, clustering together in bunches: which being false, there do come in place faire and goodly apples, chamfered, vneuen, and bunched out in manie places; of a bright shining redde colour and the bignes of a Goose egge or a large pepin. The pulpe or meat is very ful of moisture, soft, reddish, and of the substance of a wheate plumme. The seede is small, flat and rough: the roote small and threddie: the whole plant is of a ranke and stinking sauour.

There hath happened vnto my handes another sort, agreeing very notable with the former, as well in leaues and stalkes as also in flowers and rootes, onely the fruite heereof was yellow of colour, wherein consisted the difference.

* The place.

Apples of Loue do growe in Spaine, Italie, and such hot countries, from whence my selfe haue receiued seedes for my garden, where they do increafe and prosper.

* The time.

It is sown in the beginning of Aprill in a bed of hot horse dung after the maner of muske Melons and such like colde fruits.

* The names.

The apple of Loue is called in Latine *Pomum Aureum*, *Poma Amoris*, and *Lycopertium*, of some *Glaucium*: in English apples of Loue, and golden apples: in French *Pommes d'amours*: howbeit there be other golden apples whereof the poets do fable growing in the gardens of the daughters of *Hesperus*, which a dragon was appointed to keepe, who, as they fable; was killed by *Hercules*.

* The temperature.

The golden Apple with the whole herbe it selfe is colde, yet not fully so colde as Mandrake, after the opinion of *Dodonæus*: but in my iudgement it is very colde, yea perhaps in the highest degree of coldnesse: my reason is, bicause I haue in the hottest time of sommer cut away the superfluous braunches from the mother roote, and cast them away carelesly in the allies of my garden, the which (notwithstanding the extreme heate of the sunne, the hardnesse of the troden allies, and at that time when no raine at all did fall) haue grown as fresh where I cast them, as before I did cut them off; which argueth the great coldnesse contained therein. True it is that it doth argue also a great moisture wherewith the plant is possessed, but as I haue saide not without great cold, which I leaue to euery mans censure.

* *The vertues.*

- A In Spaine and those hot regions they vse to eate the apples prepared and boiled with pepper, salt, and oile: but they yeelde very little nourishment to the bodie, and the same naught and corrupt.
- B Likewise they do eate the apples with oile, vineger and pepper mixed together for sauce to their meate, euen as we in these cold countries do mustarde.

Of the Æthiopian apple. Chap. 56.

Mala Æthiopica.
Apples of Æthiopia.

* *The description.*

THe apple of Æthiopia hath large leaues of a whitish Greene colour, deeply indented about the edges, euen to the middle ribbe; the which middle ribbe is armed with a few sharpe prickles. The flowers be white, consisting of sixe small leaues, with a certaine yellowe pointell in the middle. The fruite is rounde, and bunched with vneuen lobes or bankes lesser then the golden apple, of colour red, and of a firme and solide substaunce, wherein are contained small flat feedes. The roote is small and threddie.

* *The place.*

This plant hath been brought vnto vs from out that part of Spain which is called Andalusia, and from other parts of the same countrey also sent into Fraunce and Flaunders: but to what perfection it hath come vnto in those parts I am ignorant. But mine perished at the first approch of winter. But his first originall was from Æthiopia whereof it tooke his name.

* *The time.*

This plant must be sowed as muske Melons, and at the same time; they flower in Iuly, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

In English wee haue thought good to call it the Æthiopian apple, for the reason before alledged: in Latine *Mala Æthiopica*: of some it

hath been thought to be *Malinat balla*: but the apple of Loue better agreeth with the descriptiō of it.

* *The nature.*

The temperature agreeth with the apple of Loue.

* *The vertues.*

These apples are not vsed in Phisicke that I can reade of, onely they are vsed for a sauce and seruice vnto rich mens tables to be eaten, being first boiled in the broth of fat flesh with pepper and salt, and haue a lesse hurtfull iuice then either madde apples or golden apples.

*Of Thorne apples. Chap. 57.** *The description.*

THe stalks of thorne Apples are oftentimes aboue a cubite and a halfe high, seldom higher; an inch thicke, vpright and straight, hauing very fewe braunches, sometimes none at all, but one vpright stemme; whereupon do growe leaues smooth and euen, little or nothing indented about the edges, longer and broader then the leaues of Nightshade, or of the mad apples.

apples. The flowers come forth of long toothed cups, great, white, of the forme of a bell, or like the flowers of the great Withwinde that rampeth in hedges, but altogether greater and wider at the mouth, sharpe cornered at the brims with certaine white chiues or threds in the middest, of a strong ponticke sauor, offending the head when it is smelled vnto: in the place of the flower cometh vp round fruite full of short and blunt prickles, of the bignes of a greene Walnut when it is at the biggest, in which are the seeds of the bignes of tares, or of mandrakes, & of the same forme. The herbe it selfe is of a strong sauour, and doth stuffe the heade, and causeth drowfinesse. The roote is small and threddie.

2 There is another kinde heereof altogether greater then the former, whose seedes I receiued of the right Honorable the Lord *Edward Zouch*, which he brought from Constantinople, and of his liberalitie did bestowe them vpon me, as also many other rare and strange seeds, and is that Thorn apple that I haue disperfed through this lande, whereof at this present I haue great vse in Chirurgie, as well in burnings and scaldings, as also in virulent and malignant vlcers, apostemes, and such like. The which plant hath a very great stalke in fertill ground, bigger then a mans arme, smooth & greene of colour, which a little aboue the ground deuideth it selfe into fundrie boughs or armes in maner of an hedge tree; whereupon are placed many great leaues cut and indented deeply about the edges, with many vneuen sharpe corners: among these leaues come white round flowers made of one peece in manner of a bell, shutting it selfe vp close towarde night as doe the flowers of the great Bindeweede whereunto it is very like, of a sweete smell, but so strong that it offendeth the senses. The fruite followeth rounde sometimes or of the fashion of an egge, set about on euery part with most sharpe prickles; wherein is contained very much seede, of the bignesse of tares and of the same fashion. The roote is thicke, made of great and small strings. The whole plant is sowed, beareth his fruite, and perisheth the same yeere.

1 *Stramonium Peregrinum.*
The apple of Peru.

2 *Stramonium spinosum.*
Thornie apples of Peru.



* *The place.*

This plant is rare and strange as yet in Englande, I haue receiued seedes thereof from *John Robin* of Paris, an excellent Herbarist; which did growe and beare flowers, but perished before the fruite came to ripenesse.

The Thorne apple last described was brought in seede from Constantinople, by the right honorable the Lorde *Edwarde Zouch* and giuen vnto me, and beareth fruite and ripe seede.

* *The time.*

The first is to be sown in a bed of horfedung, as we do Cucumbers and Muske Melons.

The other may be sown in March or Aprill as other seedes are.

* *The names.*

The first of these Thorne apples may be called in Latine *Stramonia*, & *Pomum* or *Malum spinosum*: of some *Corona regia* & *Melospinū*: the Grecians of our time name it *περσικόνκαλον*, or rather *βαρυνόνκαλον*, as though they should saie a nut stuffing and causing drowfinesse and troublesome sleepe: the Italians *Paracotuli*: it seemeth to *Valerius Cordus* to be *Hyoscyamus Peruvianus*, or Henbane of Peru: *Cardanus* doubteth whether it should be inserted among the Nightshades as a kind thereof: of *Serapio* & others it is thought to be *Nux methel*: *Serapio* in his 375. chapter saith, that *Nux methelis* like vnto *Nux vomica*: the seede whereof is like that of Mandrake, the huske is rough or full of prickles: which description agreeth heerewith except in the forme or shape it shoulde haue with *Nux vomica*: *Anguillara* suspecteth it to be *Hippomanes* which *Theocritus* mentioneth, wherewith in his Eglog of charmes he sheweth that horses are made madde: for *Crateus* whom *Theocritus* translator doth cite, writeth that the plant of *Hippomanes*, hath a fruite full of prickles as hath the fruite of wilde Cucumbers: in English it may be called Thorne apple or the apple of Peru.

* *The nature.*

The whole plant is colde in the fourth degree, and of a drowfie and numming qualitie, not inferior to Mandrake.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice of Thorne apples boiled with hogges greafe to the forme of an vnguent or salue, cureth all inflammations whatsoeuer, all maner of burnings or scaldings, as wel of fire, water, boiling lead, gunpowder, as that which comes by lightning, and that in very short time, as my selfe haue found by my daily practise to my great credite and profite. The first experience came from Colchester, where mistresse *L'Obel*, a marchants wife there, being most greuously burned with lightning, and not finding ease or cure in any other thing, by this founde helpe when all hope was past, by the report of master *William Ramme*, publike notarie of the saide towne was perfectly cured.
- B The leaues stamped small and boiled with oile oliue vntill the herbes be as it were burnt, then strained and set to the fire againe with some waxe, rosin, and a little turpentine, & made into a salue, doth most speedily cure olde vlcers, newe and fresh wounds, vlcers vpon the glandulous part of the yarde, and other sores of hard curation.

Of Bitter sweete, or woode Nightshade. Chap. 58.

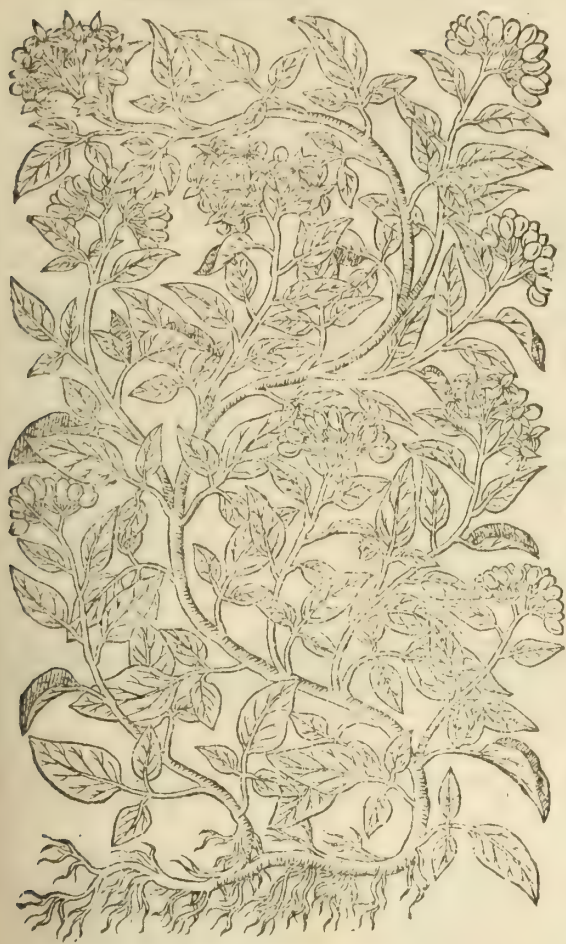
* *The description.*

Bitter sweete bringeth forth wooddie stalks as doth the Vine, parted into many slender creeping braunches, by which it climeth and taketh holde of hedges and shrubbes next vnto it.

The barke of the oldest stalkes are rough and whitish, of the colour of ashes, with the outward rinde of a bright greene colour; but the yoonger braunches are greene as are the leaues: the wood brittle, hauing in it a spongie pith; it is clad with long leaues, smooth, sharp pointed, lesser then those of the Bindeweede. At the lower part of the same leaues doth growe on either side one small or lesser leafe like vnto two eares. The flowers be small and somewhat clustered together, consisting of fine little leaues a peece, of a perfect blew colour with a certaine pricke or yellow pointell in the middle: which being past there do come in place faire berries, more long then rounde, at the first greene, but very red when they be ripe, of a sweete taste at the first, but after very vnpleasant, of a strong fauour; growing together in clusters like burnished corall. The roote is of a meane bignesse and full of strings.

I haue found another sort which bringeth forth most pleasant white flowers with yellowe pointels in the middle, in other respects agreeing with the former.

Amara Dulcis.
Bitter swete.



* *The place.*

Bitter sweet doth grow in moist places about ditches, riuers, and hedges, almost euery where.

The other sort with white flowers I found in a ditch side against the garden wall of the right honorable the Earle of Suffex his house in Bermoufey streete by London, as you go from the court which is full of trees, vnto a farme house neere thereunto.

* *The time.*

The leaues come forth in the spring: the flowers in Iuly; the berries are ripe in August.

* *The names.*

The later Herbarists haue named this plant *Dulcamara*, *Amarodulcis*, and *Amaradulcis*: the Greekes γλυκύμηλον, *Solanum lignosum*, and *Siliquastrum*. *Plinie* calleth it *Melortum*: *Theophrastus* *Vitis syluestris*: in English we call it Bitter swete, and Woodnight shade; but euery author must for his credite saie somthing, although to small purpose; for *Vitis syluestris* is that which we call our Ladies scale, which is no kinde of Nightshade: for *Tamus* and *Vitis syluestris* are both one, as likewise *Solanum lignosum*, or *Fruticosum*: and also *Solanum rubrum*: whereas indeede it is no such plant, nor any of the Nightshades, although I haue followed others in placing it heere. Therefore those that vse to mixe the berries thereof in compositions of diuers cooling ointments in steede of the

berries of Nightshade, haue committed the greater error: for the fruite of this is not colde at all, as is the Nightshade, but hot, as foorthwith shall be shewed. *Dioscorides* saith it is *Cyclaminus altera*, describing it by the description of those with white flowers aforesaide, whereunto it doth very well agree.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues and fruit of Bittersweete are in temperature hot, and drie, clenfing and waisting away.

* *The vertues.*

The decoction of the leaues is reported to remooue the stoppings of the liuer and gall: and to be A drunke with good successe against the yellow iaundise.

The iuice is good for those that haue fallen from high places, and thereby brused, or dry beaten: for it is thought to dissolue bloud congealed or cluttered any where in the entrailes, and to heale the hurt places.

Hieronimus Tragus teacheth to make a decoction of wine with the woode finely sliced & cut in- C to small peeces, which he reporteth to purge gently both by vrine and siege, those that haue the dropsie and iaundise.

Dioscorides doth ascribe vnto *Cyclaminus altera*, or Bitter swete with white flowers, as I conceaue D it, the like faculties.

The fruite saith he, being drunke in the waight of one dram with iij. ounces of white wine, for 40. E daies together helpeth the spleene.

It is drunke against difficultie of breathing: it thoroughly clenfeth women that are newly brought F a bedde.

Of Bindweede Nightshade. Chap. 59.

Circea Lutetiana.

Inchaunters Nightshade.



* The description.

Inchaunters Nightshade hath leaues like vnto Petimorell, sharpe at the point like vnto Spinage. The stalke is straight and vpright verie brittle, of halfe a foote high. The flowers are white tending to carnation, with certaine small browne chiues in the middle. The seede is contained in small rounde bullets, rough and very hairie. The roote is tough and very many in number, thrusting it selfe deepe into the ground and dispersing far abroad, whereby it doth greatly increase, insomuch that when it hath once taken fast rooting, it can hardly with great labour bee rooted out or destroyed.

* The place.

It groweth in obscure and darke places, about dunghils and in vntoiled groundes, by pathwaies and such like.

* The time

It flourisheth from Iune to the ende of September.

* The names.

It is called in Latine of *L'Obelins* *Circea lutetiana*: in English Inchaunters Nightshade, or Bindweede Nightshade.

* The nature and vertues.

There is no vse of this herbe either in Phisicke or chirurgerie that I can read of, which hath hap-

ned by the corruption of time, and the error of some who haue taken Mandragoras for *Circea*, in which error they haue still persisted vnto this daie, attributing vnto *Circea* the vertues of Mandragoras: by which meanes there hath not any thing beene saide of the true *Circea*, by reason as I haue saide, that Mandragoras hath beene called *Circea*: but doubtlesse it hath the vertue of garden Nightshade, and may serue in steede thereof without error.

Of Mandrake. Chap. 60.

* The description.

THe male Mandrake hath great, broad, long, smooth leaues, of a deepe greene colour, flat spread vpon the ground: among which come vp the flowers of a pale whitish colour, standing euery one vpon a single smal & weak footstalk, of a whitish green colour: in their places grow round apples of a yellowish colour, smooth, soft & glittering, of a strong smel: in which are contained flat and smooth feedes, in fashion of a little kidney like those of the Thorne apple. The roote is long, thick, whitish, diuided many times into two or three parts, resembling the legs of a man, with other parts of his bodie adioining thereto, as the priuie parts, as it hath beene reported; whereas in truth it is no otherwise then in the rootes of carrots, parsneps, and such like, forked or deuided into two or more parts, which nature taketh no account of. There haue been many ridiculous tales brought vp of this plant, whether of olde wiues or some runnagate surgeons or phisickmongers, I know not, (a title bad inough for them:) but sure some one or moe that fought to make themselves famous in skill

skillfull above others were the first brochers of that errour I spake of. They adde further, that it is neuer or verie seldome to be founde growing naturally but vnder a gallows, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead bodie, hath giuen it the shape of a man: and the matter of a woman, the substance of a female plant; with many other such doltish dreames. They fable further and affirm, that he who would take vp a plant thereof must tie a dogge thereunto to pull it vp, which will giue a great shriek at the digging vp; otherwise if a man should do it, he should certainly die in short space after: besides many fables of louing matters, too full of scurrilitie to set forth in print, which I forbear to speake of: all which dreames and olde wiues tales, you shall from hencefoorth cast out of your bookes and memorie; knowing this that they are all and euery part of them false and most vntrue. For I my selfe and my seruants also haue digged vp, planted, and replanted verie many: & yet neuer could either perceiue shape of man or woman, but sometimes one straight roote, sometimes two, and often fixe or seauen braunches comming from the maine great roote; euen as nature list to bestowe vpon it as to other plants. But the idle drones that haue little or nothing to do but eate and drinke, haue bestowed some of their time in caruing the rootes of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men & women; which falsifying practise hath confirmed the errour amongst the simple and vnlearned people, who haue taken them vpon their report to be the true Mandrakes.

The female Mandrake is like vnto the male, sauing that the leaues heereof be of a more swarte or darke greene colour; and the fruite is long like a peare, and the other is rounde like an apple.

Mandrakas mas & femina.
The male and female Mandrake.



* *The place.*

Mandrake groweth in hot regions, in woodes and mountaines, as in mount Garganus in Apulia, and such like places; we haue them onely planted in gardens, and are not elsewhere to be found in England.

* *The time.*

They spring vp with their leaues in March, and flower in the ende of Aprill: the fruite is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

Mandrake is called of the Græcians *μανδραγόρας*, of diuers *κίρκια*: and *Circea* of *Circe* the Witch, who by Art could procure loue: for it hath beene thought that the roote heereof serueth to winne loue: of some *άνθρωπον*, *Anthropomorphos*, and *Morion*: some of the Latines haue called it *Terra malum*, and *Terrestre malum*, and *Canina malus*: shoppes and other nations also do receiue the Greeke name. *Dioscorides* saith that the male is called of diuers *κίρκιον*: and describeth also another Mandrake by the name of *Morion*: which is generally holden to be *Solanum Hortense*, but of some *Circea lutetiana*, but not properly: in English we call it Mandrake, Mandrage, and Mandragon.

* *The temperature.*

Mandrake hath a predominate colde facultie, as *Galen* saith, that is to saie colde in the thirde degree: but the roote is colde in the fourth degree.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides doth particularly set downe many faculties heereof, of which notwithstanding there be none proper vnto it, sauing those that depende vpon the drowisie and sleeping power thereof, which

which qualitie consisteth more in the roote then in any other part.

- B The apples are milder, and are reported that they may be eaten, being boiled with Pepper and other hot spices.
- C *Galen* saith, that the apples are something hot and moist, and that the barke of the roote is of greatest strength, and doth not onely coole, but also drie.
- D The iuice of the leaues is very profitablie put into the ointment called *Populeon*, and all cooling ointments.
- E The iuice drawn forth of the rootes, dried, and taken in small quantitie, purgeth the belly exceedingly from flegme and melancholicke humours.
- F It is good to be put into medicines and colliries, that do mitigate the paine of the eies: and put vnder as a pessarie it draweth forth the dead childe and secondine.
- G The greene leaues stamped with barrowes greace and barley meale, coole all hot swellings and inflammations: and they haue vertue to consume apostemes and hot vlcers, being brused & applied thereon.
- H A suppositorie made with the same iuice and put into the fundament causeth sleepe.
- I The wine wherein the roote hath beene boiled or infused, prouoketh sleepe, and asswageth paine.
- K The smell of the apples mooueth to sleepe likewise; but the iuice worketh more effectually if you take it in small quantitie.
- L Great and strange effects are supposed to be in Mandrakes, to cause women to be fruitfull and beare children if they shall but carie the same neer vnto their bodies. Some do from hence ground it, for that *Rahel* desired to haue hir sisters Mandrakes (as the text is translated) but if we looke well into the circumstances which there we shall finde, we may rather deeme otherwise. Yoong *Ruben* brought home amiable and sweete smelling flowers (for so signifieth the Hebrewe word, which is vsed *Cantic. 7. 13.* in the same sence:) and the lad brought them home rather for their beautie & smell, then for their vertue. Now in the flowers of Mandrake there is no such delectable or amiable smell, as was in these amiable flowers which *Ruben* brought home. Besides we read not that *Rahel* conceaued heereupon, for *Leah Jacobs* wife had fower children before God graunted that blessing of fruitfulness vnto *Rahel*. And last of all (which is my chiefe reason) *Iacob* was angrie with *Rahel* when she said, Giue me children else I die: and demaunded of hir whether he were in the steade of God or no, who had withhelde from hir the fruite of hir bodie. And we know that the prophet *Dauid* saith, Children and the fruite of the wombe are the inheritance, that commeth from the Lord, *Psalms. 127.*
- M *Serapio*, *Auicene*, and *Paulus Aegineta*, do write, that the seede and fruite of *Mandragora* taken in drinke, do clense the matrix or mother, and *Dioscorides* wrote the same long before them.
- He that woulde know more heereof may read that chapter of doctor *Turner* his booke concerning this matter, where he hath written largely and learnedly of this simple.

Of Henbane. Chap. 61.

* The kinds.

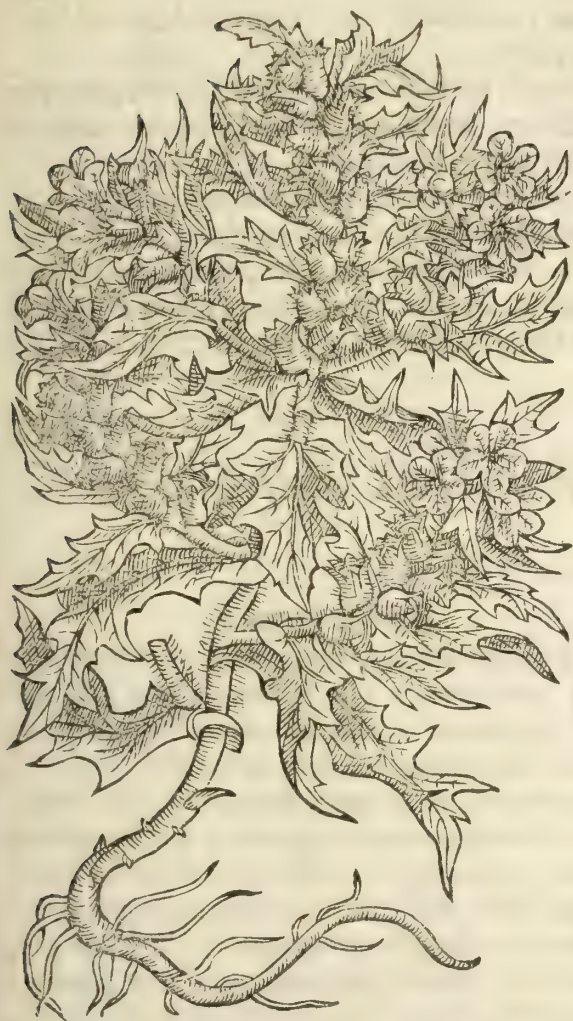
There be three sorts or kinds of Henbane, the white, the blacke, and the yellowe Henbane.

* The description.

- 1 **T**He common blacke Henbane hath great and soft stalks; leaues very broad, soft and woollie, somewhat iagged, especially those that growe neere to the ground, and those that grow vpō the stalk, narrower, smaller, & sharper. The flowers are bel fashon, of a faint yellowish white, and browne within towards the bottome; when the flowers are gone, there commeth harde knobbie huskes, like small cups or boxes wherein are small browne feedes.
- 2 The white Henbane is not much vnlike to the blacke, sauing that his leaues are much smaller, whiter and more woollie, & the flowers also whiter. The cods are like the other, but without pricks; it dieth in winter, and must likewise be sown againe the next yeere.

* The

1 *Hyoscyamus niger*.
Blacke Henbane.



2 *Hyoscyamus albus*.
White Henbane.



✧ *The place.*

The blacke Henbane groweth almost euery where by high waies, in the borders of dunghils and vntoiled places; but the white Henbane is not found but in the gardens of those that loue phisicall plants: the which groweth in my garden and doth sowe it selfe from yeere to yeere.

✧ *The time.*

They spring out of the grounde in Maie, bring foorth their flowers in August, and the seede is ripe in October.

✧ *The names.*

Henbane is called of the Græcians *ὑοσνύμιος*: of the Latines *Apollinaris*, and *Faba suilla*: of the Arabians as *Pliny* saith *Altercum*, of some *Faba Iouis*, or Iupiters beane: of *Pythagoras*, *Zoroastes*, and *Apuleius* *Insana Alterculum*, *symphoniaca*, and *Calicularis*: of the Phrygians *Remenia*: of the Tuscanes *Fabulonia* and *Faba lupina*: of *Matheus Syluaticus*, *Dens Caballinus*, *Milimandrum Cast lago*: of *Iacobus a Manlijs* *Herba Pinnula*: in shops it is called *Inquiamus* and *Hyoscyamus*: in English Henbane: in Italian *Hyosquiamo*: in Spanish *Velenno*: in high Dutch *Bilsen kraut*: in French *Hannebane*, *Endormie*: some other Latinists *Hyoscyamus albus*, or white Henbane.

✧ *The temperature.*

These kinds of Henbane are colde in the fourth degree.

✧ *The vertues.*

Henbane causeth drowfinesse, and mitigateth all kinde of paine. It is good against hot & sharpe A distillations of the eies and other parts: it staieth bleeding and the diseate in women: it is applied to inflammations of the stones and other secret parts.

The leaues stamped with the ointment *Populeon*, made of popler buds, asswageth the paine of the B
gout,

gout and the swellings of the stones, and the tumours of womens breasts; and are good to be put into the same ointment, but in small quantitie.

- C To wash the feete in the decoction of Henbane causeth sleepe: or giuen in a glister it doth the same; and also the often smelling to the flowers.
- D The leaues, seed, and iuice taken inwardly causeth an vnquiet sleepe, like vnto the sleepe of drunkenesse, which continueth long, and is deadly to the partie.
- E The seede of white Henbane is good against the cough, the falling of waterie humours into the eies or brest, against the inordinate fluxe of womens issues, and all other issues of blood, taken in the weight of ten graines with water wherein honic hath bene sodden.
- F The roote boiled in vineger and the same holden hot in the mouth, easeth the paine of the teeth. The seede is vsed of mountibancke toothdrawers which runne about the countrey, for to cause woormes come forth of mens teeth by burning it in a chafing dish with coles, the partie holding his mouth ouer the fume thereof: but some craftie companions to gaine money conuey small lute strings into the water, perswading the patient that those small creeping beasts came out of his mouth or other parts, which he intended to ease.

Of yellow Henbane, or English Tabaco. Chap. 62.

Hoscyamus luteus.
Yellow Henbane.



* *The description.*

Yellow Henbane groweth to the height of two cubits. The stalke is thicke, fat and Greene of colour, full of a spongius pith; and is deuided into sundrie braunches, set with smooth and euen leaues, thicke, and full of iuice. The flowers growe at the tops of the braunches orderly placed, of a pale yellowe colour, something lesser then those of the blacke Henbane. The cups wherein the flowers do stande are like, but lesser, tenderer and without sharpe pointes, wherein is set the huske or cod somewhat rounde, full of very small seede like the seede of Marierome. The roote is small and threddie.

* *The place.*

Yellow Henbane is sown in gardens where it doth prosper exceedingly, insomuch that it cannot be destroied where it hath once sown it self, and is dispersed into the most parts of Englande.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in the sommer moneths, and oftentimes till Autumne be farre spent, in which time the seede commeth to perfection.

* *The names.*

Yellow Henbane is called *Hoscyamus luteus*, of some *Petum*, and *Petun*: of others *Nicosiana*, of *Nicot* a French man that brought the seedes from the Indies; as also the seedes of the true Tabaco, whereof this hath bene taken for a kinde, insomuch that *L'Obelius* hath called it

Dubius Hoscyamus, or doubtfull Henbane, as a plant participating of Henbane and Tabaco: and is vsed of diuers in steede of Tabaco, and called by the same name, for that it hath bene brought from Trinidad, a place so called in the Indies; as also from Virginia or Norembega for Tabaco, which doubtlesse taken in smoke worketh the same kind of drunkennes that the right Tabaco doth.

* *The*

* *The nature.*

This kinde of Henbane is thought of some to be colde and moist; but after *L'Obelius* it rather heateth then cooleth at all, because of the biting taste, as also that rosennes or gumminelle it is possessed of, which is evidently perceiued both in handling and chewing it in the mouth.

* *The vertues.*

This herbe preuaileth against all apostemes, tumours, inueterate vlcers, botches and such like, **A** being made into an vnguent or salve as followeth. Take of the greene leaues threepounde and a halfe, stampe them very small in a stone mortar; of oile oliue one quart; set them to boile in a braslie pan or such like, vpon a gentle fire, continually stirring it vntill the herbes seeme blacke, and will not bubble nor boile any more; then shall you haue an excellent greene oile, which being strained from the feces or drosse, put the cleere and strained oile to the fire againe, adding thereto of waxe halfe a pounde, of rosen fower ounces, and of good turpentine two ounces; melt them altogether and keepe it in pots for your vse to cure inueterate vlcers, apostemes, burnings, greene wounds, and all cuts and hurts in the head, wherewith I haue gotten both crownes and credit.

It is vsed of some in steede of Tabaco, but to small purpose or profite, although it do stupifie or **B** dull the senses, and cause that kinde of giddinesse that Tabaco doth, and likewise spitting, which any other herbe of hot temperature will do, as rosemarie, time, winter sauorie, sweete marierome, and such like, any of the which I like better to be taken in smoke then this kinde of doubtfull Henbane.

*Of Tabaco or Henbane of Peru. Chap. 63.** *The kindes.*

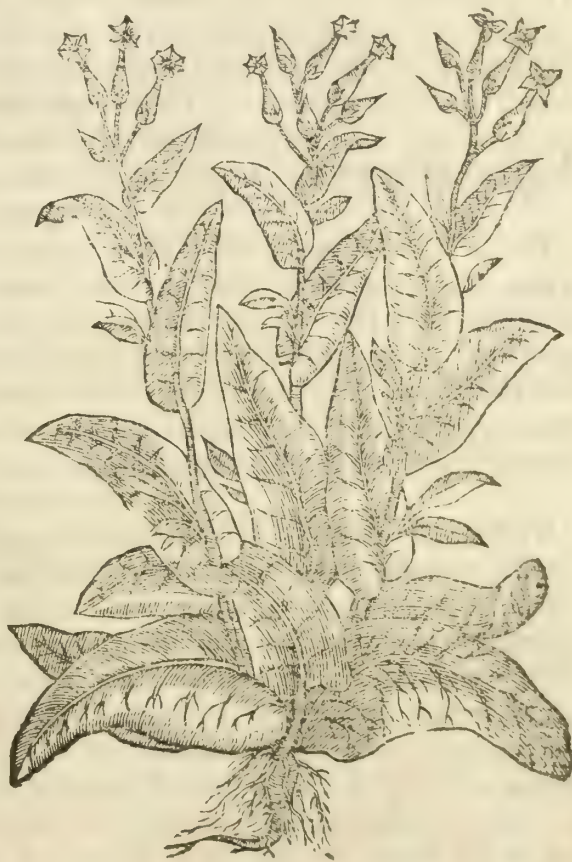
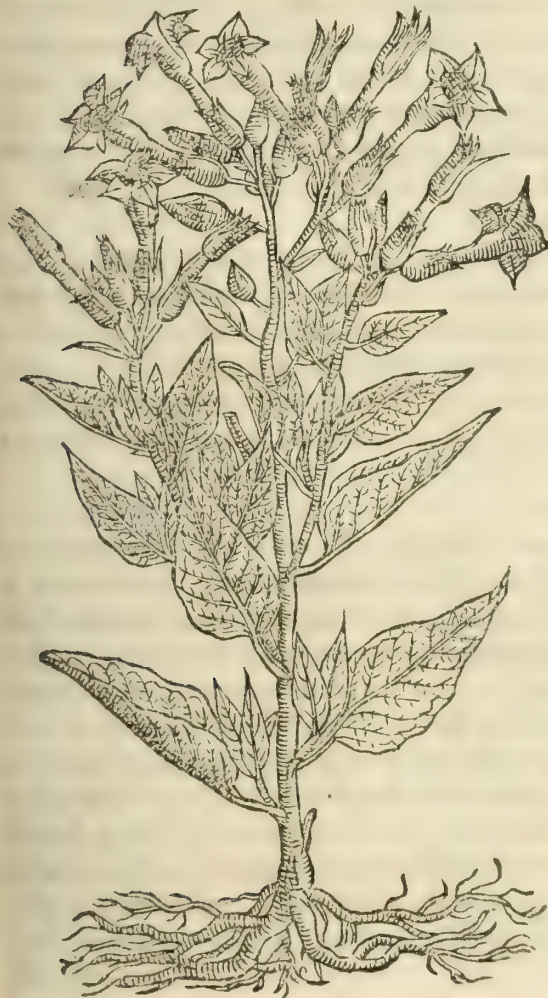
T Here be two sorts or kindes of Tabaco, one greater, the other lesser; the greater was brought into Europe out of the prouinces of America, which we call the west Indies: the other from Trinidada an Ilande neere vnto the continent of the same Indies; some haue added a thirde sort, and others making the yellowe Henbane for a kinde thereof, although not properly.

1 *Hoscyamus Peruvianus.*

Tabaco or Henbane of Peru.

2 *Sana Sancta Indorum.*

Tabaco of Trinidada.



* *The description.*

1 **T** Abaco or Henbane of Peru, hath very great stalkes of the bignesse of a chilles arme, growing in fertill and well dinged ground, of seauen or eight foote high, deuinding it selfe into sundrie braunches of great length, whereon are placed in most comely order verie faire long leaues, broade, smooth, and sharpe pointed, soft, and of a light greene colour, so fastned about the stalks, that they seeme to embrace and compasse it about. The flowers grow at the top of the stalks in shape like a bel flower, somewhat long and cornered, hollow within, of a light carnation colour, tending to whitnesse toward the brims. The seede is contained in long sharpe pointed cods or seede vessels, like vnto the seede of yellow Henbane, but somewhat smaller and browner of colour. The roote is great, thicke, and of a wooddie substance, with some threddie strings annexed thereto.

2 Trinidada Tabaco hath a thicke, tough and fibrous roote, from which immediately rise vp long broade leaues, and smooth, of a greenish colour, lesser then those of Peru, among which riseth vp a stalke diuinding it selfe at the ground into diuers braunches, whereon are set confusedly the like leaues, but lesser: at the top of the stalks, stande vp long necked hollow flowers of a pale purple, tending to a bluish colour; after which succcede the cods or seede vessels, including many small seeds like vnto the seede of Marierom. The whole plant perisheth at the first approach of winter.

* *The place.*

It was first brought into Europe out of the prouinces of America, which is called the west Indies, in which is the prouince or countrey of Peru: but being now planted in the gardens of Europe, it prospereth very well, and commeth from seede in one yeere to beare both flowers and seede. The which I take to be better for the constitution of our bodies, then that which is brought from India; and that growing in the Indies better for the people of the same countrey; notwithstanding it is not so thought nor receiued of our Tabackians; for according to the English prouerbe; Far fetcht and deere bought is best for Ladies.

* *The time.*

Tabaco must be sown in the most fruitfull ground that may be founde, carelesly cast abroad in the sowing, without raking it into the ground or any such paine or industrie taken, as is requisite in the sowing of other seedes as my selfe haue found by prooffe, who haue experimented euery way to cause it quickly to growe: for I haue committed some to the earth in the ende of March, some in Aprill, and some in the beginning of Maie, because I durst not hazard all my seede at one time lest some vnkindly blast should happen after the sowing, which might be a great enimie thereunto.

* *The names.*

The people of America call it *Petun*: others *Sacra Herba*, *sancta Herba*, and *sana sancta Indorum*, *L'Obelij* and *Pena*, and some *Hyscyamus Peruvianus*, or Henbane of Peru: *Nicolaus Monardis* nameth it Tabaco: that it is *Hyscyami species*, or a kinde of Henbane, not onely the forme being like to yellowe Henbane, but the qualitie also doth declare: for it bringeth drowfinesse, troubleth the senses, and maketh a man as it were drunke by taking of the fume onely; as *Andreas Theuctus* testifieth, (and common experience sheweth:) of some it is called *Nicotiana*: the which I refer to the yellowe Henbane for distinction sake.

* *The temperature.*

It is hot and drie, and that in the second degree, as *Monardis* thinketh: and is withall of power to discusse or resoluë, and to clense away filthie humours, hauing also a certaine small astringtion and a stupifing or benumbing qualitie, and purgeth by the stoole: and *Monardis* writeth that it hath a certaine power to resist poison. And to prooue it to bee of a hot temperature the biting quality of the leaues doth shewe, which is easily perceaued by taste: also the greene leaues laid vpon vlcers in sinewie parts may serue for a prooffe of heate in this plant; because they do draw out filth & corrupted matter, which a cold simple would neuer do. The leaues likewise being chewed draw forth flegme and water, as doth also the fume taken when the leaues are dried: which things declare that this is not a little hot: for what things soeuer being chewed or helde in the mouth bring forth flegme and water, the same be all counted hot, as the roote of Pellitorie of Spaine, of Saxifrage, and other things of like power. Moreouer the benumbing qualitie heereof is not hard to be perceiued, for vpon the taking of the fume at the mouth there followeth an infirmitie like vnto drunkenesse

kenesse, and many times sleepe: as after the taking of *Opium*, which also sheweth in the taste a byring qualitie, and therefore is not without heate; which when it is chewed and inwardly taken, it doth forthwith shewe, causing a certaine heate in the chest, and yet withall troubling the wits: as *Petrus Bellonius* in his thirde booke of singularities doth declare; where also he sheweth that the Turkes do oftentimes vse *Opium*, and take one dram and a halfe thereof at one time; without anie other hurt following, sauing that they are thereupon taken with a certaine light drunkenesse as it were. So also this Tabaco being in taste biting, and in temperature hot, hath notwithstanding a benumbing qualitie. Heereupon it seemeth to follow, that not onely this Henbane of Peru, but also the iuice of poppie otherwise called *Opium*, consisteth of diuers parts, some biting and hot, and others extreme colde, that is to saie, stupifying or benumbing: if so be that this benumbing qualitie proceede of extreme colde (as *Galen* and all the olde phisitions holde opinion:) but if the benumbing facultie doth not depende of an extreme colde qualitie, and that in the fourth degree, but proceedeth of the essence of the substance; then may Tabaco be both colde and also benumbing; of temperature hot and benumbing, not by reason of his temperature, but through the propertie of his substance; otherwise then a purging medicine, which hath his force not from the temperature, but from the essence of the whole substance.

✱ *The vertues.*

Nicolaus Monardis saith that the leaues hereof are a remedie for the paine in the head called the A Megram or Migraine that hath beene of long continuance: and also for a colde stomacke, especially in children; and that it is good against the paines in the kidneies.

It is a present remedie for the fits of the mother: it mitigateth the paine of the gout if they bee B rosted in hot embers and applied to the greeued part.

It is likewise a remedie for the toothach, if the teeth and gummes bee rubbed with a linnen C cloth dipped in the iuice; and afterward a rounde ball of the leaues laid vnto the place.

The iuice boiled with sugar in forme of a sirupe and inwardly taken, driueth forth woormes of D the bellie; if withall a leafe be laide to the nauell.

The same doth likewise scoure and cleanse olde and rotten vlcers, and bringeth them to perfect E digestion as the same author affirmeth.

In the low countries it is vsed against scabs and filthinesse of the skin, & for the cure of wounds: F but some holde opinion that it is to be vsed but onely to hot and strong bodies: for they say that the vse is not safe in weake and olde folke: and for this cause, as it seemeth, the women in America (as *Thenetus* saith) abstaine from the herbe *Petun* or Tabaco, and do in no wise vse it.

The weight of fower ounces of the iuice heereof drunke purgeth both vpwards and downwards, G and procureth after a long & sound sleepe, as we haue learned of a friend by obseruation, affirming that a strong countrieman of a middle age, hauing a dropsie, tooke of it, and being wakened out of his sleepe, called for meate and drinke, and after that became perfectly whole.

Moreouer the same man reported, that he had cured many countriemen of agues with the destil- H led water of the leaues drunke a little while before the fir.

Likewise there is an oile to be taken out of the leaues that healeth merrie galls, kided heeles and I such like.

It is good against poison, and taketh away the malignitie thereof, if the iuice be giuen to drinke, K or the wounds of venemous beasts be washed therewith.

The drie leaues are vsed to be taken in a pipe set on fire and suckt into the stomacke, and thrust L forth again at the nostrils against the paines of the head, rheumes, aches in any part of the bodie, whereof soeuer the originall doth proceed, whether from Fraunce, Italy, Spaine, Indies, or from our familiar and best knowne diseases: those leaues do palliate or ease for a time, but neuer performe any cure absolutely: for although they emptie the bodie of humours, yet the cause of the grieve cannot be so taken away. But some haue learned this principle, that repletion requireth euacuation; that is, fulnesse craueth emptinesse, and by euacuation assure themselves of health: but this doth not take away so much with it this day, but the next bringeth with it more; as for example, a Well doth neuer yeelde such store of water as when it is most drawne and emptied. My selfe speake by prooffe, who haue cured of that infectious disease a great many; diuers of which had couered or kept vnder the sicknesse by the helpe of Tabaco as they thought, yet in the ende haue beene constrained to haue vnto such an hard knot, a crabbed wedge, or else had vtterly perished.

Some vse to drinke it (as it is tearmed) for wantonnesse or rather custome, and cannot forbear M

it, no, not in the middest of their dinner, which kinde of taking is vnholosome and very daungerous: although to take it seldome and that Phisically is to be tolerated and may do some good, but I comende the syrupe aboue this fume or smokie medicine.

N It is taken of some phisically in a pipe for that purpose once in a day at the most, and that in the morning fasting against paines in the head, stomacke, and grieve in the brest and lungs: against catarrhes and rheumes, and such as haue gotten colde and hoarsenesse.

O Some haue reported that it little preuaileth against an hot disease, and that it profiteth an hot complexion nothing at all: but experience hath not shewed it to be iniurious to either.

P They that haue seene the prooffe heereof, haue crediblie reported, that when the Moores and Indians haue fainted either for want of foode or rest, this hath bene a present remedie vnto them to supplie the one, and to helpe them to the other.

Q The priests and inchaunters of the hot countries do take the fume thereof vntill they be drunken, that after they haue lien for dead three or fower howers, they may tell the people what woonders, visions or illusions they haue seene, and so giue them a propheticall direction or foretelling (if wee may trust the diuell) of the successe of their businesse.

R The iuice or distilled water of the first kinde, is very good against catarrhes, the dizzinesse of the heade and rheumes that fall downe the eies, against the paine called the migram, if either you applie it vnto the temples or take one or two greene leaues, or a drie leafe moistned in wine, and dried cunningly vpon the embers and laid thereto.

S It cleereth the sight, and taketh away the webs and spots thereof, being annointed with the iuice blood warme.

T The oile or iuice dropped into the eares is good against deafenesse; a cloth dipped in the same and laide vpon the face, taketh away the lentils, rednesse, and spots thereof.

V Many notable medicines are made heereof against the olde and inueterate cough, against asthmaticall or pectorall griefes, which if I shoulde set downe at large, woulde require a peculiar volume.

X It is giuen to such as are accustomed to swoone, and are troubled with the collicke & windinesse, against the dropsie, the woormes in children, the piles and the sciatica.

Y It is vsed in outward medicinaes either the herbe boiled with oile, waxe, rosin and turpentine, as before is set downe in yellowe Henbane, or the extraction thereof with salt, oile, balsame, the distilled water and such like, against tumours, apostemes, olde vlcers, of hard curation, botches, scabs, stinging with nettles, carbuncles, poisoned arrowes, and woundes made with guns or any other weapon.

Z It is excellent good in burnings and scaldings with fire, water, oile, lightning, or such like, boiled with hogs greace in forme of an ointment, which I haue often prooued and found most true, adding a little of the iuice of thorne apple leaues, spreading it vpon a cloth and so applying it.

I do make heereof an excellent balsame to cure deepe wounds and punctures, made by some narrowe sharpe pointed weapon: which balsame doth bring vp the flesh from the bottome very speedily, and also heale simple cuts in the flesh according to the first intention, that is, to glewe or soder the lips of the wound together, not procuring matter or corruption vnto it, as is commonly seene in

A the healing of wounds. The receit is this, take oile of roses, oile of Saint Iohns woort, of either one pint, the leaues of Tabaco stamped small in a stone mortar two pound, boile them together to the consumption of the iuice, straine it and put it to the fire againe, adding thereto of Venice Turpentine two ounces, of olibanum & masticke of either halfe an ounce, in most fine & subtrill powder, the which you may at all times make into an vnguent or salve by putting thereto waxe and rosin to giue vnto it a stiffe bodie, which worketh exceeding well in maligne and virulent vlcers, as in woundes and punctures: I sende this ieuell vnto you women of all sorts, especially to such as cure and helpe the poore and impotent of your countrie without rewarde. But vnto the beggerly rabble of witches, charmers, & such like coufeners, that regarde more to get money then to helpe for charitie, I wish these fewe medicines far from their vnderstanding, and from those deceiuers whom I wish to bee ignoraunte heerein. But curteous gentlewomen, I may not for the malice that I doe beare vnto such, hide any thing from you of such importaunce: and therefore take one more that followeth, wherewith I haue done very many and good cures, although of small cost, but regarde it

B not the lesse for that cause. Take the leaues of Tabaco two pounce, hogges grease one pound, stampe the herbe smal in a stone mortar, putting therto a smal cupful of red or claret wine, stir them well

well together, couer the mortar from filth and so let it rest vntill morning; then put it to the fire and let it boile gently, continually stirring it vntill the consumption of the wine; straine it and set it to the fire againe, putting thereto the iuice of the herbe one pounce, of Venice Turpentine fower ounces; boile them together to the consumption of the iuice, then adde thereto of the rootes of round *Aristolochia* or birth woorrt in most fine powder two ounces, sufficient waxe to giue it a body, the which keepe for thy wounded poore neighbour, as also the olde and filthie vlcers of the legges and other parts of such as haue neede of helpe.

Of tree Nightshade. Chap. 64.

Amomum Plinij.
Tree Nightshade.

* *The description.*



THis rare and pleasaunt plant, called tree Nightshade, is taken of some to be a kinde of Ginnie pepper, but not rightly; of others for a kinde of Nightshade, whose iudgement and censure I gladly admit; for that it doth more fitly answer it both in the forme and nature. It groweth vppe like vnto a small shrubbe or wooddie hedge bush, two or three cubits high, couered with a greenish barke set with many small twiggie braunches, and garnished with many long leaues verie Greene, like vnto those of the peach tree. The flowers are white, with a certaine yellowe pricke or pointell in the middle, like vnto the flowers of garden Nightshade. After which succede small rounde berries verie red of colour, and of the same substance with winter cherries, wherein are contained little flat yellow feedes. The roote is compact of many small hairie yellow stringes.

* *The place.*

It groweth not wilde in these colde regions, but we haue them in our gardens, rather for pleasure then profite, or any good qualitie as yet knowne.

* *The time.*

It is kept in pots and tubs with earth and such like in houses during the extremitie of winter, because it cannot endure the coldnesse of our colde clymate, and is set abroad into the garden in March or Aprill: it flowreth in Maie, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Tree Nightshade is called in Latine *Solanum arborescens*, of some *Sticknodendron*, and *Strichnodendron*: *Amomum* of Plinie: and *Pseudocapsicum* of Dodonaeus.

* *The nature and vertues.*

We haue not as yet any thing set downe as touching the temperature or vertues of this plant, but is referred of some to the kinds of Ginnie pepper, but without any reason at all; for Ginny pepper though it bring forth fruite verie like in shape vnto this plant, yet in taste most vnlike, for that *Capsicum* or Ginny pepper is more sharpe in taste then our common pepper; and the other hath no taste of biting at all, but is like vnto the berries of garden Nightshade in taste, although they differ in colour: which hath moued some to call this plant red Nightshade, of the colour of the berries: and tree Nightshade, of the wooddy substance which doth continue and grow from yeere to yeere: and Ginnie pepper dieth at the first approach of winter.

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE
Of Balme apple, or apple of Hierusalem. Chap. 65.

1 *Balsamina mas.*

The male Balsam apple.



2 *Balsamina feminina.*

The female Balsam apple.



* The description.

1 **T**He male Balme apple hath long, small, and tender braunches, set with leaues like those of the vine; and the like smal clasping tendrels wherewith it catcheth holde of such things as do growe neere vnto it, not able by reason of his weakenesse to stande vpright without some pole or other thing to support it. The flowers consist of fve small leaues of a meane bignes, and are of a faint yellowe colour: which being past, there do come in place long apples, something sharpe toward the point almost like an egge, rough all ouer as it were with small harmlesse prickels, red both within and without when they be ripe, and cleaue in sunder of themselves: in the apple lieth great broad flat seede, like those of Pompion or Citrull; but something blacke when they be withered. The roote is threddie, and disperseth it selfe farre abroad in the ground.

2 The female Balme apple doth not a little differ from the former: it bringeth forth stalkes not running or clyming like the other, but a most thicke and fat truncke or stocke full of iuice, in substance like the stalkes of Purflane, of a reddish colour and somewhat shining. The leaues be long and narrowe, in shape like those of willowe or the peach tree, somewhat toothed or notched about the edges: among which grow the flowers of an incarnate colour tending to blewnesse, hauing a small spur or taile annexed therto as hath the Larkes ligele, of a faire light crimson colour: in their places come vp the fruite or apples rough and hairie, but lesser then those of the former, yellow when they be ripe, which likewise cleaue a sunder of themselves and cast abroad their seedes much like vnto Lentils seedes saith mine author. But those which I haue from yeere to yeere in my garden, bring forth seede like the Colestorey or Mustarde seede; whether they bee of two kindes, or the climate do alter the shape, it resteth disputable.

* The

* *The place.*

These plants do prosper best in hot regions: They are straungers in England, and do with great labour and industrie growe in these colde countries.

* *The time.*

They must be sown in the beginning of Aprill in a bed of hot horse dung, euen as muske Melons, Cucumbers, and such like colde fruites are; and replanted abroad from the saide bed into the most hot and fertill place of the garden at such time, as they haue gotten three leaues a peece.

* *The names.*

Diuerfly hath this plant beene named, some calling it by one name, and some by another, querie one as it seemed good to his fancie. *Baptista Sardus* calleth it *Balsamina Cucumerina*: others *Valicella*, and *Charantia*, as also *Pomum Hierosolymitanum*, or apples of Hierusalem: in English Balme apple: in Italian *Caranza*: in the Germaine toong *Balsam opffel*: in French *Merueille*: some of the Latines haue called it *Pomum mirabile*, or maruelous apples. It is thought to be named *Balsamina* bicause the oile wherein the ripe apples be steeped or infused, is taken to be profitable for manie things, as is *Carpobalsamum*, or the liquor of the plant *Balsamum*.

The female Balsam apple is likewise called *Balsamina*: and oftentimes in the Neuter gender *Balsaminum*: *Gesner* cholet rather to name it *Balsamina amygdaloides*: *Valerius Cordus* *Balsamella*: others *Balsamina femina*: in English the female Balme apples.

* *The nature.*

The fruites or apples heereof, as also the leaues, do notablie drie, hauing withall a certaine moderate coldnesse very neere to a meane temperature, that is, after some hot in the first, and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues are reported to heale greene wounds if they be brused and laide thereon; and taken A with wine they are saide to be a remedie for the collicke; and an effectuall medicine for burstings and conuulsions or crampes.

The leaues of the male *Balsamina* dried in the shadowe, and beaten into powder and given in B wine vnto those that are mortally wounded in the bodie, doth cure them inwardly, and helpeth also the collicke.

The oile which is drawn forth of the fruites doth cure all greene and fresh woundes as the true C naturall Balsam: it helpeth the crampes and conuulsions and the shrinking of sinewes, being annointed therewith.

It profiteth women that are in great extremitie of childbirth in taking away the paine of the ma- D trix, causing easie deliuerance being applied to the place, and annointed vpon their bellies, or cast into the matrix with a syring, and easeth the dolour of the inward parts.

It cureth the Hemorrhoides and all other paines of the fundament, being thereto applied with E lint of old clouts.

The leaues drunken in wine, heale ruptures.

I find little or nothing written of the property or vertues of the female kind, but that it is thought F to draw neere vnto the first in temperament and vertue. G

Oyle oliue in which the fruites (the seede taken forth) is either set in the sunne as we do when we H make oile of roses, or boiled in a double glasse set in hot water, or else buried in hot horse dung; taketh away inflammations that are in wounds. It doth also easily and in short time consolidate or glew them together, and perfectly cure them.

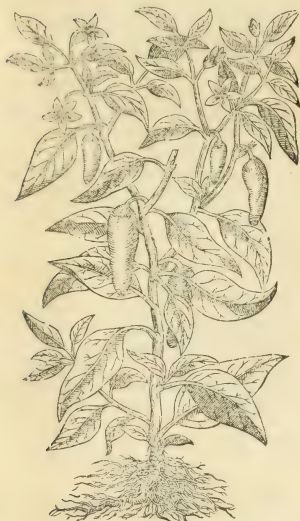
It cureth the vlcers of the dugges or paps, the head of the yarde or matrix, as also the inflamma- I tion thereof being iniected or conueied into the place with a syringe or mother pessarie.

This apple is with good successe applied vnto wounds, prickes, and hurts of the sinewes. It hath K great force to cure scaldings and burnings: it taketh away scarres and blemishes, if in the meane time the powder of the leaues be taken for certaine daies together.

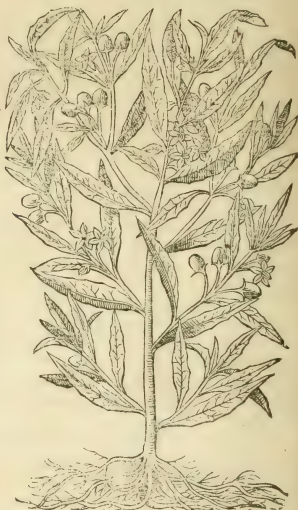
It is reported that such as be barren are made fruitfull heerewith, if the woman first be bathed in L a fit and conuenient bath for the purpose, & the parts about the share and matrix annointed heerewith, and the woman presently haue the companie of hir husbände.

Of Ginnie or Indian Pepper. Chap. 66.

1 *Capſicum longioribus ſiliquis.*
Long codded Ginnie Pepper.



2 *Capſicum minimis ſiliquis.*
Small codded Ginnie Pepper.



* The description.

1 **T**He first of these plants haue square stalkes a foote high or somewhat more, set with many thicke and fat leaues, not vnlike to those of garden Nightshade, but narrower & sharper pointed, of a dark Greene colour. The flowers grow alongst the stalks out of the wings of the leaues of a white colour, hauing for the most part fve small leaues blasing out like a star, with a Greene button in the middle. After them growe the cods, Greene at the first, and when they be ripe of a braue colour glittering like red corall, in which is contained little flat feedes of a light yellowe colour, of a hot biting taste like common pepper, as is also the cod it selfe: which is long, and as bigge as a finger and sharpe pointed.

2 The second kinde of Ginnie pepper is like vnto the precedent in leaues, flowers, and stalkes. The cods heereof are small, rounde, and redde, verie like vnto the berries of *Dulcamara* or woode Nightshade, both in bignesse, colour, and substance, wherein consisteth the difference: notwithstanding the feede and cods are verie sharpe and biting, as are those of the first kinde.

* The place.

These plants are brought from forren countries, as Ginnie, India, and those parts, into Spaine and Italy: from whence wee haue receiued feede for our English gardens, where they come to fruite bearing: but the cod doth not come to that bright red colour which naturally it is possessed with, which hath hapned by reason of these vnkindely yeeres that are past: but we expect better when God shall sende vs a hot and temperate yeere.

* The

* *The time.*

The feedes heereof must be sown in a bed of hot horsedung, as muske Melons are, and remooued into a pot when it hath gotten three or fower leaues, that it may the more conueniently be caried from place to place to receiue the heate of the sunne: and are towarde Autumne to be caried into some house, to auoide the iniurie of the colde nights of that time of the yeere when it is to beare his fruite.

* *The names.*

Aethiarius calleth it in Greeke *καυδον*, in Latin *Capicum*: & it is thought to be that which *Auicenne* nameth *Zinziber caninum*, or dogs Ginger: and *Pliny* *Sitiguesrum*, which is more like in taste to pepper then is *Panax*, and it is therefore called *Piperitis*, as hee hath written in his 19. booke 12. chapter: *Panax* (saith he) hath the taste of pepper and *Sitiguesrum*, for which cause it is called *Piperitis*. The later Herbaristes do oftentimes call it *Piper Indiamum*, or *Indicum*, sometimes *Piper Calcuthium*, or *Piper Hispanicum*: in English it is called Ginnie pepper, and Indian pepper: in the Germane toong *Indianischer Pfeffer*: in lowe Dutch *Indische Pfeffer*: in French *Poivre d'Inde*, verie well knowne in the shoppes at Billingsgate by the name of Ginnie pepper, where it is vsually to be bought.

* *The temperature.*

Ginnie pepper is extreme hot and drie euē in the fourth degree: that is to saie, farre hotter and drier then *Auicenn* sheweth dogs ginger to be.

* *The vertues.*

Ginnie pepper hath the taste of pepper, but not the power or vertue, notwithstanding in Spaine and sundrie parts of the Indies they do vse to dresse their meate therewith, as we do with Calcutte pepper: but (saith my author) it hath in it a malicious qualitie, whereby it is an enimie to the liuer & other of the entrails; *Auicenn* writeth that it killeth dogs.

It is saide to die or colour like saffron, and being receiued in such sort as saffron is vsually taken, B it warmeth the stomacke, and helpeth greatly the digestion of meates.

It dissolueth the swellings about the throte called the Kings Euill, as kernels and cold swellings; C and taketh away spots and lentiles from the face, being applied therto with honie.

Of horned Poppie. Chap. 67.

* *The kinds.*

Here be sundrie sorts of horned Poppies, differing in foile, stature, and proportion, colour of flowers and leaues. The figures of two of the chiefeft shall be set downe: the rest we intende to leaue either vnto a second Edition, or a further consideration.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He yellowe horned Poppie hath whitish leaues very much cut or iagged, somewhat like the leaues of garden Poppie, but rougher and more hairie. The stalks be long, rounde, and brittle. The flowers be large and yellow, consisting of fower leaues; which being past, there come long huskes or cods, crooked like an horn or corner, wherein is contained small blacke feede. The roote is great, thicke, scalie and rough, continuing long.

2 The second kinde of horned poppie is much slenderer and lesser then the precedent, and hath leaues like deepe cuts as Rocket hath, and something hairie. The stalkes be verie slender, brittle, and branched into diuers armes or wings; the flowers small, made of fower litle leaues, of a red colour, with a small strake of blacke towarde the bottome, after which commeth the feede, inclosed in slender, long, crooked cods full of blackish feede. The roote is small and single, and dieth euery yeere.

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE

1 *Papaver cornutum flore luteo.*
Yellowe horned Poppie.



2 *Papaver cornutum flore rubro.*
Red horned Poppie.



3 *Papaver cornutum flore violaceo.*
Violet colour horned Poppey.



4 *Papaver cornutum luteum minus.*
Small yellowe horned Poppie.



* The description.

3 There is another sort of horned Poppie altogether lesser then the last described, hauing tenderer leaues, cut into fine little parcels: the flower is likewise lesser, of a blew purple colour like the double Violet.

4 There is founde another sort hauing leaues like Rewe, with small and lowe stalkes, and little yellowe flowers compact of fixe small leaues, three bigger, the rest lesser.

* The place.

The yellowe horned Poppie groweth vpon the sandes and bankes of the sea: I found it growing neere vnto Ric in Kent: in the Iles of Shepey and Thanet: at Lee in Essex: at Harwich, at White-stable, and many other places alongst the English coast.

The seconde groweth not wilde in England. *Angelus Palea*, and *Bartholomæus ab Vrbe-veterum*, who haue commented vpon *Mesue*, write that they founde this red horned Poppie in the kingdomes of Arragon and Castile in Spaine, and in fieldes neere vnto common paths. They do growe in my garden very plentifully.

* The time.

They flower from Maie to the ende of August.

* The names.

Most writers haue taken horned Poppie, especially that with red flowers to be *Glaucium*, neither are they in their opinion deceiued: for as *Dioscorides* saith, *Glaucium* hath leaues like those of horned Poppey, but *λιπαρότερον*, that is to saie fatter, *χαμηλόν*, lowe, or lying on the ground, of a strong smell and of a bitter taste: the iuice also is much like in colour to saffron. Morcouer *L'Obelius* doth witnesse that this horned Poppie hath the same kind of iuice; as my selfe likewise can testifie. *Dioscorides* saith that *Glaucium* groweth about Hierapolis, a citie in Syria: but what hindreth that it should not be found also some where else: so that by the concordance of all authors for the most part, it is the true and legitimate *Glaucium* of *Dioscorides*: of some it is called *Mecon Ceratites*: in English sea Poppie, and horned Poppie: in Dutch *Geelheul* and *Roze Heule*: in the Germaine roong *Geibomag*: in French *Pauot Cornu*: in Spanish *Dormidera marina*.

* The nature.

Horned Poppies are hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* The vertues.

The roote of horned Poppie boiled in water vnto the consumption of the one halfe, and drunke, A prouoketh vrine, and openeth the stopping of the liuer.

The seede taken in the quantitie of a spoonefull, looseth the bellie gently. B

The iuice mixed with meale and honie, mundifieth olde rotten and filthie vlcers. C

The leaues and flowers put into Vnguents or salues appropriate for greene woundes, digeste D them, that is, bringe them to white matter, with perfect quittance or sanies.

Of garden Poppie. Chap. 68.

* The kinds.

Like as there be sundry sorts of horned Poppies, so are there of same, or of the garden. The which shall be distinguished into two kinds, that is to saie, the single flowred Poppie of the garden, and the double flowred Poppie: and seeing the difference of those double ones, consisteth onely in the colour of the flowers: it shall suffice to describe some two of them, and giue you the figures of the rest with their seuerall colours in their titles, which shall sufficiently set foorth their description.

* The description.

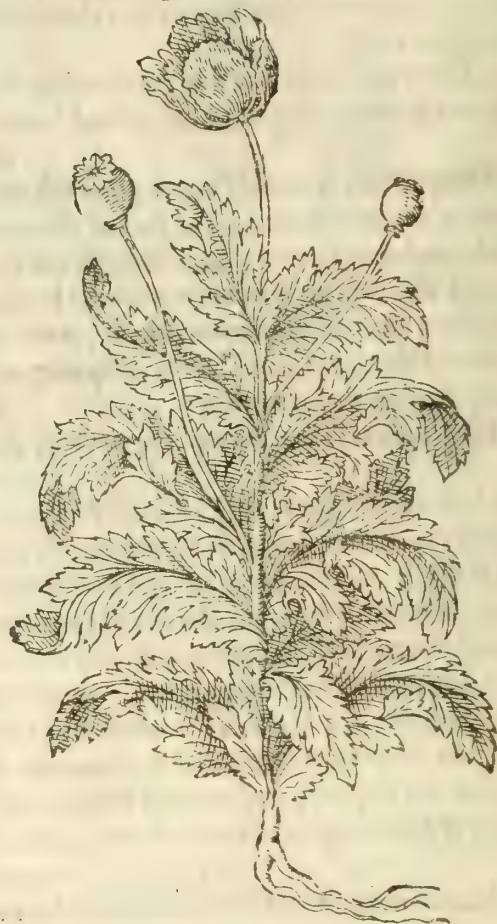
1 The leaues of white Poppie are long, broad, smooth, longer then the leaues of Lettuce, whiter, and cut in the edges: the stem or stalke is straight and brittle, oftentimes a yarde and a halfe high: on the top wherof grow white flowers, in which at the very beginning appeereth a smal head, accompanied with a number of threds or chiues, which being full grown is round, and yet something long withall, and hath a couer or crown vpon the top; it is with many filmes or thinne skins diuided into coffers or seuerall partitions, in which is contained abundaunce of small round and whitish seede. The roote groweth deepe, and is of no estimation nor continuance.

2 Like vnto this is the blacke garden Poppie, sauing that the flowers are more white and shining, spotted or straked with some lines of purple. The leaues are greater, more iagged, and sharper pointed. The seede is likewise blacker, which maketh the difference.

1 *Papauer sativum album.*
White garden Poppie.



2 *Papauer sativum nigrum.*
Blacke garden Poppie.



3 *Papauer nigrum polyanthum.*
Double blacke Poppie.



4 *Papauer album multiflorum.*
Double white Poppie.



5 *Papaver purpureum polyanthum*.
Double purple Poppie.



6 *Papaver multiflorum coccineum*.
Scarlet double Poppie.



7 *Papaver album polyanthum minus*.
Small double Poppie.



8 *Papaver multiflorum syriacum*.
Wilde double Poppie.



* The place.

These kindes of Poppies are sown in gardens, which do afterwarde come of the fallings of the feede.

* The time.

They flower most commonly in Iune. The feede is perfected in Iuly and August.

* The names.

Poppie is called of the Græcians *μῦκων*: of the Latines *Papauer*: the shoppes keepe the Latine name: it is called in high Dutch *Magsamen*: in lowe Dutch *Puel* and *Mancop*: in English Poppie, and Cheefebowles: in French *Pauot*, and *Oliette Gallobelgis*.

The garden Poppie which hath blacke feedes, is surnamed of *Dioscorides* *ἀγριον*, or wilde, and is as he saith, called *ῥοιός*: bicause *Opium* is gathered from it: of *Plinie* and of the Latines *Papauer nigrum*: and of most of our age of the red colour of the flowers *Papauer rubrum*, or redde Poppie, whereof there bee many variable colours and of great beautie, although of euill smell, whereupon our gentlewomen do call it Ione siluer pin.

* The temperature.

All the Poppies are colde, as *Galen* testifieth in his booke of the faculties of simple medicines.

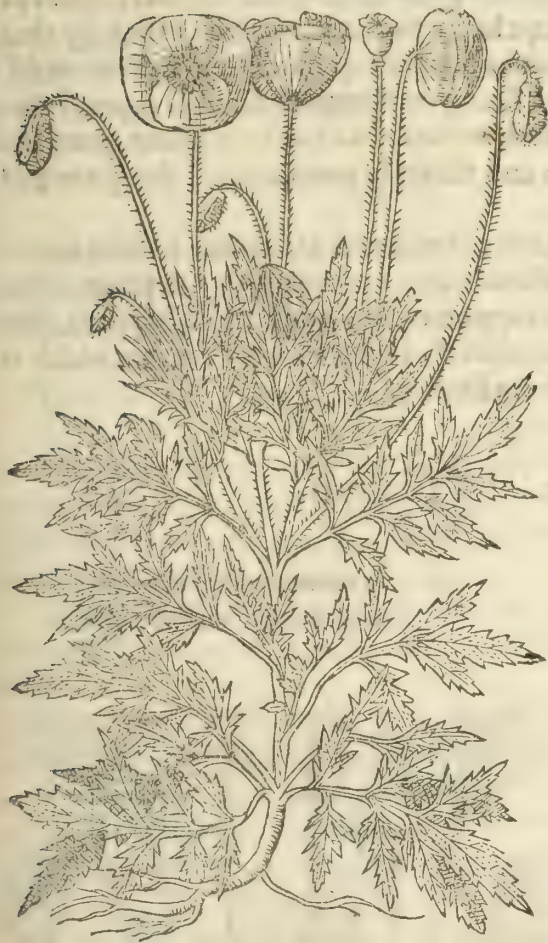
* The vertues.

- A The feede, as *Galen* saith in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, is good to season breade with; but the white is better then the blacke. Hee also addeth that the same is colde and causeth sleepe, and yeeldeth no commendable nourishment to the bodie; it is often vsed in comfits, or serued at the table with other iunketting dishes.
- B The oile which is pressed out of it is pleasant and delightfull to be eaten, and is taken with bread or any other waies in meate, without any sence of cooling.
- C A greater force is in the knobs or heads which do specially preuaile to mooue sleepe, and to stay and repress distillations or rheumes, and come neere in force to *Opium*, but more gentle. *Opium*, or the harde iuice of Poppie heads is strongest of all: *Meconium* (which is the iuice of the heads and leaues) is weaker. Both of them any waies taken either inwardly, or outwardly applied to the heade, prouoke sleepe. *Opium* somewhat too plentifully taken doth also bring death, as *Plinie* truelie writeth.
- D It mitigateth all kindes of paines: but it leaueth behinde it oftentimes a mischiefe woorse then the disease it selfe, and that hard to be cured, as a dead palsie and such like.
- E The vse of it, as *Galen* in his 11. booke of medicines according to the places affected saith, is so offensive to the firme and solide partes of the bodie, as that they had neede afterwardes to bee restored.
- F So also colliries or eie medicines made with *Opium* haue beene hurtfull to many; inso much that they haue weakned the eies, & dilled the sight of those that haue vsed it: it bringeth hardnes of hearing whatsoeuer is compounded of *Opium* to mitigate the extreme paines of the eares. Wherefore all those medicines and compounds are to be shunned that are made of *Opium*, and are not to be vsed but in extreme necessitie; and that is, when no other mitigater or asswager of paine doth any thing preuaile, as *Galen* in his thirde booke of medicines according to the places affected, doth euidently declare.
- G The leaues of Poppie boiled in water with a little sugar & drunke, causeth sleepe: or if it be boiled without sugar, and the head, feete, and temples bathed therewith, it doth effect the same.
- H The heads of Poppie boiled in water with sugar in manner of a sirupe causeth sleepe, and is good against rheumes and catarrhes that distill and fall downe from the braine into the lungs, and easeth the cough.
- I The greene knops of Poppie stamped with barley meale, & a little barrowes grease, helpeth Saint Antonies fier, called *Ignis sacer*.
- K The leaues, knops, and feede, stamped with vineger, womans milke, and saffron, cureth *Erysipelas*, (another kind of Saint Antonies fire:) and easeth the gout mightily, and put into the fundament as a clister, causeth sleepe.
- L The feede of blacke Poppie drunke in wine stoppeth the fluxe of the bellie, and the ouermuch flowing of womens sicknesse.
- M A caudle made of the feede of white Poppie, or made into almonde milke, and so giuen, causeth sleepe.

Of corne Rose, or wilde Poppie. Chap. 69.

1 *Papauer Rhæas.*
Wilde Poppie.

2 *Papauer caduco flore multiplex.*
Double wilde Poppie.



* The description.

1 **T**He stalkes of wilde Poppie be blacke, tender, and brittle, somewhat hairie. The leaues are cut rounde about with deepe gashes like those of Succorie, or of Rocket. The flowers grow forth at the tops of the stalks, being of a beautifull and gallant red colour, with blackish threddes compassing about the middle part of the head: which being fully grown, is lesser than that of the garden Poppie. The seede is small and blacke.

2 There is also a lesser kinde heereof, with smaller leaues, not so deeply snipt about the edges, but a little nickt or toothed; in other points agreeing with the former, sauing that the flowers of this are somewhat doubled.

* The place.

They growe in earable grounds among wheat, spelt, rie, barley, otes, and other graine, and in the borders of fieldes.

* The time.

The fieldes are garnished and ouerspred with these wilde Poppies in Iune and August.

* The names.

Wilde Poppie is called in Greeke of *Dioscorides* *ῥαῖον ποπίου*: in Latine *Papauer erraticum*: *Gaza* nameth it *Papauer fluidum*: in shops *Papauer rubrū*: of *L'Obelius* *papauer Rhæas*, bicause the flower thereof soon falleth away; which name *Rhæas* may for the same cause be common, not only to these, but also to the others, if it be so called of the speedie falling of the flowers: but if it be surnamed *Rhæas* of the falling away of the seed (as it appeereth) then shall it be proper to all the rest, whose flowers do not onely quickly fall awaie, but the seede also: in French *Cocquelicot*, *Confanons*, *Pauot sauvage*, in Dutch *Gollen bloemen*, *Cozen rosen*: in high Dutch *Klapper Rossen*.

* The

* *The nature.*

The facultie of the wilde Poppies is like to that of the other Poppies: that is to saie colde, and causing sleepe.

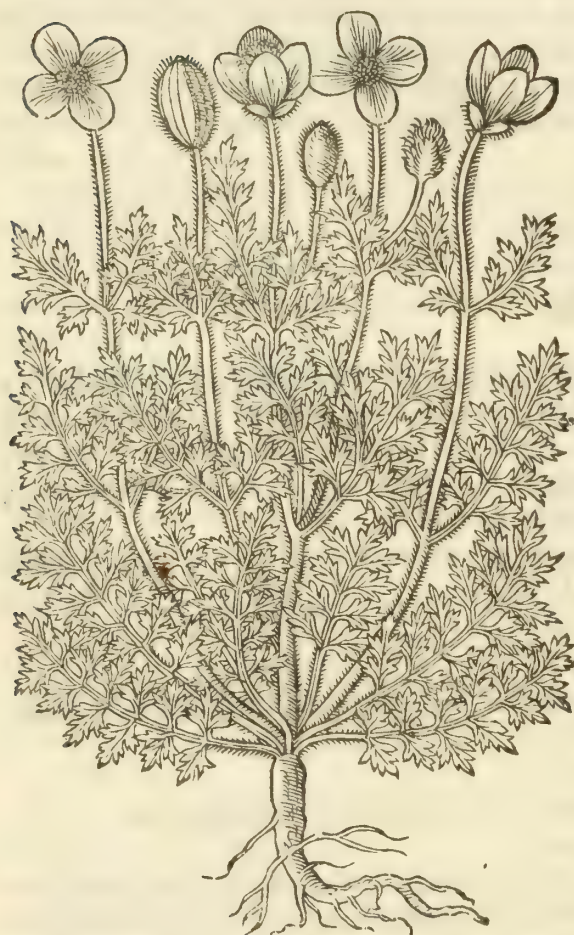
* *The vertues.*

A Most men being led rather by false experiments then reason, commende the flowers against the pleurisie, giuing to drinke assoone as the paine commeth, either the distilled water, or syrupe made by often infusing the leaues. And yet many times it hapneth that the paine ceaseth by that meanes, though hardly somtimes, by reason that the spittle commeth vp hardly and with more difficultie, especially in those that are weake and haue not a strong constitution of bodie. *Baptista Sardus* might be counted the author of this errour; who hath written that most men haue giuen the flowers of this Poppie against the paine of the sides: and that it is good against the spitting of blood.

B It is manifest that this wilde Poppie is that of which the composition *Diacodium* is to be made: as *Galen* hath at large entreated in his seuenth booke of medicines according to the places affected. *Crito* also, and after him *Themiso*, and *Democrates* do appoint *ἀργίον*, or the wilde Poppie, to bee in the same composition; and euen that same *Democrates* addeth, that it shoulde bee that which is not sowed: and such an one is this, which groweth without sowing.

Of bastarde wilde Poppie. Chap. 70.

1 *Argemone capitula torulo.*
Bastard wilde Poppie.



2 *Argemone capitula longiore.*
Long codded wilde Poppie.

* *The description.*

I **T**He first of these bastard wilde Poppies, hath slender weake stems a foote high, rough and hairie, set with leaues not vnlike to those of rocket, made of many smal leaues, deeply cut or iagged about the edges. The flowers grow at the top of the stalks of a red colour, with

with some small blacknesse toward the bottome. The seede is small contained in little round knobs. The roote is small and threddie.

2 The second is like the first, saving that the cods heereof be long, and the other more rounde, wherein the difference doth consist.

✧ *The place.*

These plants do growe in the corne fieldes in Somersetshire, and by the hedges and high waies, as yee trauell from London to Bathe. *L'Obelius* founde it growing in the next fiede vnto a village in Kent called Southfleete, my selfe being in his companie, of purpose to discouer some strange plants, not hitherto written of.

✧ *The time.*

They flower in the beginning of August, and their seede is ripe at the ende thereof.

✧ *The names.*

The bastard wilde Poppie is called in Greeke *Αργεμόνη*: in Latine *Argemone*, *Argemonia*, *Concordia*, *Concordalis*, and *Herba liburnica*: of some *Pergalium*, *Arfela*, and *Sarcocolla Herba*: in English winde Rose, and bastarde wilde Poppie.

✧ *The temperature.*

They are hot and drie in the third degree.

✧ *The vertues.*

The leaues stamped, and the iuice dropped into the eies caseth the inflammation therof; and cureth the disease in the eie called *Argema*, whereof it tooke his name: which disease when it happeneth on the blacke of the eie it appeereth white; and contrariwise when it is in the white, then it appeereth blacke of colour.

The leaues stamped and bound vnto the eies or face that are blacke or blewe by meanes of some blowe or stripe, doth perfectly take it away. The drie herbe steeped in warme water, worketh the like effect.

The leaues and rootes stamped, and the iuice giuen in drinke, helpeth the wringings or gripings of the belly. The drie herbe infused in warme water doth the same effectually.

The herbe stamped, cureth any wounde, vlcere, canker, or fistula, being made vp into an vnguent of salue, with oile, waxe, and a little turpentine.

The iuice taken in the waight of two drammes with wine, mightely expelleth poison or any venome.

The iuice taketh awaie warts if they bee rubbed therewith; and being taken in meate it helpeth the milt or spleene if it be wasted.

Of Winde flowers. Chap. 71.

✧ *The kindes.*

THE stock or kindred of the *Anemones* or Winde flowers, are without number, or at the least not known vnto any one that hath written of plants. For *Dodonaeus* hath set forth 5. sorts: *L'Obelius* eight: *Taber Montanus*, ten: my selfe haue in my garden twelue different sorts: and yet I do heare of diuers more, differing verie notably from any of these, which I haue briefly touched, though not figured; euery newe yeere bringeth with it newe and strange kindes. And euery countrey his peculiar plants of this sort, which are sent vnto vs from farre countries: in hope to receiue from vs such as our countrey yeeldeth.

✧ *The description.*

THE first kinde of *Anemone* or Winde flower, hath small leaues very much snipt or iagged, almost like vnto Camomill, or Adonis flower: among which riseth vp a stalke bare or naked almost vnto the top, at which place is set two or three leaues like the other: and at the top of the stalke commeth forth a faire and beautifull flower, compact of seauen leaues, and sometimes eight, of a violet colour tending to purple. It is impossible to describe the colour in his full perfection, considering the variable mixtures. The roote is tuberous or knobbie, and very brittle.

2 The seconde kinde of *Anemone* hath leaues like vnto the precedent, insomuch that it is hard to distinguish the one from the other but by the flowers onely: for those of this plant are of a most bright and faire scarlet colour, and as double as the Marigolde; and the other not so. The roote is knobbie and verie brittle, as is the former.

1 *Anemone tuberosa radice.*
Purple Winde flower.



2 *Anemone coccinea multiplex.*
Double scarlet Winde flower.



* The description.

3 The great *Anemone* with double flowers, vsually called the *Anemone* of Constantinople, not farre from Bithinia; hath great broade leaues deeply cut in the edges, not vnlike to those of the fiede Crowefoote, of an ouerworne greene colour: among which riseth vp a naked stalke bare almost vnto the top, where there stande two or three leaues, in shape like the others, but lesser; sometimes changing into reddish strippes, confusedly mixed heere and there in the said leaues. On the top of the stalke standeth a most gallant flower verie double, of a perfect redde colour stripped, and sometimes among the red with a little line or two of yellowe in the middle; from which middle commeth forth many blackish thrums. The seede is not to bee founde that I could euer obserue, but is caried awaie with the winde. The roote is thicke and knobbie.

4 The fourth agreeth with the first kinde of *Anemone*, in rootes, leaues, stalkes, and shape of flowers, and do differ in that, that this plant bringeth forth faire single red flowers, and the other of a violet colour as aforesaid.

3 *Anemone maxima Chalcedonica polyanthos.*
The great double Winde flower of Bithinia.



4 *Anemone Chalcedonica simplici flore.*
The single Winde flower of Bithinia.



5 *Anemone Bolbocastani radice.*
Chestnut Winde flower.



6 *Anemone latifolia Clusii.*
Broade leaved Winde flower.



* The description.

5 The fift fort of *Anemone* hath many small iagged leaues like those of Coriander, proceeding from a knobby roote, resembling the roote of *Bolbocastanum* or earth chestnut. The stalke riseth vp amongst the leaues of two handes high, bearing at the top a single flower, consisting of a pale or border of little purple leaues, sometimes red, and often of a white colour set about a blackish pointell, thrummed ouer with many small blackish haire.

6 The sixt hath very broad leaues in respect of all the rest of the *Anemones*, not vnlike to those of the common Mallowe, but greene on the vpper part and tending to rednesse vnderneath, like the leaues of Sowe breade. It hath vpon very little foote stalkes small yellowe flowers: but my selfe can giue you no certaine knowledge of the plant; bicause I did neuer see it: yet haue I in my garden growing all the other sorts, of which I can more certainly write. The roote (saith my author) is a finger long, thicke, and knobby.

7 *Anemone Geranifolia.*
Storkes bill Winde flower.



8 *Anemone Mathioli.*
Mathiolus white Winde flower.

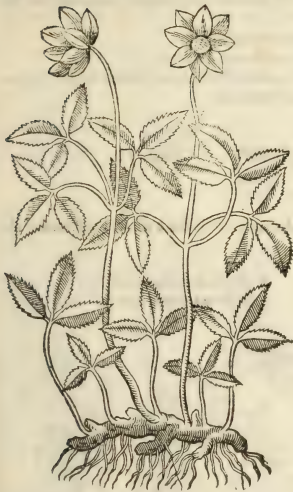


7 The seuenth hath many large leaues deeply cut or iagged, in shape like those of the Storkes bill or Pinckneedle: among which riseth vp a naked stalke, set about toward the top with the like leaues, but smaller and more finely cut, bearing at the top of the stalke a single flower, consisting of many small blewe leaues, which do change somtimes into purple, and oftentimes into white, set about a blackish pointell with some small threds like vnto a pale or border. The roote is thicke and knobbie.

8 The eight sort of *Anemone* hath leaues like vnto the garden Crowe foote. The stalke riseth vp from amongst the leaues of a foote high, bearing at the top faire white flowers made of five small leaues: in the middle whereof are many little yellowe chiues or threds. The roote is made of many slender threds or strings, contrarie to all the rest of the Winde flowers.

9 *Anemone trifolia.*

Three leaved Winde flower.

10 *Anemone Papaveracea.*

Poppie Winde flower.

* *The description.*

9 The ninth sort of *Anemone* hath many leaues like vnto the common medowe Trefoile, slightly snipt about the edges like a sawe: on the top of the slender stalkes standeth a single white flower tending to purple, consisting of eight smal leaues, resembling in shape the flowers of common field Crowfoote. The roote is knobbie with certaine strings fastned thereto.

10 The tenth kinde of *Anemone* hath many iagged leaues cut euen to the middle rib, resembling the leaues of *Geranium columbinum*, or Doues foote. The leaues that do embrace the tender weake stalkes are flat and slightly cut. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, of a bright shining purple colour, set about a blackish pointell, and small thrums or chiuies like a pale. The roote is knobby, thicke, and verie brittle, as are most of those of the *Anemones*.

* *The place.*

All the sorts of *Anemones* are strangers, and not founde growing wilde in England; notwithstanding all and euery sort of them, do growe in my garden very plentifully.

* *The time.*

They do flower from the beginning of Ianuarie to the ende of Aprill, at what time the flowers do fade, and the seede lieth away with the winde, if there be any seede at all; the which I could neuer as yet obserue.

* *The names.*

Anemone, or Winde flower, is so called *propter quod* that is to saie, of the Winde: for the flower doth neuer open it selfe but when the winde doth blowe, as *Plinie* writeth; whereupon also it is named of diuers *Herba Venti*: in English Winde flower.

Those with double flowers are called in the Turkie toong *Gul*, and *Gulcatamer*: and those with small iagged leaues and double flowers are called *Lalé benzede*, and *Galipoli lalé*. They do call those with small iagged leaues and single flowers *Binizate* & *Binizade*, and *Binizante*.

* *The temperature.*

All the kindes of *Anemones* are sharpe, biting the tooong; and of a binding qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues stamped, and the iuice snuffed vp into the nose, purgeth the head mightily.
 B The roote champed or chewed procureth spitting, and cauleth water and flegme to run forth of the mouth, as Pellitorie of Spaine doth.
 C It profiteth in colliries for the eies, to cease the inflammation thereof.
 D The iuice mundifieth and clenseth maligne, virulent and corosiuue vlcers.
 E The leaues and stalkes boiled and eaten of nurses causeth them to haue much milke: it prouoketh the tearmes, and easeth the leprosie being bathed therewith.

*Of wilde Anemones, or Winde flowers. Chap. 72.** *The kindes.*

L Ike as there be many and diuers sorts of the garden *Anemones*: so is there of the wilde kindes also, which do varie especially in the flowers.

1 *Anemone nemorum lutea.*

Yellowe wilde Winde flower.

2 *Anemone nemorum alba.*

White Winde flower.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He first of these wilde *Anemones* hath iagged leaues deeply cut or indented, which do grow vpon the middle part of a weake and tender stalke: at the top whereof doth stande a pretie yellowe flower made of fixe small leaues, and in the middle of the flower there is a little blackish pointell, and certaine slender chiues or threds. The roote is small, somewhat thicke & very brittle.

2 The second hath iagged leaues, not vnlike to water Crowfoote or mountaine Crowfoote. The flower

flower groweth at the top of the stalke not vnlike to the precedent in shape, sauing that this is of a milke white colour. The roote like the other. I haue in my garden one of this kinde with white flowers very double, as is that of the scarlet *Anemone*, which was giuen me by a worshipfull merchant of London, called master *John Franqueuille*, my very good friende.

- 3 *Anemone nemorosa purpurea.*
The wilde purple Winde flower.

- 4 *Anemone nemorosa coccinea.*
The wilde scarlet Wilde flower.



* *The description.*

3 The thirde sort hath flowers of a purple colour, agreeing in euery other respect with the rest of his kinde.

4 The fourth hath many small leaues deeply cut about the edges, euen to the middle ribbe like those of Cheruile. The flowers are of a light purplish colour tending to scarlet, which maketh that, that we call blush colour, and is in other respects like the other.

* *The place.*

All these wilde *Anemones* do growe in most woods & copses through England, except that with the yellowe flower, which as yet I haue not seene: notwithstanding, I haue one of the greater kinds which beareth yellowe flowers whose figure is not expressed nor yet described, for that it doth very notably resemble those with single flowers, but is of small moment, either in beautie of the flower or otherwise.

* *The time.*

They flower from the middest of Februarie vnto the end of Aprill, or the midst of Maie.

* *The names.*

There hath not beene any that haue set downe other names then their seuerall titles do expresse: we may call them in English wilde *Anemones*, or Winde flowers.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The faculties and temperature of these plants are referred to the garden sorts of *Anemones*.

Of bastard Anemones, or Pasque flowers. Chap. 73.

1 *Pulsatilla vulgaris.*
Purple Pasfe flower.2 *Pulsatilla rubra.*
Red Pasfe flower.

* The description.

1 **T**He first of these Pasfe flowers hath many small leaues finely cut or iagged, like those of carrots: among which rise vp naked stalkes, rough and hairie; whereupon do growe beautilfull flowers bell fashion, of a bright delaied purple colour: in the bottome whereof groweth a tuft of yellow thrums, and in the middle of the thrums thrusteth foorth a small purple pointell: when the whole flower is past there succeedeth an head or knoppe, compact of many graie hairie lockes, and in the solide parts of the knops lieth the seede flat and hoarie, euery seede hauing his own small haire hanging at it. The roote is thicke and knobbie of a finger long, and like vnto those of the *Anemones*, (as it doth all other parts verie notable resemble) whereof no doubt this is a kinde.

2 There is no difference at all in leaues, rootes, or seedes, betweene this red Pasfe flower and the precedent, nor in any other point, but in the colour of the flowers: for whereas the other are of a purple colour, these are of a bright red, which setteth forth the difference.

3 The white Pasfe flower hath many fine iagged leaues, closely couched or thrust together, which resemble an holi-water sprinckle, agreeing with the others in rootes, seedes and shape of flowers, sauing that these are of a white colour, wherein chiefly consisteth the difference.

* The

3 *Pulsatilla flore albo.*
White Pasſe flower.

* *The place.*

Ruellius writeth, that the Pasſe flower groweth in Fraunce in vntoiled places : in Germanie they growe in rough and ſtonie places, and oftentimes on rockes.

Thoſe with purple flowers do growe very plentifully in the paſture or cloſe belonging to the perſonage houſe of a ſmall village ſixe miles from Cambridge, called Hildersham ; the parſons name that liued at the impreſſion heereof was maſter *Fuller*, a very kinde and louing man, and willing to ſhewe vnto any man the ſaide cloſe, who deſired the ſame.

* *The time.*

They flower for the moſt part about Eaſter, which hath moued me to name it *Pasque flower*, or Eaſter flower : and often they do flower againe in September.

* *The names.*

Pasſe flower is called commonly in Latine *Pulsatilla* . and of ſome *Apium riſus* : in French *Coquelourdes* : in Dutch *Bluetten* : in Engliſh *Pasque flower*, or *Pasſe flower* : and after the Latin name *Pulsatill*, or *Flawe flower* ; in Cambridgeſhire where they grow, they are named *Countrey bels*.

* *The temperature.*

Pasſe flower doth extremely bite, and exulcerateth and eateth into the ſkin if it be ſtamped and applied to any part of the bodie ; whereupon it hath beene taken of ſome to be a kinde of *Crowfoote*, and not without reaſon, for that it is not inferior to the *Crowfootes* : and therefore it is hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

There is nothing extant in writing among authors of any peculiar vertue, but they ſerue onely for the adorning of gardens and garlands, being flowers of great beautie.

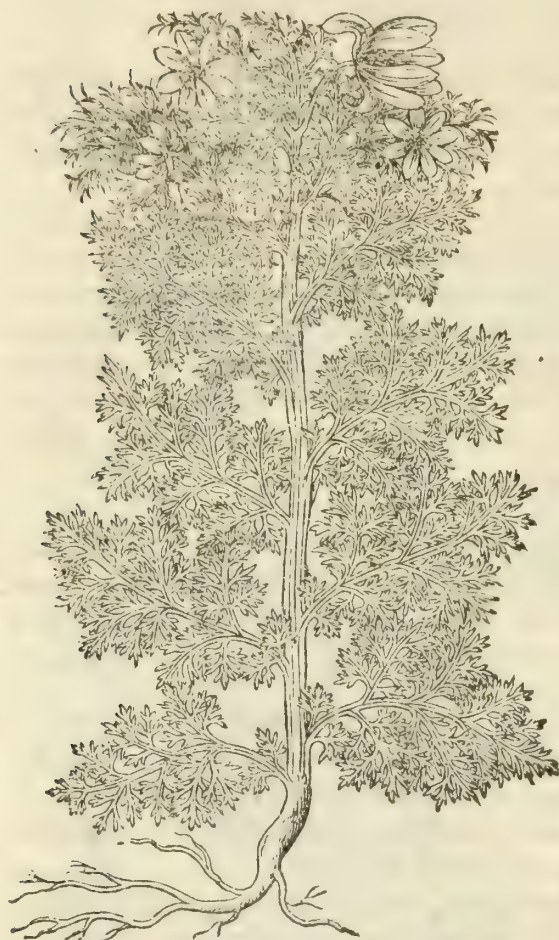
Of *Adonis* flower. Chap. 74.

* *The deſcription.*

1 **T**He firſt hath verie many ſlender weake ſtalkes, trailing or leaning to the ground, ſet on euery part with fine iagged leaues very deeply cut like thoſe of *Camomill*, or rather thoſe of *Maiweede* : vpon which ſtalkes do growe ſmall redde flowers, in ſhape like the *ſeldes Crowfoote*, with a blackiſh Greene pointell in the middle, which being growne to maturitie turneth into a ſmall greeniſh bunch of ſeeds, in ſhape like a little bunch of grapes. The roote is ſmall and thredde.

2 The ſecond differeth not from the precedent in any one point, but in the colour of the flowers, which are of a perfect yellowe colour, wherein conſiſteth the difference.

1 *Flos Adonis flore rubro.*
Adonis red flower.



2 *Flos Adonis flore luteo.*
Adonis yellow flower.



* *The place.*

The red flower of Adonis groweth wilde in the west parts of Englande among their corne, euen as Maie-weede doth in other parts, and is likewise an enimie to corne as Maie-weed is, from thence I brought the seede, and haue sowed it in my garden for the beautie of the flowers sake. That with the yellowe flower is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in the sommer moneths, Maie, Iune, and Iulie, and sometimes later.

* *The names.*

Adonis flower is called in Latine *Flos Adonis*, and *Adonidis*: of the Dutchmen *Feldroslin*: in English we may call it red Maythes: by which name it is called of them that dwell where it groweth naturally, and generally red Camomill: in Greeke *ῥανθεῖον*, and *Eranthemum*: our London women do call it Rosearubie.

* *The temperature.*

There hath not beene any that hath written of the temperature heereof: notwithstanding, so farre as the taste thereof sheweth, it is something hot, but not much.

* *The vertus.*

The seede of Adonis flower is thought to be good against the stone: among the auncients it was not knowne to haue anie other facultie: albeit experience hath of late taught vs, that the seede stamped, and the powder giuen in wine, ale or beere to drinke, doth woonderfully and with great effect helpe the collicke.

Of Dockes. Chap. 75.

* *The kinds.*

Dioscorides setteth foorth fower kinds of Dockes, wilde or sharpe pointed Docke; garden Docke; rounde leaved Docke; and the foure Docke called Sorrell: besides these the later Herbaristes haue added certaine other Dockes also, which I purpose to make mention of.

1 *Lapathum*

1 *Lapathum acutum.*
Sharpe pointed Docke.



2 *Lapathum acutum minimum.*
Small sharpe Docke.



* *The description.*

1 **T**hat which among the Latines signifieth to soften, ease, or purge the bellie, the same signification hath *λαπάθην*, among the Græcians: whereof *Lapathum* and *ἀλλ'παθα*, (as some do reade) tooke their names for herbes which are vsed in pottage and medicine, verie well knowne to haue the power of clensing: of these there be many kindes and differences, great store euery where growing, among whom is that which is now called sharpe pointed Docke, or sharpe leaved Docke. It groweth alwaies in moist medowes and by running streames, hauing long narrow leaues sharpe & hard pointed; among the which commeth vp round hollow stalks of a browne colour, hauing ioints like knees, garnished with such like leaues, but smaller: at the ende wherof grow many flowers of a pale colour, one aboue another; and after them commeth a brownish three square seede, lapped in browne chaffie huskes like Patience. The roote is great, long, and yellowe within.

2 The second kinde of sharpe pointed Docke is like the first, but much smaller, and doth beare his seede in rundles about his branches in chaffie huskes, like Sorrell, not so much in vse as the former; called also sharpe pointed Docke.

* *The place.*

These kindes of Docks do grow, as is beforesaide, in medowes and by riuers sides.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

They are called in Latin *Lapathum acutum*, *Rumex*, *Lapathiū*, & *Lapathium*, of some *Oxylapathum*; in English Docke and sharpe pointed Dock, the greater and the lesser: of the Græcians *ἐλάπαθος*: in high Dutch *Wengelwurtz*, *Streuflwurtz*: in Italian *Rombice*: in Spanish *Romaza*, *Paradella*, in low Dutch *Patich* (which worde is deriued of *Lapathum*) and also *Peerdick*: in French *Pareille*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

These herbes are of a mixture betweene colde and heate, and almost drie in the thirde degree, A
V 4 especially

especially the seede which is verie astringent.

- B The powder of any of the kindes of Dockes drunke in wine, stoppeth the laske and blouddie fixe, and easeth the paines of the stomacke.
- C The rootes boiled till they be very soft, and stamped with barrows grease, and made into an ointment; helpeth the itch and all scurvie scabs and mangines. And for the same purpose it shall be necessarie to boile them in water, as aforesaid, and the partie to be bathed and rubbed therewith.

Of water Dockes. Chap. 78.

3 *Hydrolapathum magnum.*
Great water Docke.



4 *Hydrolapathum minus.*
Small water Docke.



* The description,

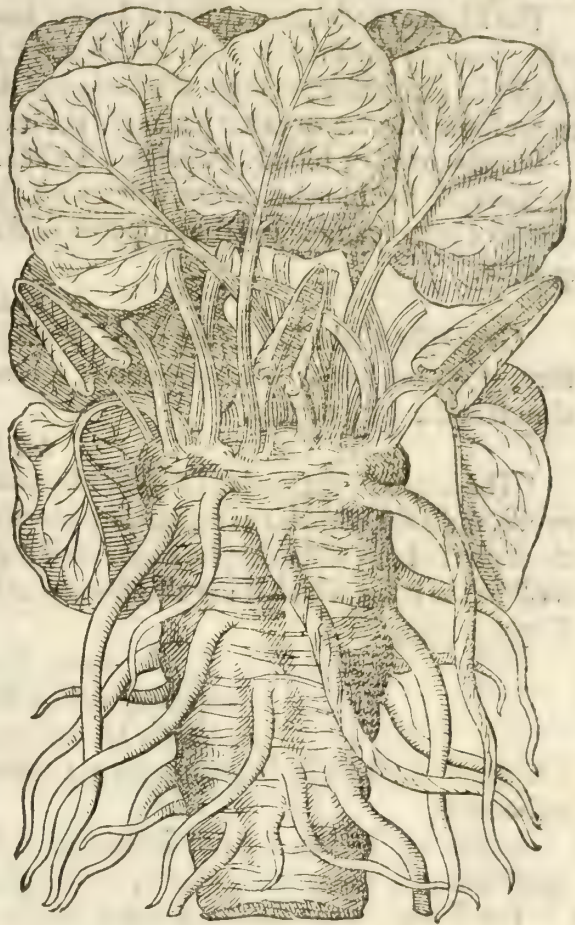
3 **T**He Great water Docke hath very long and great leaues, stiffe, and harde, not vnlike to the garden Patience, but much longer and broader. The stalke riseth vp to a great height, oftentimes to the height of fise foote or more. The flower groweth at the top of the stalke in spokie tufts, browne of colour. The seede is contained in chaffie huskes, three square, of a shining pale colour. The roote is verie great, thicke, browne without, and yellowish within.

4 The Small water Docke hath long crooked and crompled leaues, plaited or folded in diuers parts, set vpon a stiffe stalke. The flowers growe from the middle of the stalke vwarde in spokie rundels, set in spaces by certaine distances rounde about the stalke, as are the flowers of Horehonde: which Docke is of all the kinds most common, and of lesse vse, and taketh no pleasure or delight in any one soile or dwelling place, but is founde almost euery where, as well vpon the lande as in waterie places, but especially in gardens among good and hollome potherbes, being there better knowne then welcome or desired: wherefore I intende not to spend further time about his description.

5 *Hippolapathum sativum.*
Patience, or Munkes Rubarbe.



6 *Hippolapathum rotundifolium.*
Bastarde Rubarbe.



* *The description.*

5 The garden Patience hath very strong stalkes, furrowed or chamfered, of ten or twelue foote high when it groweth in fertill ground, set about with great large leaues like to those of the water Docke, hauing alongst the stalkes towarde the toppe flowers, of a light purple colour declining to brownesse. The seede is three square, contained in thinne chaffie huskes, like those of the common Docke. The roote is verie great, browne without and yellow within, in colour and taste like the true Rubarbe.

6 Bastarde Rubarbe hath great broad rounde leaues, in shape like those of the great Burre Docke. The stalke and feedes are so like vnto the precedent, that the one cannot be knowne from the other; sauing that the seeds of this are somewhat lesser. The root is exceeding great and thicke, verie like vnto the Rha of Barbarie, as well in proportion as in colour and taste; and purgeth after the same maner, but must be taken in greater quantitie, as witnesseth that famous learned phisition nowe liuing, master doctor *Bright* and others, who haue experimented the same.

7 The seuenth kinde of Docke is best knowne vnto all, of the stocke or kindred of Dockes; it hath long thinne leaues, sometimes redde in euerie part thereof, and often stripped heere and there with lines and strakes, of a darke red colour: among which rise vp stiffe brittle stalkes of the same colour: on the toppe whereof come foorth such flowers and seede as the common wilde Docke hath. The roote is likewise red, or of a bloudie colour.

* *The place.*

They do growe for the most part in ditches and water courses, very common through Englande. The two last do grow in gardens, my selfe and others in London and elsewhere, haue them growing for our vse in Phisicke and chirurgerie.

* *The time.*

Most of the Dockes do rise vp in the spring of the yeere, and their seede is ripe in Iune and August.

* *The*

* *The names.*

The Docke is called in Greeke *ῥαβδαριον*: in Latine *Rumex*, and *Lapathum*, yet *Plinie* in his 19 book 12. chapter seemeth to attribute the name of *Rumex* onely to the garden Docke.

The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex sativus*, and *Patientia*, or *Patience*, which worde is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Pacience*: after whom the Dutch men name this pot herbe also *Patientie*: of some *Rhabarbarum Monachorum*, or Monkes Rubarbe: bicause as it should seeme some Monke or other haue vsed the roote heereof in steede of Rubarbe.

Bloudwoort, or bloody *Patience*, is called in Latine *Lapathum sanguineum*: of some *Sanguis Draconis*, of the bloudie colour wherewith the whole plant is possest, and is of potherbes the chiefe or principall, hauing the proprietie of the bastarde Rubarbe; but of lesse force in his purging qualitie.

* *The temperature.*

Generally all the Docks are colde, some little and moderately, and some more: they doe all of them drie, but not all after one maner: notwithstanding, some are of opinion that they are drie almost in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues of the garden Docke or *Patience* may be eaten, and are somewhat colde, but more moist, and haue withall a certaine clamminesse; by reason whereof, they easily and quickly passe through the belly when they be eaten: and *Dioscorides* writeth that all the Docks being boiled doe mollifie the bellie, which thing also *Horace* hath noted in his second booke of Sermons, the fourth Satyre writing thus,

----- *Si dura morabitur aluus*
Mugilus, & viles pellent obstantia concha,
Et lapathi brevis herba.

He calleth it a short herbe, being gathered before the stalke be growen vp; at which time it is fittest to be eaten.

- B And being sodden, it is not so pleasant to be eaten as either Beetes or Spinage: it ingendreth moist bloud of a meane thicknesse, and which nourisheth little.
- C The leaues of the sharpe pointed Docke are colde and drie: but the seede of *Patience*, and the water Docke, do coole, with a certaine thinnesse of substance.
- D The decoction of the rootes of Monkes Rubarbe is drunke against the bloudie fixe, the laske, the wambling of the stomacke which commeth of choler: and also against the stinging of serpents as *Dioscorides* writeth.
- E It is also good against the spitting of bloud, being taken with *Acacia* (or as some would haue it, the dried iuice of sloes) as *Plinie* writeth.
- F Monkes Rubarbe or *Patience* is an excellent holsome potherbe; for being put into the pottage in some reasonable quantitie, it doth loosen the belly; helpeth the iaunders; the tympanie and such like diseases, proceeding of colde causes.

If you take the roots of Monkes Rubarbe, & red Madder, of eche halfe a pound; Sena fower ounces; annise seede and licorice, of eche two ounces; Scabiousse and agrimonie, of eche one handfull; slice the rootes of the Rubarbe, bruse the annise seede and licorice, breake the hearbes with your hands, and put them into a stone pot called a steane, with fower gallons of strong ale to steepe or infuse the space of three daies: and then drinke this liquor as your ordinarie drinke for three weeks together at the least, though the longer you take it, so much the better; prouiding in a readines another stean so prepared that you may haue one vnder another, being alwaies careful to keepe a good diet: it cureth the dropsie, the yellowe iaunders, all maner of itch, scabs, breaking out, and manginessse of the whole bodie: it purifieth the bloud from all corruption; preuaileth against the greene sicknesse very greatly, and all oppilations or stoppings: maketh yoong wenches to looke faire and cherrie like, and bringeth downe their tearmes, the stopping whereof hath caused the same.

- G The seede of bastarde Rubarbe is of a manifest astringent nature, insomuch that it cureth the bloudie fixe, mixed with the seede of Sorrell, and giuen to drinke in red wine.

- H There haue not beene any other faculties attributed to this plant either of the auncient or later writers, but generally of all it hath beene referred to the other Docks or Monkes Rubarbe, of which number I assure my selfe this is the best; and doth approach neerest vnto the true Rubarbe. Manie reasons induce me so to thinke and saie: first this hath the shape and proportion of Rubarbe, the same

same colour, both within and without, without any difference. They agree as well in taste as smell: it coloureth the spittle of a yellowe colour when it is chewed, as Rubarbe doth: and lastly it purgeth the belly after the same gentle manner that the right Rubarbe doth, onely heerein it differeth, that this must be giuen in three times the quantitie of the other. Other distinctions and differences with the temperature and euery other circumstance, I leaue vnto the learned phisitians of our London colledge (who are very well able to search into this matter) as a thing far aboue my reach, being no graduate, but a countrie scholler, as the whole framing of this historie doth well declare: but I hope my good meaning will be well taken, considering I do my best, not doubting but some of greater learning will perfect that which I haue begun according to my small skill, especially the ice being broken vnto him, and the woode rough hewed to his handes. Notwithstanding I thinke it good to saie thus much more in mine owne defence: that although there be manie wants and defects in me, that were requisite to performe such a worke; yet may my long experience by chaunce happen vpon some one thing or other that may do the learned good: considering what a notable experiment I learned of one *John Bennet* a chirurgion of Maidstone in Kent, a man as slenderly learned as my selfe, which he practised vpon a butchers boie of the same towne, as himselfe reported vnto me; his practise was this: being desired to cure the foresaide ladde of an ague, which did greeuously vex him, he promised him a medicine, & for want of one for the present, for a shift, as himselfe confessed vnto me) he tooke out of his garden three or fower leaues of this plant of Rubarbe, which my selfe had among other simples giuen him, which he stamped and strained with a draught of ale, and gaue it the ladde in the morning to drinke: it wrought extremely downwarde and vwarde within one hower after, and neuer ceased vntill night. In the ende the strength of the boie ouercame the force of the phisicke, it gaue ouer working, and the ladde lost his ague; since which time (as he saith) he hath cured with the same medicine many of the like maladie, hauing euer great regarde vnto the quantitie, which was the cause of the violent working in the first cure. By reason of which accident, that thing hath beene reuealed vnto posteritie, which heeretofore was not so much as dreamed of. Whose blunt attempt, may set an edge vpon some sharper wit, and greater iudgement in the faculties of plants, to seeke farther into their nature then any of the ancients haue done: and none fitter then the learned phisitians of the Colledge of London; where are many singularly well learned, and experienced in naturall things.

The rootes sliced and boiled in the water of *Carduus Benedictus* to the consumption of the third part, adding thereto a little honie, of the which decoction eight or ten sponfuls drunke before the fit, cureth the ague in two or three times so taking it at the most: vnto robustous or strong bodies twelue sponfuls may be giuen. This experiment was practised by a worshipfull gentlewoman called mistresse *Anne Wylbraham*, vpon diuers of hir poore neighbours with good successe.

Of Rubarbe. Chap. 79.

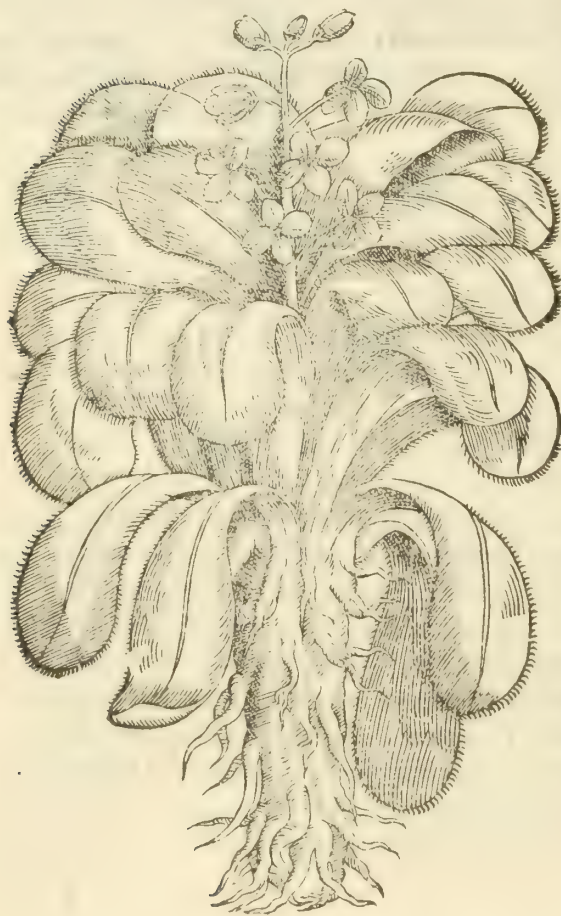
* The description.

THis kinde of Rubarbe hath very great leaues, somewhat snipt or indented about the edges like the teeth of a sawe, not vnlike the leaues of *Enula campana*, called by the vulgar sort Elecampane but greater: among which riseth vp a straight stalke of two cubits high, bearing at the top a scalie head like those of Knappeweede, or *Iacea maior*: In the middle of which knap or head, thrusteth forth a faire flower consisting of many purple threddes, like those of the Artichoke; which being past, there followeth a great quantitie of downe, wherein is wrapped long seede like vnto the great Centorie, which the whole plant doth very well resemble. The roote is long and thicke, blackish without, and of a pale colour within: which being chewed maketh the spittle verie yellowe, as doth the Rubarbe of Barbarie.

1 *Rha Capitatum L'Obelii.*
Turkie Rubarbe.



2 *Rhabarbarum florens.*
Flowring Rubarbe.



✱ *The description.*

2 Touching the Rubarbe vsed in shoppes of the forme or bignesse of the plant it selfe, or of the leaues or flowers, we finde nothing set down in the olde writers: *Dioscorides* hath expressed a certaine likenesse, substance and colour of the rootes onely: and yet but of that Rubarbe which groweth in those places that are beyonde the streight of Constantinople, called the blacke sea, and Pontus Euxinus, or also Maotis, called the white sea.

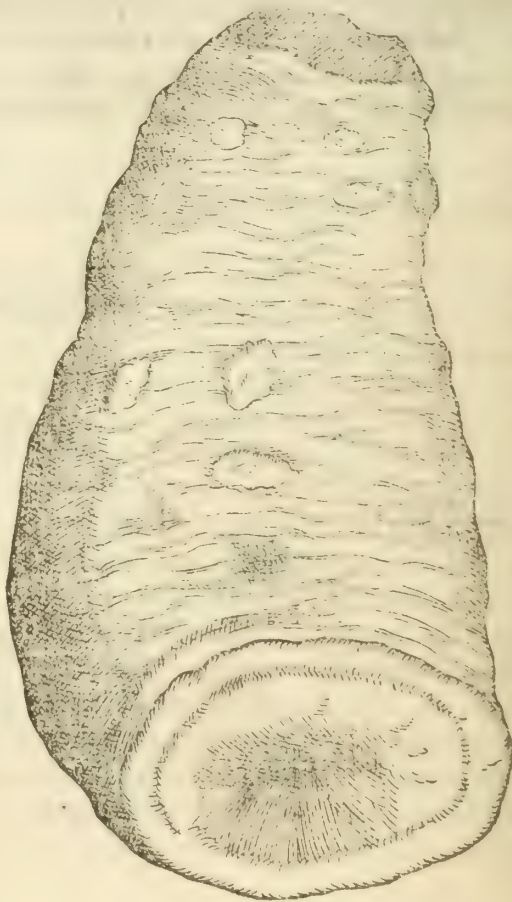
The greatnes of the rootes of Rubarbe (and as it is very like of the whole plant it selfe also) doth not a little varie according to the difference of the regions, ground and weather, which (as we must euer nowe and then repeat) be oftentimes great causes of alteration and difference in plants.

But seeing there is extant a picture of the greene Rubarbe with his flowers, stalke, and rootes, it shall not be amisse to set foorth his description likewise.

Rubarbe hath a greene thicke stalke a foote high, garnished with many leaues, of two spans long, somtimes longer or shorter, according to their age, narrowe toward the stemme, broad and rounde at the top like a peare, bowing backwardes towarde the ground, couered ouer with a certaine downe or woollines when they be yoong & greene, but when they be olde of a pale yellowish colour: out of the

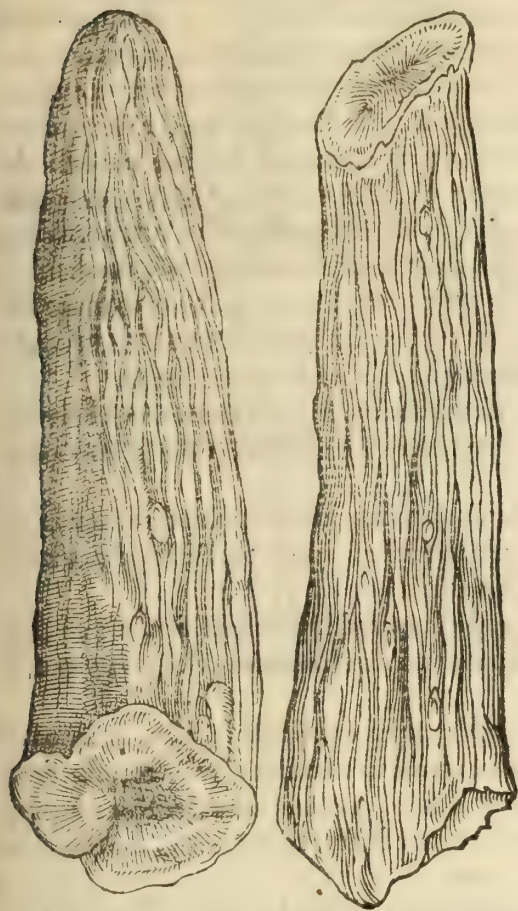
Rhabarbarum siccatum.

The dry rootes of Rubarbe.



middle of the leaues there groweth vp a slender stalk bearing flowers, consisting of five little leaues confusedly placed vpon the small branches without order, which turne from white to yellowe, in shape like the garden violet, but greater, & of a strong vnpleasant fauour. The root groweth two or three handfuls deepe in the ground, wrapped in a barke, of a darke browne colour; sometimes as bigge as the calfe of a mans legge, sometimes lesser: from the maine roote shoote forth manie threddees and small shootes, which spread farre abroad in the earth, whereby it increaseth.

4 *Rha Ponticum Siccatum.*
Rubarbe of Pontus dried.



* *The description.*

4 The Ponticke Rubarbe is lesser and slenderer then that of Barbarie. Touching Ponticke Rubarbe *Dioscorides* writeth thus, Rha that diuers call Rheon, which groweth in those places that are beyond Bosphorus, from whence it is brought, hath blacke rootes like to the great Centorie, but lesser and redder, *ῥακος*, that is to say, without smel (as the copies haue) loose or spungie, and something light, and of the kindes of Rubarbe of least worth.

* *The place.*

It is brought out of the countrie of Sina (commonly called China) which is towarde the east in the vpper part of India, and that India which is without the riuer Ganges: and not at all *Ex Scenitarum prouincia*, (as many do ynaduisedly thinke) which is in Arabia the happie, & far from China: it groweth on the sides of the riuer Rha as *Amianus Marcellus* saith, which riuer springeth out of the Hyperborei mountaines in the high northern parts, and running through Muscouie, it falleth into the Caspian or Hircan sea: as also vpon the banckes of the riuer Rha, now called Volga.

* *The choice.*

The best Rubarbe is that which is brought from China fresh and newe, of a light purplish red, with certaine vaines and branches, of an vn-

certaine varietie of colour, commonly whitish: but when it is old the colour becommeth ill fauored by turning yellowish or pale, but more, if it be worme eaten: being chewed in the mouth it is somewhat gluie and clammy and of a saffron colour, which being rubbed vpon paper or some white thing, sheweth the colour more plainly: the substance therof is neither harde or closely compacted, nor yet heauie; but something light, and as it were in a middle betweene harde and loose and something spungie: it hath also a sweete and pleasant smell. The second in goodnes is that which cometh from Barbarie. The last and woorst from Bosphorus and Pontus.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called in Latine *Rha Barbarum*, or *Rha Barbaricum*, of diuers *Rheu Barbarum*: the Moores and Arabians do more truely name it *Raued Seni*, à *Sinensi prouincia*; from whence it is brought into Persia and Arabia, and afterwards into Europe: and likewise from Tanguth, through the lande of Cataia into the lande of the Persians, whereof the Sophie is the ruler, and from thence into Egypt, and afterwards into Europe. It is called of the Arabians and the people of China, and the parts adiacent, *Rauend Cini*, *Raued Seni*, and *Raued Sceni*, in shops *Rhabarbarum*: in English Rubarbe, and Rewbarbe.

* *The temperature.*

Rubarbe is of a mixt substance, temperature and facultie: some of the parts thereof are earthie, binding and drying: others thinne, aëreous hot, and purging.

* *The vertues.*

Rubarbe is commended of *Dioscorides* against windinesse, weaknesse of the stomacke and all griefes

griefes thereof, conuulsions, diseases of the spleene, liuer, and kidneies, gripings and inward gnawings of the guts, infirmities of the bladder and chest, swelling about the hart, diseases of the matrix, paine in the huckle bones, spitting of blood, shortnesse of breath, yexing or the hicket; the bloudy fluxe; the laske proceeding of rawe humours; fits in agues; and against the bitings of venomous beasts.

B Moreouer he saith, that it taketh away blacke and blew spots, and tetteres or ringwoormes, if it be mixed with vineger and the place annointed therewith.

C *Galen* affirmeth it to be good for burstings, cramps and conuulsions, and for those that are verie short winded, and that spit blood.

D But touching the purging facultie, neither *Dioscorides* nor *Galen* hath written any thing, bicause it was not vsed in those daies to purge with. *Galen* helde opinion, that the thinne aërious parts doe make the binding qualitie of more force: not bicause it doth resist the colde and earthie substance, but by reason that it carieth the same, & maketh it deeply to pearce, & therby to worke the greater effect, the drie and thinne essence containing in it selfe a purging force and qualitie to open obstructions, but helped and made more facile by the subtile and aërious parts. *Paulus Aegineta* seemeth to be the first that made triall of the purging facultie of Rubarbe: for in his first booke 43. chapter he maketh mention thereof, where he reckoneth vp turpentine among those medicines, which made the bodies of such as are in health soluble. But when we purpose, saith he, to make the turpentine more strong, we adde vnto it a little Rubarbe. The Arabians that followed him, brought it to a further vse in phisicke, as chiefly purging downward choler, and oftentimes flegme.

E The purgation which is made of Rubarbe is profitable and fit for all such as are troubled with choler, and for those that are sicke of sharpe and tertian feuers, for them that haue the yellow iaunders, and bad liuers.

F It is a good medicine against the pleurisie, inflammation of the lungs, the squinancie or squincie, madnesse, frensie, inflammations of the kidneies, bladder, and all the inwarde parts, and especiallie against Saint Anthonies fire, as well outwardly as inwardly taken.

G Rubarbe is vndoubtedly an especiall good medicine for the liuer and infirmities of the gall, for besides that it purgeth foorth cholericke and naughtie humours, it remooueth stoppings out of the conduits.

H It also mightily strengthneth the entrailes themselues; insomuch as Rubarbe is iustly tearmed of diuers, the life of the liuer: for *Galen* in his 11. booke of the methode or manner of curing, affirmeth that such kinde of medicines are most fit and profitable for the liuer, as haue ioined with a purging and opening qualitie, an astringent or binding power. The quantitie that is to be giuen, is from one dram to two: and in the infusion from one and a halfe to three.

I It is giuen or steeped, and that in hot diseases, with the infusion or distilled water of Cycorie, Endiue, or some other of the like nature; & likewise in Whaie: and if there be no heate it may be giuen in wine.

K It is also oftentimes giuen being dried at the fire, but so, that the least or no part thereof at all be burned; and being so vsed it is a remedie for the bloudie fluxe, and for all kinds of laskes: for it both purgeth away naughtie and corrupt humours, and likewise withall stoppeth the bellie.

L The same being dried after the same maner doth also staie the ouermuch flowing of the monthly sicknesse, and stoppeth blood in anie part of the bodie, especially that which commeth through the bladder; but it shoulde be giuen in a little quantie, and mixed with some other binding thing.

Mesues saith, that Rubarbe is an harmelesse medicine, and good at all times and for all ages, and likewise for children and women with childe.

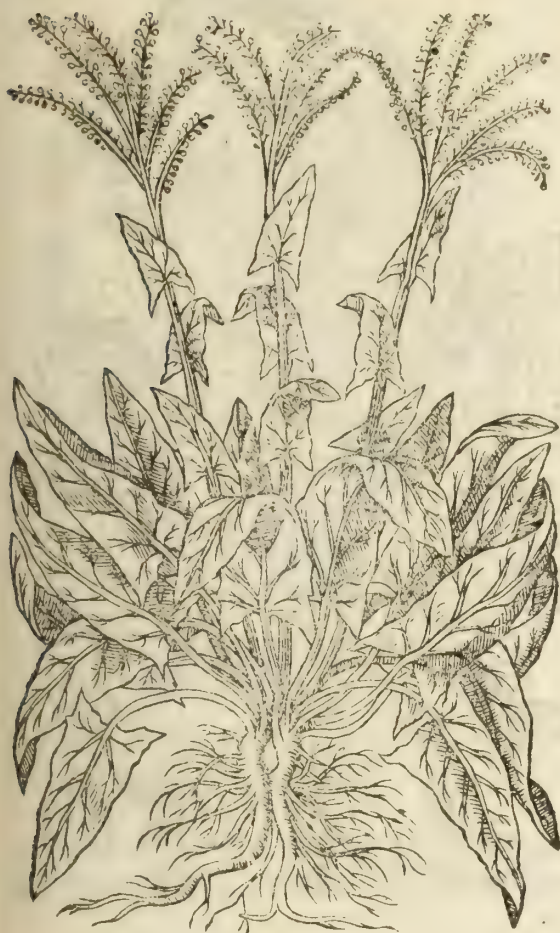
Of Sorrell. Chap. 80.

* The Kindes.

T Here be diuers Kindes of Sorrell differing in many points, some of the garden, and others wilde, some great and some lesser.

* The

1 *Oxalis sine Acetosa.*
Sorrell.



2 *Oxalis tuberosa.*
Knobbed Sorrell.



* *The description.*

1 **T**Hough *Dioscorides* hath not in all things sufficiently expressed the Oxalides, yet none ought to doubt but that they were taken and accounted as the fourth kinde of *Lapathum*. For though some like it well that the seed should be called *Drimus*, yet that is to be vnderstoode according to the common phraſe, when eger things are confounded with thoſe which be ſharp & ſower; elſe we might accuſe him of ſuch ignorance as is not amongſt the ſimpleſt women. Moreouer the worde *Oxus* doth not onely ſignifie the leaſe, but the ſauour and tartneſſe, which by a figure drawne from the ſharpenes of knives edges, is therefore called ſharpe: for *ὄξυς ῥιζος* ſignifieth a ſharpe or ſower iuice, which pearceth the toong like a ſharpe knife: whereupon alſo *Lapathum* may be called *Oxalis*, as it is indeede, hauing leaues thinner, tenderer, and more oileous then *Lactium acutum*, broader next to the ſtemme, horned and creſted like Spinage and *Atriplex*. The ſtalke is much ſtreaked, reddiſh and full of iuice: the roote yellowe and fibrous: the ſeede ſharpe cornered and ſhining, growing in chaffe huſkes like the other Dockes.

2 The ſeconde kinde of *Oxalis* or Sorrell, hath large leaues like Patience, confuſedly growing together vpon a great tall ſtalke, at the top whereof growe tufts of a chaffe ſubſtaunce. The roote is tuberous, much like the Peonie, or rather Philipendula, faſtned to the lower part of the ſtemme with ſmall long ſtrings and laces.

3 The third kinde of Sorrell groweth very ſmall, braunching hither and thither, taking holde of the ground where it rampeth, whereby it diſperſeth it ſelfe farre abroad. The leaues are little and thinne, hauing two ſmall leaues like eares faſtned thereto, in ſhewe like the herbe *Sagittaria*. The ſeede in taſte is like the other of his kinde.

4 The fourth kinde of Sorrell hath leaues ſomewhat round and cornered, hauing two ſhort eares annexed vnto the ſame. The ſeede and roote in taſte is like the other Sorrells.

3 *Oxalis tenuifolia.*
Sheepes Sorrell.



5 *Oxalis Crispa.*
Curled Sorrell.



4 *Oxalis Franca seu Romana.*
Round Sorrell.



* The description.

5 This kinde of curled Sorrell is a stranger in Englande, and hath verie large leaues, in shape like the garden Sorrell, but curled and crompted about the edges as is the curled Colewoorte. The stalk riseth vp among the leaues, set here & there with the like leaues, but lesser: the flowers, seede, and rootes are like the common Sorrell or sower Docks.

6 The small Sorrell that groweth vpon dry barren sandie ditch bankes, hath small grassie leaues, somewhat forked or crossled ouer like the crosse hilt of a rapier. The stalkes rise vp among the leaues, small, weake, and tender, of the same lower taste that the leaues are of. The flower, seede, and roote, is like the other Sorrels, but altogether lesser.

7 The smallest sort of Sorrell is like vnto the precedent, sauing that the lowest leaues that lie flat vpon the ground be somewhat rounde, like vnto the smallest Bell flower, called *Campanula minor*, *Rotundifolia*, which setteth foorth the difference.

6 *Oxalis minor.*
Small Sorrell.



7 *Oxalis minima.*
The smallest Sorrell.



* *The place.*

The common Sorrell groweth for the most part in gardens; the second by watersides: the two last vpon euerie grauelly or sandie barren ground, and ditch bankes.

* *The time.*

They flourish at that time, when as the other kinde of Dockes do flower.

* *The names.*

Garden Sorrell is called in Greeke *ὄξαλις* and *ἀναζυγίς*, of *Galen* *οξύλαπαθον*, that is to saie, *Acidum lapathum*, or *Acidus Rumex*, sower Docke: and in shops commonly *Acetosa*: in the German toong *Sawzampffer*: in lowe Dutch *Surckele*, & *Surinck*: the Spaniards *Azederas*, *Agrelles*, and *Azedas*: in French *Ozeille*, and *Surelle*, *Aigrette*: in English garden Sorrell.

The second is called of the later Herbarists *Tuberosa Acetosa*, and *Tuberosum lapathum*: in English bunched or knobbed Sorrell.

The third is called in English sheepes Sorrell: in Dutch *Schap Surckel*.

The fourth Romaine Sorrell, or rounde Sorrell.

The fift curled Sorrell. The sixt and seuenth barren Sorrell.

* *The nature.*

The Sorrells are moderately colde and drie.

* *The vertues.*

Sorrell doth vndoubtedly coole, and mightily drie; but bicause it is sower, it likewise cutteth A
tough humours.

The iuice heereof in summer time is a profitable sauce in many meates, and pleasant to the taste. B
It cooleth an hot stomacke: moueth appetite to meate; tempereth the heate of the liuer, and
openeth the stoppings thereof.

The leaues are with good successe added to decoctions which are vsed in agues.

The leaues of Sorrell taken in good quantitie, stamped and strained into some ale, and a possiet D
made therof, cooleth the sicke bodie, quencheth the thirst, and alaieth the heate of such as are trou-
bled with a pestilent feuer, hot ague, or any great inflammation within.

The leaues sodden, and eaten in manner of a Spinnach tart, or eaten as meate, softeneth & loose- E
neth the bellie, and doth attemper and coole the blood exceedingly.

The feede of Sorrell drunke in grosse red wine, stoppeth the laske and bloodie fluxe.

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE Of Snakeweede. Chap. 81.

1 *Bistorta maior.*
Snakeweede.



2 *Bistorta minor.*
Small Snakeweede.



3 *Bistorta Latifolia.* Broad leaved Snakeweed.



* The description.

1 **T**He great Bistort hath long leaues much like Patience, but smaller & more wrinkled or crumpled, on the vpper side of a darke greene, and vnderneath of a blewish greene colour, much like Woade. The stalke is long, smoothe, and tender, hauing at the top a spiked knap or eare, set full of small whitish flowers, declining to carnation. The roote is all in a lumpe, without fashion; within of a red colour like vnto flesh, in taste like the kernell of an acorne.

2 The small Bistort hath leaues about three inches long, and of the bredth of a mans naile: the vpper side is of a greene colour, and vnderneath of an ouerworne greenish colour: among which riseth vp a stalke, of the height of a span, full of ioints or knees, bearing at the top such flowers as the great Bistort beareth; which being fallen, the feedes appeere of the bignes of a Tare, reddish of colour; euerie seede hauing one small greene leafe fastened thereunto, with many such leaues thrust in among the whole bunch of flow-

ers and seed. The roote is tuberous like the other, but smaller, and not so much crooked.

3 Broade leaved Snakeweede hath many large vneuen leaues, smooth and very Greene: among which rise vp small brittle stalks of two handes high, bearing at the top a faire spike of flowers, like vnto the great Bistort. The roote is knobbie or bunched, crookedly turned or wrythed this way and that way, whereof it tooke his name *Bistorta*.

* *The place.*

1 The great Bistort groweth in moist and waterie places, and in the darke shadowie woods, and is very common in most gardens.

2 The small Bistort groweth in great abundance, in Westmerland, at Crosby, Rauenswaith, at the head of a parke belonging to one Master *Pickering*, from whence it hath beene dispersed into many gardens, as also sent vnto me from thence for my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in May, and the seede is ripe in Iune.

* *The names.*

Bistorta is called in English Snakeweede; in other places Oisterloit: in Cheshire Passhions and Snakeweede, and there vsed for an excellent potherbe. It is called *Bistorta*, of his wrythed rootes, and also *Colubrina*, *Serpentaria Britannica*, *Dracontion Plinij*, *Dracunculus Dodon.* and *Limonium Gesneri*.

* *The nature.*

Bistort doth coole and drie, in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The iuice of Bistort put vp into the nose, preuaileth much against the disease called *Polypus*, and the biting of serpents, or any venomous beast, being drunke in wine, or the water of Angelica. A

The roote boiled in wine and drunke, stoppeth the laske, and bloodie fluxe; it staieth also the ouer-much flowing of womens monethly sicknesse. B

The roote taken as afore said, staieth vomiting, and healeth the inflammation, and sorenes of the mouth and throte: it likewise fasteneth loose teeth, being holden in the mouth for a certaine space, and at sundrie times. C

Of Scuruie grasse, or Spoonewoort. Chap. 82.

* *The description.*

1 **R**ound leaved Scuruie grasse is a lowe or base herbe: it bringeth foorth leaues vpon small stems or footestalks of a meane length, comming immediately from the roote, verie manie in number, of a shining Greene colour, somewhat broad, thicke, hollowe like a little spoone, but of no great depth, vneuen, or cornered about the edges: among which leaues spring vp small stalkes of a span high, whereon do grow many little white flowers, after which commeth the seede, small and reddish, contained in little flat pouches or seede vessels like those of garden Cresses. The rootes be small, white, and threddie. The whole plant is of a hot and spicie taste.

2 The common Scuruie grasse or spoonewoort, hath leaues somewhat like a spoone, hollow in the middle, but altogether vnlike the former: the leaues heereof are bluntly toothed about the edges, sharpe pointed and somewhat long: the stalks rise vp among the leaues, of the length of halfe a foote, whereon do grow white flowers with some yellownesse in the middle: which being past, there succede small seede vessels like vnto a pouch not vnlike to those of the shepherds purtie, Greene at the first, next yellowish, and lastly, when they be ripe of a browne colour or of the colour of a filberd nut. Therootes is small and tender, compact of a number of threddie strings verie thicke thrust together in manner of a little turffe.

1 *Cochlearia rotundifolia*.
Round leas'd Scuruie grasfe.



2 *Cochlearia Britannica*.
Common English Scuruie grasfe.



* *The place.*

The first groweth by the sea side at Hull, at Boston, and Lynne, and in many other places of Lincolneshire neere vnto the sea, as in Whaploade and Holbiche marshes in Holland, in the same countie. It hath beene founde of late growing many miles from the sea side vpon a great hill in Lancashire, called Ingleborough hill, which may seeme strange vnto those that do not knowe that it will be content with any soile, place, or clime whatsoeuer: for prooffe whereof, my selfe haue sowne the seedes of it in my garden, and giuen of them to others, with whom they flower, flourish and bring forth their seede, as naturally as by the sea side; and likewise retaine the same spicie taste: which prooueth that they refuse no culture; contrarie to many other sea plants.

The second, which is our common Scuruie grasfe, groweth in diuers places vpon the brims of the famous riuer Thames, as at Woolwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Grauesend; as well on the Essex shore, as the Kentish: at Portf-mouth, Bristowe, & many other places alongst the westerne coast: but toward the north I haue not hard that any of this kinde hath growen.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and flourisheth in Maie. The seede is ripe in Iune.

* *The names.*

We are not ignorant, that in Lowe Germanie, some of the best learned haue scene the true *Britannica*, and namely in the Ocean next vnto Frisland and Holland, which the Germanes call *Lesselkraut*, that is, *Cochlearia* or Spoonwort, by reason of the compassed roundnes and hollownesse of the leaues, like a spoone; and haue thought it to be *Plinies Britannica*, because they finde it in the same place growing, and endued with the same qualities. Which excellent plant, *Cæsars* soldiers (when they remooued their camps beyond the *Rhene*) found to preuaile (as the Frisians had taught it them) against that plague and hurtfull disease of the teeth, gums, and sinewes, called the Scuruie, being a deprivation of all good bloode and moisture, in the whole bodie, called *Scorbutum*; in English

English the Scuruie, and Skyrbie: a disease happening at the sea among Fishermen, and freshwater soldiers, and such as delight to sit still without labour, and exercise of their bodies; and especially about the rest of the causes, when they make not cleane their basket bread from the flower or mealyneesse that is vpon the same, which doth spoile many. But sith this agrees not with *Plinie's* description, and that there be many other water plants, as *Nasturtium*, *Sum*, *Cardamine*, and such others, like in taste, and not vnlike in proportion & vertues, which are remedies against the diseases aforesaid, yet can there be no certaine argument drawn therefrom, to prooue it to be *Britannica*. For the leaues at their first comming forth, are somewhat long like *Pyrola* or Adders tooong, soone after somewhat thicker, and hollow like a nauell, after the manner of sunne deaw, but in greatnesse like *Soldanella*, in the compasse somewhat cornered, in fashion somewhat like a spoone: the flowers white, and in shape like the Cuckow flowers: the seede reddish, like the seede of *Thlaspi*, which is not to be seene in *Britannica*, which is rather holden to be Bistort or garden Patience, than Scuruie grasse. In English it is called Spoonewort, Scrubie grasse, and Scuruie grasse.

* *The temperature.*

Scuruie grasse is evidently hot and drie, verie like in taste and qualitie to the garden Cresses, of an aromaticke or spacie taste.

* *The vertues.*

The iuice of Spoonewort giuen to drinke in ale or beere, is a singular medicine against the corrupt and rotten vlcers, and stench of the mouth: it perfectly cureth the disease called of *Hippocrates* *Volulus Hematites*: of *Plinie* *Stomacace*: of *Marcellus* *Oscedo*: and of the Italians *Scorbutum*: of the Hollanders and Frisians *Scurbuyck*: in English the Scuruie: either giuing the iuice in drinke as aforesaide, or putting fixe great handfulls to steepe, with long pepper, graines, annise seede, and liquorice, of eche one ounce, the spices being braied, and the herbes brused with your hands, and so put into a pot, such as is before mentioned in the chapter of bastarde Rubarbe, and vsed in like manner: or boiled in milke or wine and drunke for certaine daies together; worketh the like effect.

The iuice drunke once in a daie fasting in any liquor, ale, beere, or wine, doth cause the foresaid *B* medicine more speedilie to worke his effect in curing this filthie, lothsome, heauie, and dull disease, which is very troublesome and of long continuance. The gums are loosed, swolne and exulcerate; the mouth greuously stinking; the thighes and legs are withall verie often full of blewe spots, not much vnlike those that come of bruises: the face and the rest of the bodie is oftentimes of a pale colour; and the feete are swolne, as in the drop sic.

There is a disease, (saith *Olaus magnus* in his history of the northern regions) haunting the camps, *C* which vexeth them there that are besieged and pinned vp: and it seemeth to come by eating of salt meates, which is increased and cherished with the colde vapours of the stone wals. The Germanes call this disease (as we haue said) *Scorbuck*, the symptome or passion which hapneth to the mouth, is called of *Plinie* *σκαρβυκη*, *Stomacace*: and that which belongeth to the thighes *σκαρβυκη*: *Marcellus* an olde writer nameth the infirmities of the mouth *Oscedo*: which disease commeth of a grosse, cold & tough bloud, such as melancholie iuice is, not by adustion, but of such a bloud as is the seculent or droffie part therof: which is gathered in the bodie by ill diet, slothfulnesse to worke, laisines (as we terme it) much sleepe and rest on shipboorde, and not looking to make cleane the bisquet from the mealienesse, and vncleane keeping their bodies, which are the causes of this disease called the scuruie or scyrby. Which disease doth not onely touch the outwarde parts, but the inwarde also: for the liuer oftentimes, but most commonly the spleene, is filled with this kinde of thicke, cold and tough iuice, and is swollen by reason that the substance thereof is slacke, spungie, and porrous, verie apt to receiue such kinde of thicke and colde humours. Which thing also *Hippocrates* hath written of in the seconde booke of his *Prorrhethikes*: their gums (saith he) are infected, and their mouthes stinke that haue great spleenes or miltes: and whosoever haue great miltes and vse not to bleede, can hardly be cured of this malladie, especiallie of the vlcers in the legs, and blacke spots. The same is affirmed by *Paulus Aegineta* in his thirde booke 49. chapter, where you may easily see the difference betweene this disease and the blacke iaunders; which manie times are so confounded together, that the distinction or difference is harde to be knowne, but by the expert chirurgeon: who oftentimes seruing in the ships, as well hir Maiesties as merchants, is greatly pestered with the curing thereof: it shall be requisite to carrie with them the herbe dried; the water distilled, and the iuice put into a bottle with a narrowe mouth, full almost to the necke, & the rest filled vp with oile olive, to keepe it from putrefaction: the which preparations discretely vsed, will stande them in great steade

for the disease aforesaide.

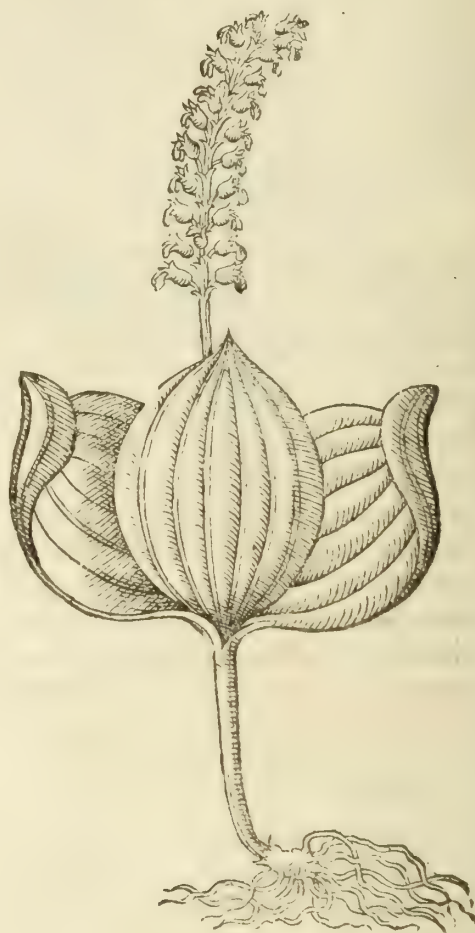
D The herbe stamped and laide vpon spots and blemishes of the face, will take them awaie within fixe houres, but the place must be washed after with water wherein branne hath beene sodden.

Of Twayblade, or herbe Bifoile. Chap. 83.

1 *Ophris Bifolia.*
Twaiblade.



2 *Ophris trifolia.*
Trefoile Twaiblade.



* *The description.*

1 **H** Erbe Byfoile hath many small fibres or threddie strings, fastened vnto a small knot or roote, from which riseth vp a slender stemme or stalke, tender, fat, and full of iuice; in the middle whereof, are placed in comely order two broade leaues, ribbed and chamfered, in shape like the leaues of Plantaine: vpon the top of the stalke groweth a slender greenish bushe of flowers, made of many small flowers; each little flower resembling a gnat, or little gosling newly hatched, very like those of the third sort of Serapias stones.

2 *Ophris Trifolia* or Trefoile twaiblade, hath rootes, tender stalkes, and bush of flowers like the precedent; but differeth in that, that this plant hath three leaues which do clippe or imbrace the stalke about; and the other hath but two, and neuer more, wherein especially consisteth the difference: although in truth I thinke it a degenerate kinde, and hath gotten a thirde leafe per accidens, as doth sometimes chaunce vnto the adders toong, as shall be declared in the chapter following.

* *The place.*

The first groweth in moist medowes, fennie grounds and shadowie places. I haue found it in many places, as at Southfleete in Kent, in a wood of Master Sydleys by Longfield downes, in the wood by London called Hampsteede-wood, in the fields by Highgate, in the woods by Ouenden neere to Clare in Essex, and in the woods by Dunmow in Essex. The other sort is seldome seene.

* *The*

* *The time.*

They flower in May and Iune.

* *The names.*

It is called of the later Herbarists *Bifolium*, and *Ophris*.

* *The nature and vertues.*

It is reported of the Herbarists of our time, to be good for greene wounds, burstings, and ruptures; whereof I haue in my vnguent and Balsams for greene wounds, had great experience, and good successe.

Of Adders toong. Chap. 84.

Ophioglossum.

Adders toonge.

* *The description.*



O *phioglossum*, or *Lingua Serpentis* (called in English Adders toong, of some Adders graspe, though vnproperly) riseth foorth of the grounde, hauing one leafe and no more, fatte or oleous in substance, of a finger long, and very like the yong and tender leaues of Marigoldes: from the bottome of which leafe springeth out a small and tender stalke, one finger and an halfe long; on the ende whereof doth growe a long small toong, not vnlike the toong of a serpent, whereof it tooke the name.

I haue seene an other like the former, in root, stalke, and leafe; and differeth in that that this plant hath two and sometimes more crooked toongs, yet of the same fashon, which if my iudgement faile not, changeth *per accidens*, euen as we see children borne with two thombes vpon one hand: which mooueth me so to thinke, for that in gathering of twentie bushels of the leaues, a man shal hardly finde one of that fashon.

* *The place.*

Adders toong groweth in moist medowes throughout most parts of Englande, as in a medowe neere the preaching spittle adioining to London; in the Mantels by London; in the medowes by Colbrooke, in the fieldes in Waltham forrest, and many other places.

* *The time.*

They are to be founde in Aprill and Maie; but in Iune they are quite vanished and gone.

* *The names.*

Ophioglossum is called in shops *Lingua serpentis*, *Linguace*, and *Lingualace*: it is also called *Lancea Christi*, *Eneaphyllon*, and *Lingua vulneraria*: in English Adders toong, or Serpents toong: in Dutch *Matertonguen*: of the Germaines *Water zungelin*.

* *The nature.*

Adders toong is drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

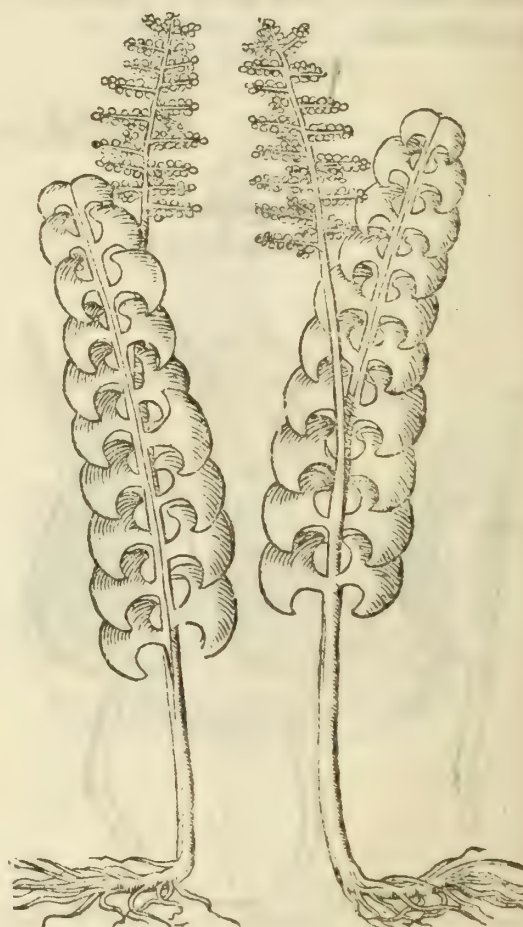
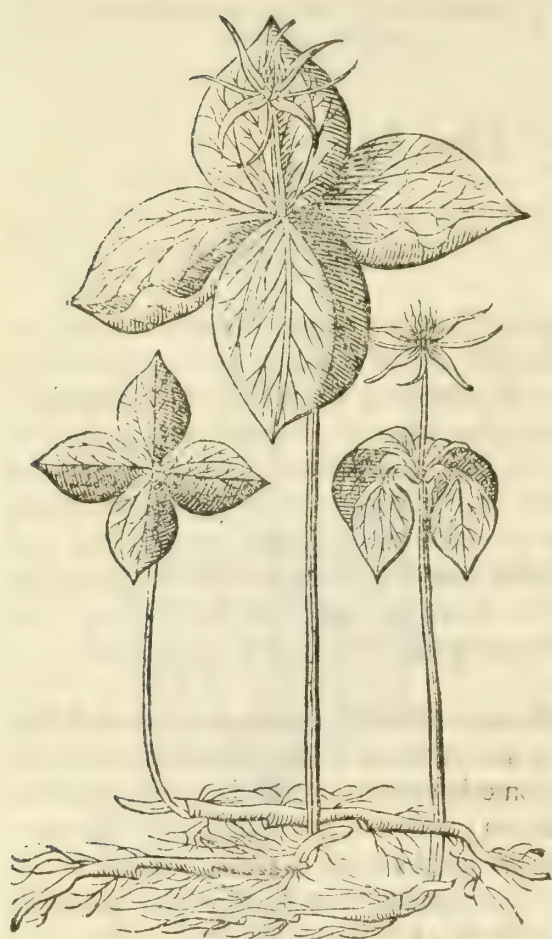
The leaues of Adders toong stamped in a stone mortar, and boiled in oile oliue vnto the consumption of the iuice, and vntill the herbes be drie and parched, then strained, will yeelde a most excellent greene oile, or rather a Balsame for greene wounds, comparable vnto oile of Saint Iohns woort, if it do not farre surpasse it by many degrees: whose beautie is such, that very many Artists haue thought the same to be mixed with Verdigrease.

*Of one Berrie, or herbe Trueloue, and Moonewoort. Chap. 85.**Herba Paris.*

One Berrie, or herbe Trueloue.

Lunaria minor.

Small Moonewoort.

* *The description.*

Herbe Paris riseth vp with one small tender stalke two handes high, at the very top whereof come foorth fower leaues directly set one against another, in maner of a Burgunnion crosse or a true loue knot; for which cause among the auncients it hath beene called herbe Trueloue; in the middle of the said leaues commeth a starlike flower, of an herbie or grassie colour; out of the midst whereof there ariseth vp a blackish browne berrie: the roote is long and tender, creeping vnder the earth, and dispersing it selfe hither and thither.

The small Lunarie springeth foorth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong, iagged or cut on both sides into fiew or fixe deepe cuts or notches, not much vnlike the leaues of *Scolopendria* or *Ceterach*, of a greene colour; whereupon doth grow a small naked stemme of a finger long, bearing at the top many little seedes clustering together, which being gathered and laide in a platter, or such like thing, for the space of three weekes, there will fall from the same a fine dust or meale of a whitish colour, which is the seed, if it bring foorth any. The roote is slender and compact of many small threddie strings.

* *The place.*

Herba Paris groweth pentifully in all these places following, that is to saie, in Chalkney woode neere to wakes Coulne, seauen miles from Colchester in Essex; and in the wood by Robinhoods well, neere to Nottingham; in the parsonage orcharde at Radwinter in Essex, neere to Saffron Walden; in Blackburne at a place called Merton in Lancashire; in the moore by Canterburie called the Clapper; in Dingley woode, fixe mile from Preston in Aundernesle; in Bocking parke by Braintree

Braintree in Essex; at Hefset in Lancashire; and in Cotting woode, in the north of Englande; as that excellent painfull and diligent Phisition master doctor *Turner* of late memorie doth recorde in his Herball.

Lunaria or small Moonewoort groweth vpon drie and barren mountaines and heathes. I haue founde it growing in these places following, that is to saie, about Bathe in Somersetshire in manie places, especially at a place called Carey, two miles from Bruton, in the next close vnto the churchyarde; on Cockes heath betweene Lowse and Linton, three miles from Maidstone in Kent. It groweth also in the ruines of an olde bricke kill by Colchester, in the ground of master *George Sayer*, called Miles ende: it groweth likewise vpon the side of blacke Heath, neere vnto the stile that leadeth vnto Eltham house, about an hundreth paces from the stile: also in Lancashire neere vnto a woode called Fairest by Latham: moreouer in Nottinghamshire, by the west woode at Gringley, & at Weston in the Ley field, by the west side of the towne; and in the bishops fiede at Yorke, neere vnto Wakefiede in the close where sir *George Sauell* his house standeth, called the Heath Hall, by the relation of a learned doctor in phisicke, called master *John Merske* of Cambridge, and many other places.

* *The time.*

Herba Paris flowreth in Aprill, and the berrie is ripe in the ende of Maie.

Lunaria or small Moonewoort, is to be seene in the moneth of Maie.

* *The names.*

One Berrie, is also called herbe Trueloue, and herbe Paris: in Latine *Herba Paris*.

Lunaria minor, is called in English finall Lunarie & Moonwoort, it is called likewise *Ophioglosson*.

* *The nature.*

Herbe Paris is exceeding colde, whereupon it is proued to repress the rage and force of poison.

Lunaria minor is colde and drie of temperature.

* *The vertues.*

The berries of Herbe Paris giuen by the space of twentie daies, are excellent good against poison, or the powder of the herbe drunke in like manner halfe a spoonefull at a time in the morning fasting. A

The same is ministred with great successe, vnto such as are become peeuish, or without vnderstanding, being ministred as is aforesaide, euery morning by the space of twenty daies, as *Baptista Sardus* and *Mathiolus* haue recorded. Since which time, there hath beene further experience made thereof against poison, and put in practise in the citie of Paris, in Louaine, and at the bathes in Heluetia, by the right excellent Herbarists *Mathias de Lobel*, and *Petrus Pena*, who hauing often read, that it was one of the Aconites, called *Pardalianches*, and so by consequence, of a poisoning qualitie, they gaue it vnto dogs and lambes, who receiued no hurt by the same: wherefore they further prosecuted the experience thereof, and gaue vnto two dogs fast bound or coupled together, a dram of Arsenicke, and one dram of Mercurie sublimite, mixed with flesh, which the dogs would not willingly eate, and therefore they had it crammed downe their throtes: vnto one of these dogs, they gaue this antidote following in a little red wine, whereby he recouered his former health againe, within a few howers; but the other dog, which had none of the medicine, died incontinently. B

This is the receit.

R. *utrinque Angelica, (innuit) domesticam, & siluestrem Vicetoxici, Valeriana domesticæ, Folipodij querni, radicum Altheæ, & Vrticæ, ana ℥.iiij, Corticis Mezerei Germanici, ℥.ij. granorum herbæ Paridis, N.24. foliorum eiusdem cum toto, Num.36. Ex maceratis in aceto radicibus, & siccatis fit omnium puluis.*

The people in Germanie do vse the leaues of Paris herbe in greene wounds, for the which it is very good, as reporteth *Ioachim Camerarius*, who likewise saith, that the powder of the rootes giuen to drinke, doth speedily cease the gripings and paine of the collicke. C

Small Moonewort is singular to heale greene and fresh wounds; it staieth the bloodie fixe. It hath beene vsed among the Alchymistes, and witches to do wonders withall, who say, that it will loose locks, and make them to fall from the feete of horses that graze where it doth growe, and hath beene called of them *Martagon*, whereas in truth they are all but drowfie dreames and illusions, but singular for wounds as aforesaide. D

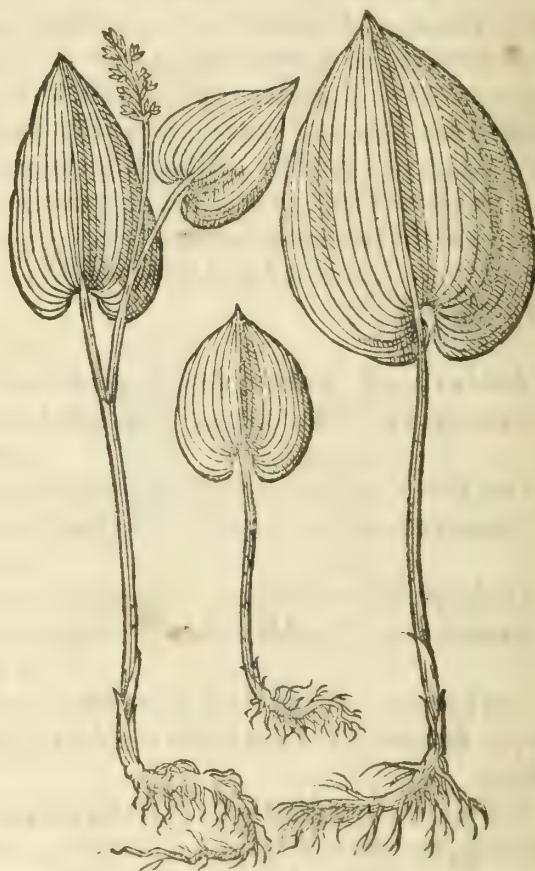
Of

Of Winter greene. Chap. 86.

1 *Pyrola*.
Winter greene,



2 *Monophyllum*.
One blade.



* The description.

1 *Pyrola* hath many tender and very greene leaues, almost like the leaues of Beete, but rather in mine opinion like to the leaues of a Peare tree, whereof it tooke his name *Pyrola*, for that it is *Pyrisformis*. Among these leaues commeth vp a stalke garnished with pretie white flowers, of a pleasant sweete sinell like *Lillium conuallium*, or Lillie of the valley. The roote is small and threddie, creeping far abroad vnder the ground.

2 *Monophyllum* or *Vnifolium*, hath a leafe not much vnlike the greatest leafe of Iuie, with many ribs or sinewes like the Plantaine leafe, which single leafe doth alwaies spring forth of the earth alone, but when the stalke riseth vp, it bringeth vpon his sides two leaues, in fashion like the former; at the toppe of which slender stalke, come forth fine small flowers like *Pyrola*, which being vaded, there succede small red berries. The roote is small, tender, and creeping far abroad vnder the vpper face of the earth.

* The place.

1 *Pyrola* groweth in Lansdale, and Crauen, in the north part of England, especially in a close called Cragge close.

2 *Monophyllum* groweth in Lancashire in Dingley wood, sixe miles from Preston in Aundernesse; and in Harwood, neere to Blackeburne likewise.

* The time.

1 *Pyrola* flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and groweth winter and sommer.

2 *Monophyllum* flowreth in May, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* The names.

1 *Pyrola* is called in English Winter greene: it hath beene called *Limonium* of diuers, but vntruly.

2 *Monophyllum* according to the etymologie of the word, is called in Latine *Vnifolium*: in English One blade, or One leafe.

* *The nature.*

- 1 *Pyrola* is cold in the second degree, and drie in the third.
- 2 *Monophyllum* is hote and drie of complexion.

* *The vertues.*

Pyrola is a most singular wound herbe, either giuen inwardly, or applied outwardly, the leaues **A** whereof stamped and strained, and the iuice made into an vnguent, or healing salve, with waxe, ole, and turpentine, doth cure wounds, vlcers, and fistulaes, that are mundified from the callous and tough matter, which keepeth the same from healing.

The decoction hereof made with wine, is commended to close vp and heale wounds of the en- **B** trailes, and inward partes: it is also good for vlcers of the kidneies, especially made with water, and the rootes of Comfrey added thereto.

The leaues of *Monophyllum*, or *Vni folium*, are of the same force in wounds with *Pyrola*, especially **C** in wounds among the nerves and sinewes. Moreouer, it is esteemed of some late writers, a most perfect medicine against the pestilence, and all poisons, if halfe a dram of the roote be giuen in wine, and the sicke go to bed and sweate vpon it.

Of Lilly in the valley, or May Lillie. Chap. 87.

- 1 *Lilium conuallium*.
Conuall Lillies.



- 2 *Lilium conuallium floribus suauo-rubentibus*.
Red Conuall Lillies.

* *The description.*

- 1 **T**He Conuall Lillie, or Lillie of the Vally, hath many leaues like the smallest leaues of Water Plantaine; among which riseth vp a naked stalke halfe a foote high, garnished with manie white flowers like little bels, with blunt and turned edges, of a strong fauour, yet pleasant ynough; which being past, there come small red berries, much like the berries of *Asparagus*, wherein the seede is contained. The roote is small and slender, creeping far abroad in the ground.

2 The

2 The second kinde of May Lillies, is like the former in euery respect ; and herein varieth or differeth, in that this kinde hath reddish flowers, and is thought to haue the sweeter smell.

* *The place.*

1 The first groweth on Hampsted heath, fower miles from London, in great abundance: neere to Lee in Essex, and vpon Bushie heath, thirteene miles from London, and many other places.

2 That other kinde with the red flower, is a stranger in England : howbeit I haue the same growing in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in May, and their fruit is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The Latins haue named it *Lilium conuallium*: *Gesnerus* doth thinke it to *Callionymum*: in the Germane toong *Heyen blumen*: the Lowe Dutch *Heyen bloemkens*: in French *Muguet*: yet there is likewise another herbe which they call *Muguet*, commonly named in English Woodroof. It is called in English Lillie of the valley, or the Conuall Lillie, and May Lillies, and in some places *Liriconfancie*.

* *The nature.*

They are hote and drie of complexion.

* *The vertues.*

A The flowers of the Valley Lillie distilled with wine, and drunke the quantitie of a spoonefull, restoreth speech vnto those that haue the dum palsie and that are fallen into the Apoplexie, & is good against the gowte, and comforteth the hart.

B The water aforesaid doth strengthen the memorie that is weakened and diminished; it helpeth also the inflammation of the eies, being dropped thereinto.

C The flowers of May Lillies put into a glasse, and set in a hill of antes close stopped for the space of a moneth, and then taken out, therein you shall finde a liquor, that appeaseth the paine and griefe of the gowte, being outwardly applied; which is commended to be most excellent.

Of Sea Lauander. Chap. 87.

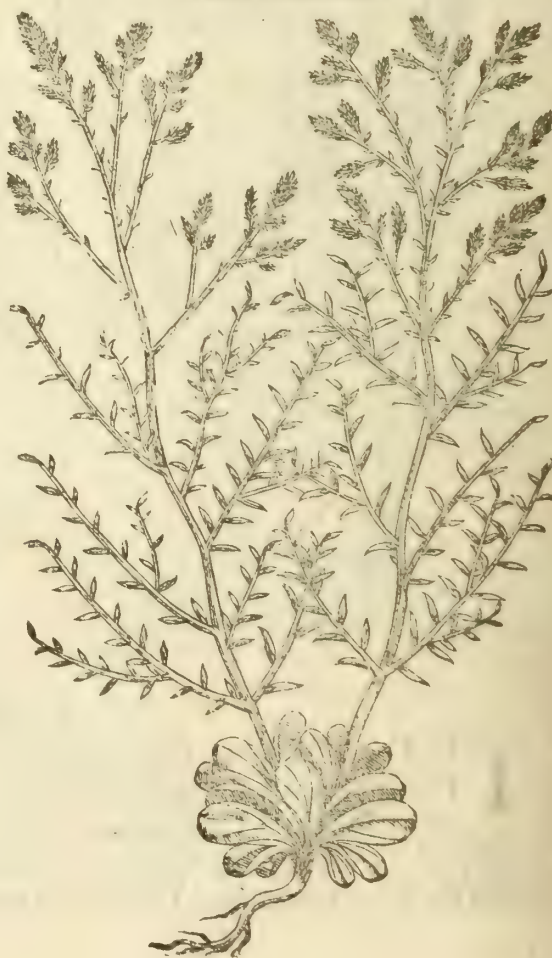
1 *Limonium.*

Sea Lauander spike.



2 *Limonium paruum.*

Rocke Lauander.



* *The description.*

1 **T** Here hath been among writers from time to time, great contention about this plant *Limonium*, no one author agreeing with another: for some have called this herbe *Limonium*; some another herbe by this name; and some in removing the rock, have mired themselves in the mud, as *Mathiolus*, who described two kinds, but made no distinction of them, nor yet expressed which was the true *Limonium*; but as a man herein ignorant, he speaks not a word of them. Now then to leave controuersies and cauilling, the true *Limonium* is that which hath faire leaues, like the Limon or Orenge tree, but of a dark green color, somewhat fatter, & a little crumpled: among which leaues riseth vp an hard and brittle naked stalke, of a foote high, diuided at the top into sundry other small branches, which growe for the most part vpon the one side, full of little blewish flowers, in shew like Lauander, with long red feede, and a thicke roote like vnto the small Docke.

2 There is a kinde of *Limonium* like the first in each respect, but lesser, which groweth vpon rocks and chalkie clifffes.

* *The place.*

1 The first groweth in great plentie vpon the walles of the fort against Grauesend: also fast by the Kings Ferrey going into the Ile of Shepey: in the salt marshes by Lee in Essex: in the Marsh by Harwich, and many other places.

2 The smal kinde I could neuer finde in any other place, but vpon the chalkie cliffe going from the towne of Margate downe to the sea side, vpon the left hand.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

It shall be needlesse to trouble you with any other Latine name than is expressed in their titles: the people neere the sea side where it groweth do call it Marsh Lauander, and Sea Lauander.

* *The nature.*

The seed of *Limonium* is very astringent or binding.

* *The vertues.*

The feede beaten into powder, and drunke in wine, helpeth the collicke, strangurie, & Dysenteria. **A**

The feede taken as aforesaid, staith the ouermuch flowing of womens termes, and al other fluxes of blood. **B**

Of Serapias Turbith, or Sea Starwort. Chap. 88.

1 *Tripolium vulgare.* Sea Starwort.

* *The description.*

1 **T** He first kinde of *Tripolium* hath long and large leaues, somewhat hollow or furrowed, of a shining Greene colour declining to blewnesse, like the leaues of Woade: among which riseth vp a stalk of two cubits high & more; which toward the top is diuided into many small branches, garnished with many flowers like Camomill, yellow in the middle, set about or bordered with small blewish leaues, like a pale, as in the flowers of Camomill, which growe into a whitish rough downe, that flieth away with the wind. The roote is long and threddie.

2 There is another kinde of *Tripolium* like the first, but much smaller, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

These herbs grow plentifully along the English coastes in many places; as by the fort against Grauesend, in the Ile of Shepey in sundry places, in a marsh which is vnder the towne wals of Harwich, in the marsh by Lee in Essex, in a marsh which is between the Ile of Shepey & Sandwich, especially where it ebbeth and floweth: being brought into gardens, it flourisheth long time, but there it waxeth huge, great, & ranke; and changeth the great rootes into strings.

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower in May and Iune.

* *The*

* *The names.*

It is reported by men of great fame and learning, that this plant was called *Tripolium*, bicaufe it doth change the colour of his flowers thrice in a day. Indee de the word *Tripolium* doth import so much. This rumor we may beleue, and it may be true, for that we see and perceiue things of as great and greater wonder, to proceede out of the earth. This herbe I planted in my garden, whither (in his season) I did repaire to finde out the truth hereof, but I could not espie any such variableness here-in; yet thus much I may say, that as the heate of the sunne doth change the colour of diuers flowers: so it fell out with this, which in the morning was very faire, but afterwarde of a pale or wan colour. Which prooueth that to be but a fable which *Dioscorides* writeth, that in one day it changeth the colour of his flowers thrice: that is to say, in the morning it is white, at noone purple, and in the euening *ποινικον*, or crimson. But it is not vnttrue, that there may be found three colours of the flowers in one day, by reason that the flowers are not all perfected together (as before I partly touched,) but one after another by little and little. And there may easily be obserued three colours in them, which is to be vnderstood of them that are beginning to flower, that are perfectly flowred, and those that are falling away. For they that are blowing, and be not wide open & perfect, are of a purplish colour, and those that are perfect and wide open, of a whitish blew; and such as are falling away, haue a white downe: which changing happeneth vnto sundry other plants. This herbe is called of Serapias *Turbith*: women that dwell by the sea side, call it in English blew Daifies, or blew Camomill; and about Harwich it is called Hogs beanes, for that the swine doe greatly delight to feede thereon: as also for that the knobs about the rootes do somewhat resemble the Garden Beane. It is called in Greeke *τριπολιον*, and of diuers *Ανθος*, it may be fitly called *Aster Marinus*, or *Amellus Marinus*: in English Sea Starwort, Serapias Turbith, of some Blew Daifies. The Arabian Serapio, doth call Sea Starwort, Turbith, and after him *Auicen*: yet *Actuarius* the Grecian doth thinke that Turbith is the roote of *Alypum*: *Mesues* iudged it to be the roote of an herbe like Fennell. The historie of Turbith of the shops shall be discoursed vpon in his proper place.

* *The nature.*

Tripolium is hot in the third degree, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

- A The roote of *Tripolium* taken in wine by the quantitie of two drams, driueth forth by siege waterish and grosse humors, for which cause it is often giuen to them that haue the drop sicke.
- B It is an excellent herbe against poison, and comparable with *Pyrola*, if not of greater efficacie, in healing of wounds either outward or inward.

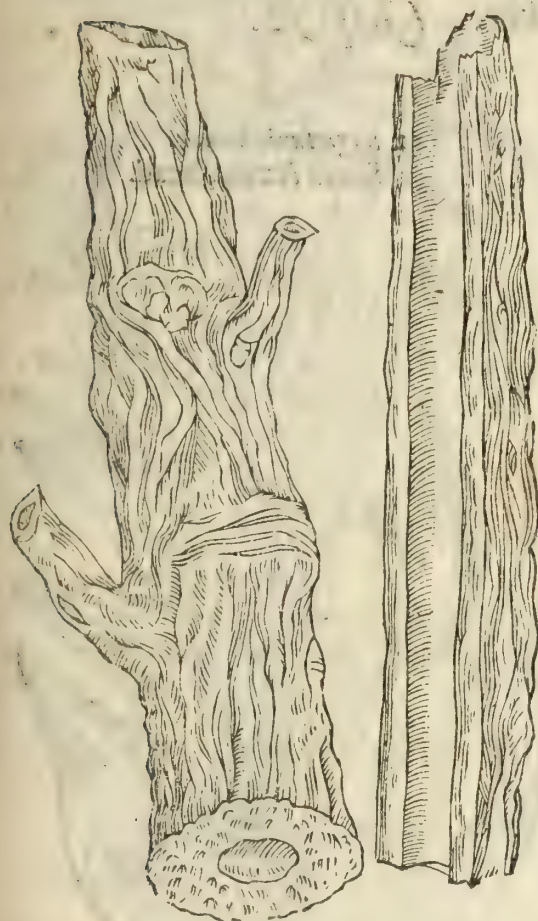
Of Turbith of Antioch. Chap. 89.

* *The description.*

G *Arcia* a Lusitanian or Portingale phisition saith that Turbith is a plant hauing a roote which is neither great nor long: the stalk is of a span long, somtimes longer, a finger thicke, which creepeth in the ground like Iuie, and bringeth forth leaues like those of the marish Mal lowe. The flowers be also like those of the Mal lowe, of a reddish white colour: the outward rinde of whose rootes is that which is profitable in medicine, and is the same that is vsed in shops: they choose that for the best which is hollowe, & round like a reede, brittle, and with a smooth barke, as also that whereunto doth cleaue a congealed gum, which is saide to be *gummosum*, or gummie, and somewhat white. But, as *Garcias* saith, it is not alwaies gummie of his own nature; but the Indians bicaufe they see that our marchants note the best Turbith by the gumminesse, are woont before they gather the same, either to writhe or else lightly to bruse them, that the sappe or liquor may issue out; which roote being once hardned, they picke out from the rest to sell at a greater price. It is likewise made white, as the saide author sheweth, being dried in the sunne: for if it be dried in the shadowe, it waxeth blacke.

* *The*

Turbith Alexandrinum officinarum.
Turpetum, or Turbith of the shops.



* *The place.*

It groweth by the sea side, but yet not so neere that it may receiue the vapors that rise from the sea, but two or three miles distant, and that in vntilled grounds rather moist then drie. It is founde in Cambaya, Surrates, in the Ile Dion, Bazaim, and in places hard adioining; also in Guzarates, where it groweth plentifully, from whence great abundance of it is brought into Persia, Arabia, little Asia, and so into Europe: but that is preferred which groweth in Cambaya.

* *The names.*

It is called of the Arabians, Persians, and Turks *Turbith*: and in Guzarata *Barcaman*: in the province Canara, in which is the citie Goa, *Tiguar*: likewise in Europe the learned call it by sundrie names, according to their seuerall fancies, which hath bred sundrie controuersies as it hath fallen out betweene the *Hermodactyles*, and *Turbith*; the vse and possession of which, we cannot seeme to want: but which plant is the true *Turbith*, we haue great cause to doubt. Some haue thought our *Tripolium marinum*, described in the former chapter to be *Turbith*: others haue supposed it to bee one of the *Tythimales*, but which kinde they knowe not: *Guilandinus* saith, that the roote of *Tythimalus mirisintis* is the true *Turbith*; which caused *L'Obelius* and *Pena* to plucke vp by the rootes all

the kindes of *Tythimales*, and drie them very curiously; which when they had beheld, and thoroughly tried, they founde it nothing so. The Arabians and halfe Moores that dwell in the east parts, haue giuen diuers names vnto this plant: and as their wordes are diuers, so haue they diuers significations; but this name *Turbith* they seeme to interpret to be any milkie root which doth strongly purge flegme, as this plant doth. So that as men haue thought good pleasing, themselves, they haue made many & diuers constructions which haue troubled many excellent learned men, to knowe whose roote is the true *Turbith*. But briefly to set downe mine opinion, not varying from the iudgement of men which are of great experience; I thinke assuredly that the roote of *Scammonie* of Antioch is the true & vndoubted *Turbith*: one reason especially that mooueth me so to thinke is, for that I haue taken vp the rootes of *Scammonie* which grewe in my garden, and compared them with the rootes of *Turbith*, betweene which I founde little or no difference at all.

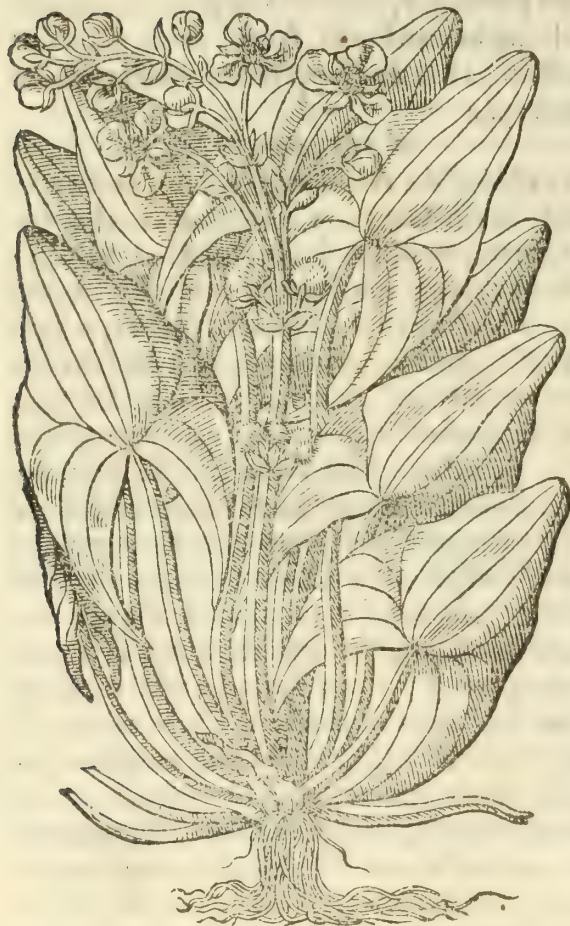
* *The temperature and vertues.*

The Indian phisitions do vse it to purge flegme, to which if there be no ague they do adde ginger, otherwise they giue it without it in the broth of a chicken, and sometimes in faire water.

Mesues writeth, that *Turbith* is hot in the thirde degree; and that it voideth thicke tough B flegme out of the stomacke, chest, sinewes, and out of the furthest parts of the bodie: but (as he saith) it is slowe in working, and troubleth and ouerturneth the stomacke: and therefore ginger, masticke, and other spices are to be mixed with it; also oile of sweete almondes, or almondes themselves, or sugar, least the bodie with the vse heereof shoulde pine and fall away. Others temper it with dates, sweete almondes, and certaine other things, making thereof a composition (that the apothecaries call an *Electuarie*) which is named *Diapocridon*: common in shops, and in continuall vse among expert phisitions.

There is giuen at one time of this *Turbith* one dram (more or lesse) two at the most: but in the decoction, or in the infusion three or fower.

Of Arrowe head, or water Archer. Chap. 90.

1 *Sagittaria maior.*
Great Arrowe head.2 *Sagittaria minor.*
Small Arrowe head.

* The description.

1 **T**He first kind of water Archer or Arrow head, hath large & long leaues, in shape like the signe *Sagittarius*, or rather like a bearded broad arrowe heade: among which riseth vp a fat and thicke stalk, two or three foote long, hauing at the top many pretie white flowers, declining to a light carnation, compact of three small leaues: which being past, there come after great rough knops or burres wherein is the seede. The roote consisteth of many strings.

2 The second is like the first, and differeth in that this kinde hath smaller leaues and flowers, and greater burres and rootes.

3 The thirde kinde of Arrowe heade hath leaues in shape like the broade Arrowe head, standing vpon the endes of tender foote stalkes a cubite long: among which rise vp long naked smooth stalkes of a greenish colour, from the middle whereof to the top do growe flowers like to the precedent. The roote is small and threddie.

3 *Sagittaria minor Angustifolia*. Narrow leaved Arrow head.

* *The place.*

These herbes do grow in the watterie ditches by faint George his fielde neere vnto London; in the Tower ditch at London; in the ditches neere the wals of Oxforde; by Chelmesforde in Essex, and many other places, as namely in the ditch neere the place of execution, called faint Thomas Warrings not far from London.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune.

* *The names.*

Sagittaria may be called in English the water Archer, or Arrow heade.

* *The nature and vertues.*

I finde not any thing extant in writing either concerning their vertues or temperament, but doubtlesse they are colde and drie in qualitie, and are like water Plantaine in facultie and temperament.



Of water Plantaine. Chap. 91.

1 *Plantago aquatica*. Water Plantaine.

2 *Plantago aquat. humilis*. Dwarfe water Plantain.



Y 1

* *The*

* *The description.*

1 The first kinde of water Plantaine hath faire great large leaues like the lande Plantaine, but smoothen, and not so full of ribbes or sinewes : among which riseth vp a tall stemme fower foote high, deuiding it selfe into many slender braunches, garnished with infinite small white flowers, which being past there appeere triangled huskes or buttons, wherein is the seed. The roote is as it were a great tuft of threds or thrums.

2 The seconde kinde hath long, little, and narrow leaues, much like the Plantaine called Ribwoort : among which rise vpe small and feeble stalkes braunched at the top, whereon are placed white spotted flowers, consisting of three slender leaues ; which being fallen, there come to your view round knops, or rough burs : the roote is threddie.

* *The place.*

These herbes growe about the brinkes of riuers, pondes and ditches almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iune till August.

* *The names.*

The first kinde is called *Plantago aquatica*, that is, water Plantaine. The second *Plantago aquatica humilis*, that is, the lowe water Plantaine.

* *The nature.*

Water Plantaine is colde and drie of temperature.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of water Plantaine as some authors report, are good to be laide vpon the legges of such as are troubled with the dropie, and hath the same propertie that the land Plantaine hath.

Of Land Plantaine. Chap. 92.

* *The kinds.*

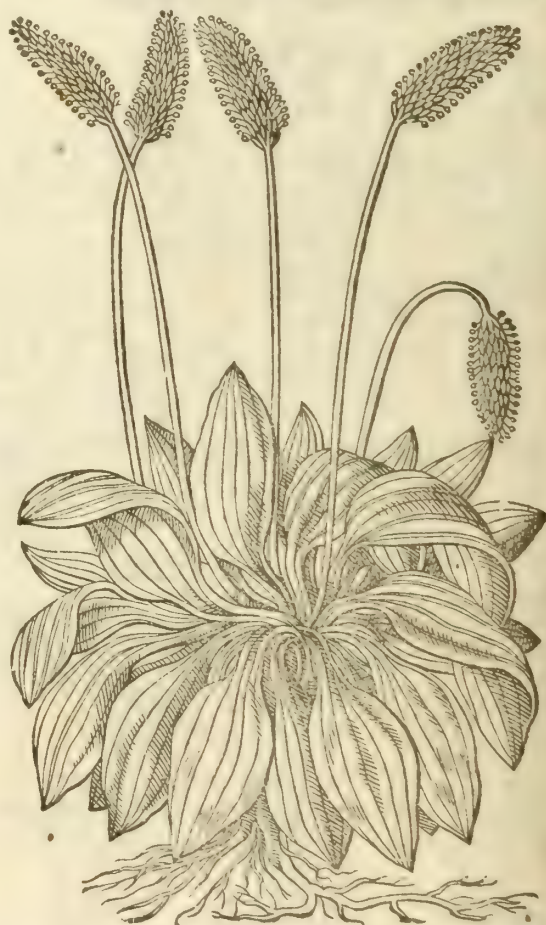
There be diuers sortes of Land Plantaines, differing in forme very notably, as shall be declared.

1 *Plantago latifolia.*

Brode leaved Plantaine:

2 *Plantago incana.*

Hoarie Plantaine.



* *The*

* The description.

1 **A**s the Greekes haue called some kinde of herbes, Serpents toong, Dogs toong, and Oxe toong; so haue they termed a kinde of Plantaine *Arnoglossa*, which is as if you should say Lambes toong, very well knowen vnto all, by reason of the great commoditie and plentie thereof growing euery where; and therefore it is needlesse to spend time about them. The greatnes and fashion of the leaues hath beene the cause of the varieties, and diuersities of their names.

2 The second is like the first kinde, and differeth in that, that this kinde of Plantaine hath greater, but shorter spikes or knaps: and the leaues are of an hoarie or ouerworne greene colour: the stalkes likewise hoarie and hairie.

3 *Plantago latifolia minor.*
Small broad leaved Plantaine.

4 *Plantago angustifolia minor.*
Small narrow leaved Plantaine.



* The description.

3 The small Plantaine hath many tender leaues ribbed, like vnto the great Plantaine, and is very like in each respect vnto it, sauing that it is altogether lesler.

4 The narrow leaved Plantaine is like vnto the smal Plantaine, sauing that the leaues of this plant are narrower, wherein consisteth the difference.

* The description.

5 The spiked Rose Plantaine hath very few leaues, narrower than the leaues of the second kind of Plantaine, sharper at the ends, & further growing one from another. It beareth a very double flower vpon a short stem like a Rose, of a greenish colour tending to yellownesse. The seede groweth vpon a spikie tuft, aboue the highest part of the plant: notwithstanding it is but very lowe in respect of the other Plantaines aboue mentioned.

6 The sixt kinde of Plantaine hath beene a stranger in England, and elsewhere vntill the impression hereof. The cause why I say so, is the want of consideration of that beautie, which is in this plant, wherein it excelleth all the other. Moreouer, bicause that it hath not beene written of, or recorded before this present time: though plants of lesser moment haue beene very curiously set forth. This plant hath leaues like vnto them of the former, and more orderly spread vpon the ground like a Rose; among which rise vp many small stalkes like the other Plantaines, hauing at the top of euery one a fine double Rose, altogether vnlike the former; of an hoarie or rustie greene colour.

5 *Plantago Rosæa spicata.*
Spiked Rose Plantaine.



6 *Plantago Rosæa exotica.*
Strange Rose Plantaine.



* *The place.*

The greater Plantaines do grow almost euery where.
The lesser Plantaines are found on the sea coastes, and banks of great riuers, which are sometimes washed with brackish water.

* *The time.*

They are to be seene from Aprill vnto September.

* *The names.*

Plantaine is called in Latine *Plantago*, and in Greeke ἀργύλλωσις, and *Arnoglossa*, that is to say, Lambes toong. The Apothecaries keepe the Latine name: in Italian *Piantagine*, and *Plantagine*: in Spanish *Lhantem*: the Germanes *Wegrich*: in Low Dutch *Wiechbye*: in English Plantaine and Weybred: in French *Plantain*.

* *The temperature.*

Plantaine, as *Galen* saith, is of a mixt temperature: for it hath in it a certaine waterie coldnesse, with a little harshnesse, earthie, drie, and cold. Therefore they are cold and drie in the second degree. To be brieft, they are drie without biting, and cold without benumbing. The roote is of like temperature, but drier, and not so cold. The seede is of subtile partes, and of temperature lesse cold.

* *The vertues.*

- A Plantaine is good for vlcers that are of hard curation, for fluxes, issues, rewmes and rottennesse, and for the bloodie flixe. It staieth bleeding, it healeth vp hollow sores, and concauate vlcers as well olde as new. Of all the Plantaines the greatest is the best, and excelleth the rest in facultie and vertue.
- B The iuice or decoction of Plantaine drunken, stoppeth the bloodie flixe and all other fluxes of the belly, stoppeth the pissing of blood, spitting of blood, with all other issues of blood in man or woman, and the desire to vomite.

Plantaine

Plantaine leaues stamped and made into a Tanſie, with the yelks of egges, ſtaieſh the inordinate C fluxe of the termes, although it haue continued many yeeres.

The roote of Plantaine with the ſeede boiled in white wine and drunke, openeth the conduites or D paſſages of the liuer and kidneies, cure the iaundies, and vlcérations of the kidneies and bladder.

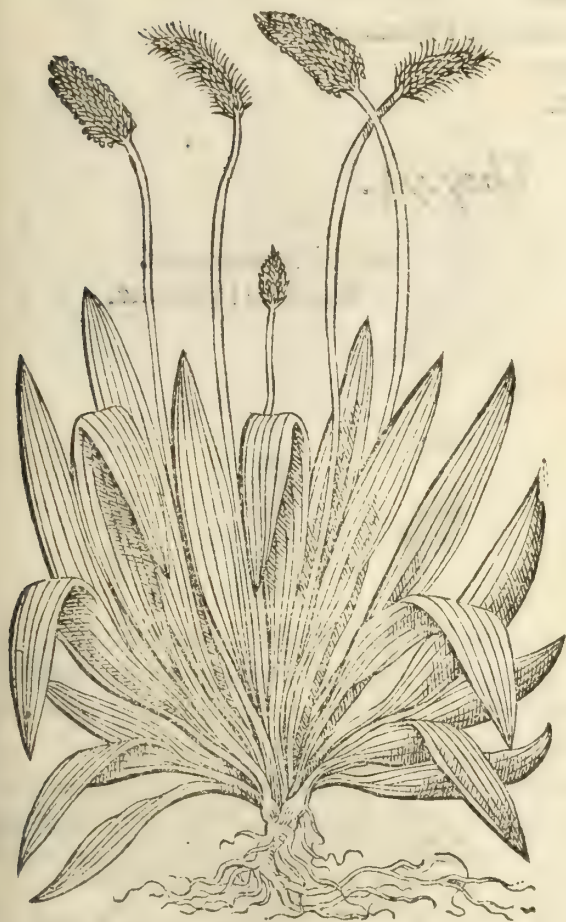
The iuice dropped into the eies, doth coole the heate or inflammation thereof. I finde in ancient E writers many Good morrowes, which I thinke not meete to bring into your memorie againe, as that three rootes will cure one griefe, fower another diſeaſe, fixe hanged about the necke are good for another maladie, &c. all which are but ridiculous toies.

The leaues are ſingular good to make a water to waſh a fore throte and mouth, or the priuie parts F of man or woman.

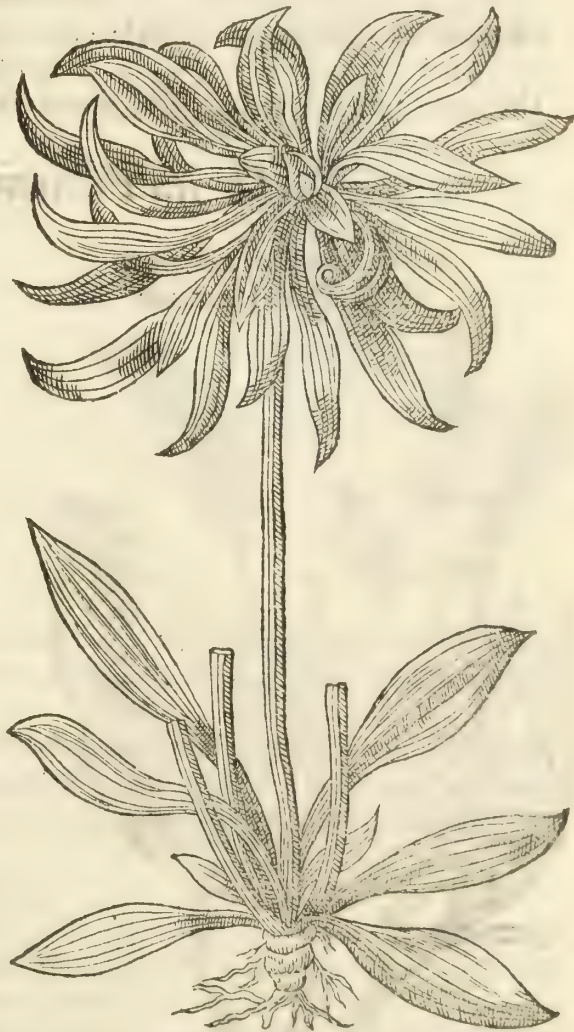
The leaues of Plantaine stamped, & put into oile oliue, & ſet in the hot ſunne for a moneth togi- G ther, and after boiled in a kettle of ſeething water (which we do call *Balnea Maria*) & then ſtrained: preuaileth againſt the paines in the eares, the yarde or matrix (being dropped into the eares, or caſt with a ſiring into the other parts before rehearſed) or the paines of the fundament: prooued by a learned gentleman, Maſter *William Godowrus* Sergeant Chirurgion to the Queenes Maieſtie.

Of Ribwoort. Chap. 93.

1 *Plantago quinqueruia.*
Ribwoorte Plantaine.



2 *Plantago quinqueruia rosea.*
Roſe Ribwoorte.



* The deſcription.

1 **R**ibwoorte or ſmall Plantaine, hath many leaues flat ſpred vpon the ground, narrow, ſharpe pointed, and ribbed for the moſt part with ſiue nerues or ſinewes, & therefore it was called *Quinqueruia*: in the middle of which leaues riſeth vp a creſted or ribbed ſtalk, bearing at the top a darke or duſkie knap, ſet with a fewe ſuch white flowers as are the flowers of Wheate.

The roote and other parts are like the other Plantaines.

2 Rose Ribwoort hath many broad and long leaues, of a darke greene colour, sharpe pointed and ribbed with fine nerues or sinewes, like the common Ribwoort: among which rise vp naked stalkes, furrowed, chamfered, or crested with certaine sharpe edges: at the toppe whereof groweth a great and large tuft of such leaues as those are that growe next the ground, making one entire tuft or vmbel, in shape resembling the rose, (whereof I thought good to giue it his surname rose) which is his flower.

* *The place.*

Ribwoort groweth almost euerie where in the borders of path waies, and fertill fieldes.

Rose Ribwoort is not very common in any place; notwithstanding it groweth in my garden, and wilde also in the north parts of Englande; and in a fiede neere London by a village called Hoggedon founde by a learned marchant of London master *James Cole*, a louer of plants, and very skilfull in the knowledge of them.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish when the other Plantaines do.

* *The names.*

Ribwoorte is called in Greeke *πεντάφυλλον*: in Latin *Quinqueneruia*, and *Lanceola*, or *Lanceolata*: in high Dutch *Spitziger wegrich*: in French *Lanceole*: in lowe Dutch *Hondts ribbe*, that is to saie in Latine *Costa canina*, or Dogs rib: in English Ribwoort, and Ribwoort Plantaine.

The second I haue thought meete to call Rose Ribwoort in English, and *Quinqueneruia Rosea* in Latine.

* *The temperature.*

Ribwoort is colde and drie in the seconde degree, as are the Plantaines.

* *The vertues.*

The vertues are referred to the kindes of Plantaine.

Of sea Plantaines. Chap. 94.

1 *Holosteum Salamanticum.*
Flowring sea Plantaine.



2 *Holosteum paruum.*
Small sea Plantaine.



* *The*

* The description.

1 **C** *Arolus Clusus* that excellent learned Herbarist, hath referred these two sorts of *Holostemum* vnto the kindes of Sea Plantaine. The first hath long leaues like the common Ribwoorte, but narrower, couered with an ouerworne greene colour, with some hearinesse or woollinesse: among which there riseth vp a stalke, bearing at the top a spike, like the kinds of Plantaine, beset with many small flowers of an herbie colour declining to whitenes. The seed is like that of the Plantaine: the roote is long and woodie.

2 The second is like the former, but smaller: the flowers are like to *Coronopus*, or the lesser Ribwoort.

3 *Plantagomarina.*
Sea Plantaine.



4 *Holostemum Petraeum.*
Mountaine Plantaine.



3 The thirde kinde which is the sea Plantaine, hath small and narrow leaues like Buckes horne, but without any manifest incisure, cuttings or natches vpon the one side: among which riseth vp a spikie stalke like the common kinde, but smaller.

4 There is a little grassie plant growing vpon stonie mountaines and rockes couered with grasse, called *Holostemum Petraeum*: it hath many grassie leaues, stiffe, bentie, rough and shearing, as Sheere grasse is: the top of eche grassie leafe diuideth it selfe into diuers parts in maner of a small tuft. The roote is slender and very full of threddees.

* The place.

The two first do grow in most of the kingdomes of Spaine. *Carolus Clusus* writeth that he neuer sawe greater or whiter then neere to Valentia, a citie of Spaine, by the high waies: since they haue bene founde at Bastable in the Ile of Wight: and in the Iles of Garnsey and Iarsey.

The thrid doth growe neere vnto the sea side in all the places about Englande where I haue trauelled, especially by the fortes on both the sides of the water at Grauesend; at Erith neere London; at Lee in Essex; at Ric in Kent; at Westchester, and at Bristowe.

* The names.

Holostemum is also called *Plantago angustifolia albidula*, or *Plantago Hispaniensis*: in English Spanish hairie small Plantaine, or flowering sea Plantaine.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Galen saith, that *Holostium* is of a binding and drying facultie.

Galen, *Dioscorides*, and *Pliny* haue prooued it to be such an excellent wounde herbe, that it presently closeth or shutteth vp a wounde though it be very great and large: and by the same authority I speake it, that if it be put into a pot where many peeces of flesh are boiling, it will soder them together.

These herbes haue the same faculties and vertues that the other Plantaines haue, and are thought to be the best of all the kindes.

Of sea Buckhorne Plantaines. Chap. 95.

1 *Coronopus*.
Sea Buckehorne.



2 *Coronopus sive Serpentina minor*.
Small Sea Buckhorne.



* *The description.*

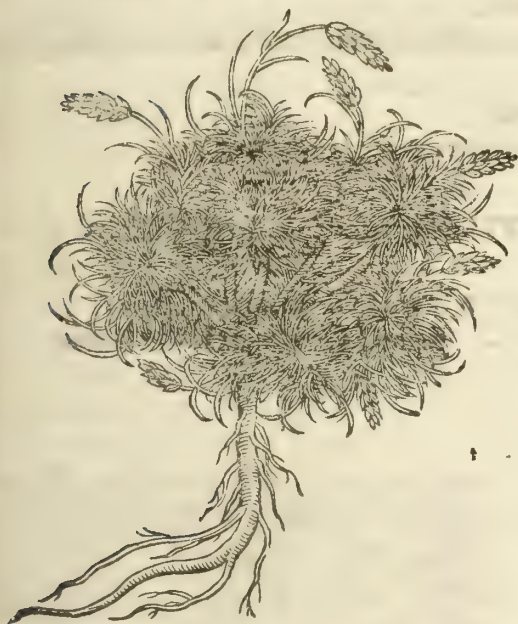
THE new writers following, as it were by tradition, those that haue written long ago, haue beene content to heare themselves speake, and set downe certainties by incertaine speeches; which hath wrought such confusion and corruption in writings, that so many writers so many sundrie opinions, as may most euidently appeere in these plants and in others: And my selfe am content rather to suffer this scarre to passe, than by correcting the error, to renew the olde wound. But for mine owne opinion thus I thinke: The plant which is reckoned for a kinde of *Coronopus*, is doubtlesse a kinde of *Holostium*; my reason is, because it hath grassie leaues, or rather leaues like *Vetonica syluestris*, or wilde Pinks; a roote like those of *Garyophyllata* or Auens, and the spikie eare of *Holostium* or sea Plantaine, which are certaine arguments, that these writers haue neuer seene the plant, but onely the picture thereof, and so haue let downe their opinions by hearesay. This plant likewise hath beene altogether vnknownen vnto the olde writers. It groweth on the hilles and rocks

rocks neere the washings of the sea at Massilia in great plentie, almost euery where among the *Tragaganthum*, hauing a most thicke and spreading cluster of leaues, after the manner of *Sedum minimum saxeam montanum*, or small Stonecrop, somewhat like Pinafter, or the wilde Pine, as well in maner of growing as stiffenesse, and great increase of his slender branches, which are nine inches long. It hath the small seede of Plantaine, or *Serpentina vulgaris*, contained within his spikie eares. The roote is somewhat long, wooddie, and thicke, in taste somewhat hot and aromaticall.

2 The second sort of wilde sea Plantaine or *Serpentina*, differeth not from the former, but onely in quantitie and slendernesse of his stalks, and the smalnesse of his leaues, which exceede not the height of two inches, growing most plentifully vpon the cliffes and rocks, and the tops of the barren mountaines of Sauena, and Narbon in Fraunce.

3 *Coronopus sine serpentina minima.*
Small Buckhorne Plantaine.

* The description.



3 This small sea plant is likewise one of the kinds of sea Plantaine, participating as well of Buckhorne as of *Holostium*, being as it were a degenerate kind of sea Plantaine. It hath many grassie leaues, very like vnto the herbe Thrifte; among which come foorth little tender footstalkes, whereon do growe small spikie knops like those of sea Plantaine. The roote is tough and threddie.

4 *Cauda Muris.* Moufetaile.

* The description.

4 Moufetaile or *Cauda muris*, resemblenth the last kind of wild *Coronopus* or sea Plantain, in small spikie knops, leaues and stalkes, that I know no reason to the contrarie, but that I may as well place this small herbe among the kinds of *Coronopus* or Buckhorne, as other writers haue placed kinds of *Holostium* in the same section; & if that be pardonable in them, I trust this may be tolerated in me, considering that without controuersie this little and base herbe is a kinde of *Holostium*, hauing many small short grassie leaues spred on the ground, an inch long or somewhat more; among which do rise small tender naked stalkes of two inches long, bearing at the top a little blackish torch, or spikie knop in shape like that of the Plantaines, resembling very notably the taile of a mouse, whereof it tooke his name. The roote is small and threddie.

* The place.

The first and second of these plants are strangers in England, notwithstanding I haue heard say, that they growe vpon the rockes in Scylla, Gatnsley, and the Ile of Man.

Moufetaile groweth vpon a barren ditch banke neere vnto a gare leading into a pasture, on the right hand of the way as you go from London to a village



village called Hampsteed ; in a field as you go from Edmonton, a village neere London, vnto a house thereby called Pins, by the footepathes sides ; in Woodford Rowe in Waltham forrest, and in the orchard belonging to Master Francis Whetstone in Essex, and other places.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in May and Iune.

* *The names.*

Mathiolus writeth, that the people of Goritia do commonly call these two former plants *Serpentaria* and *Serpentina*, but vnproperly ; for that there be other plants which may better be called *Serpentina* than these two : we may call them in English wild sea Plantaine, wherof doubtlesse they are kindes.

Moufetaile is called in Latine *Cauda Muris*, and *Cauda murina* : in Greeke *μύσση*, or *μύς δούρα*. *Myosuros* is called of the French men *Queue de souris* : in English Bloodstrange and Moufetaile.

* *The temperature.*

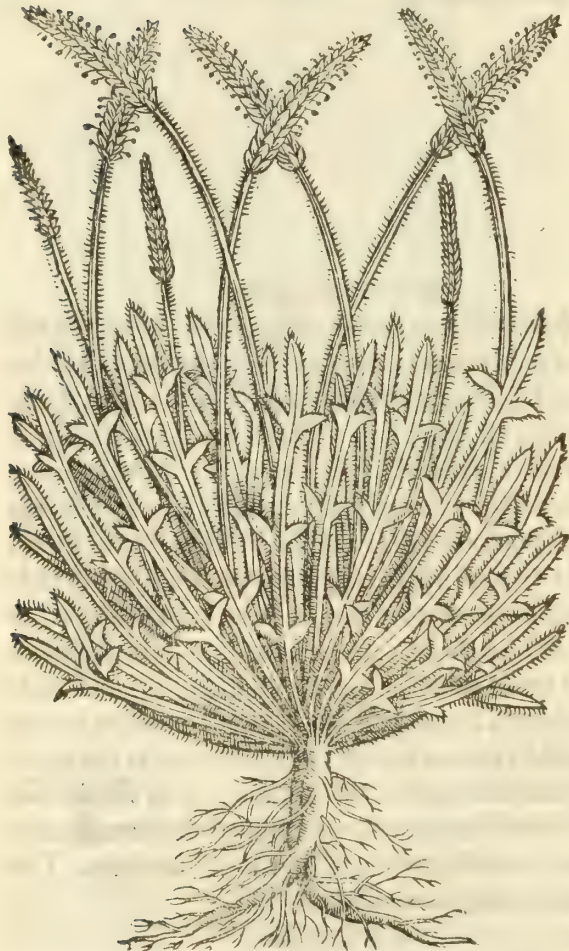
Coronopus is cold and drie much like vnto the Plantaines. Moufetaile is colde and something drying, with a kinde of astringtion or binding qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

Their faculties in working are referred vnto the Plantaines and Harts horne.

Of Buckhorne Plantaines, or Harts horne. Chap. 96.

1 *Cornu Ceruinum.*
Hartes horne.



2 *Coronopus Ruelij.*
Swines Cresses, or Bucks horne.



* *The description.*

1 **B** Vckes horne or Hartes horne, hath long narrowe hoarie leaues, cut on both the sides with three or fower short startes or cnagges, resembling the braunches of an Harts horne, spreading it selfe on the ground like a starre : from the middle whereof spring vp small, round, naked hairie stalkes ; at the top whereof do grow little knops or spikie torches, like those of the smal Plantaine. The roote is slender and threddie.

2 *Ruellia* Buckes horne or Swines Cresses, hath many small and weake stragling braunches, trailing heere and there vpon the ground, set with many small cut or jagged leaues, somewhat like the former, but smaller and nothing at all hairie, as is the other. The flowers growe among the leaues in small rough clusters, of an herbie greenish colour; which being past, there come in place little flat pouches broad and rough, in which the seede is contained. The roote is white, threddie, and in taste like the garden Cresses.

* *The place.*

They growe in barren plaines and vntilled places, and sandie grounds, as in Touthill fildes neere vnto Westminster; at Waltham twelue miles from London, and vpon blacke Heath also neere London.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish when the Plantaines do, whereof these haue beene taken to be kindes.

* *The names.*

Buckes horne is called in Latine *Cornu Cernuum*, or Harts horne: diuers name it *Herba Stella*, and *Stellaria*, although there be another herbe so called: in lowe Dutch *Hertzhooren*: in Spanish *Guiabella*: in French *Corne de Cerf*. *Dioscorides* & also diuers others after him name it *ροραινός*, which doth signifie *Cornicis pedem*, a Crowes foote: notwithstanding it is not *Coronopus*, which he hath expressed vnder the same title: it is called also by certaine bastarde names, as *Harenaria*, or Sandwoort, *Sanguinaria*, or Bloudwoort: and of many herbe Iuie, or herbe Eue.

* *The temperature.*

Buckes horne is like in temperature to the common Plantaine, in that it bindeth, cooleth, and drieth.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Bucks horne boiled in drinke, and giuen morning and euening for certaine daies together, helpeth most woonderfully those that haue sore eies, waterie, or blasted, and most of the griefes that happen vnto the eies, experimented by a learned Phisition of Colchester called master *Duke*, and the like by an excellent apothecarie of the same towne called master *Buckstone*.

The leaues and rootes stamped with baie salt, and tied to the wrests of the armes, taketh awaie B fits of the ague: and it is reported to worke the like effect being hanged about the necke of the patient in a certaine number, as vnto men nine plants rootes and all, and vnto women and children seauen.

Of Saracenes Confound. Chap. 97.

Solidago Saracenica. Saracens Confound.

* *The description.*

Saracens Confounde hath many long narrow leaues cut or sleightly snipt about the edges: among which rise vpp faire browne hollowe stalkes, of the height of fower cubites; along which euen from the bottome to the top, is set with long, small, and narrow leaues, like them of the Peach tree: at the top of the stalkes growe little bleake yellow flowers, which turne into downe, and are caried away with the winde. The roote is verie fibrous or threddie.

* *The place.*

Saracens Confounde groweth by a wood, as yee ride from great Dunmowe in Essex, vnto a place called Clare in the saide countrey; from whence I brought some plants into my garden.

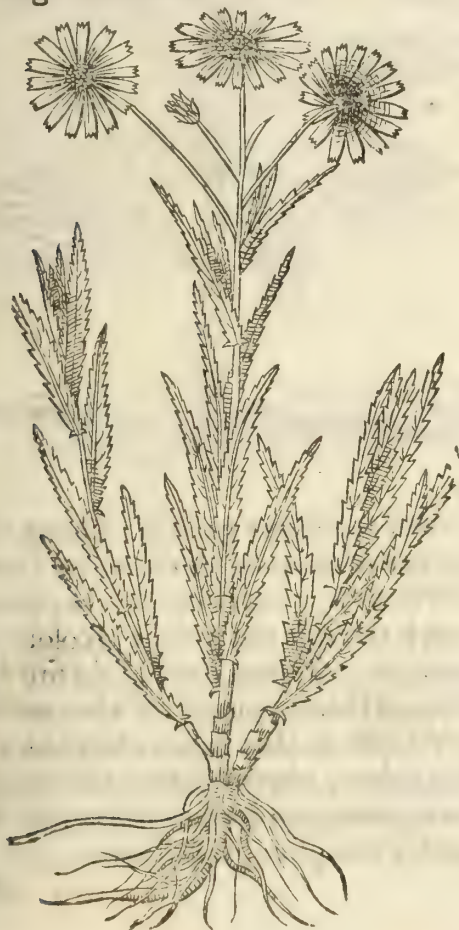
* *The time.*

It flowreth in Maie, and the seede is ripe the same moneth.

* *The name.*

Saracenes Confounde is called in Latine *Solidago Saracenica*, or Saracens Comfrey; and *Consolida Saracenica*: in Dutch *Perdijnisch Wundtkraut*; of some *Herba fortis*: in English Saracens Confound, and Saracenes Woundwoort.

* *The*



* *The nature.*

Saracens Confound is drie in the thirde degree, with some manifest heat.

* *The vertues.*

- A Saracens Confound is not inferior to any of the wounde herbes whatfocuer, being inwardly ministred, or outwardly applied in ointments or oiles : with it I cured master *Cartwright* a gentleman of Grayes Inne, who was greeuously wounded into the lungs, and that by Gods permission in short space.
- B The leaues boiled in water and drunken, doth restraine and staie the wasting of the liuer, taketh away the oppilation and stopping of the same, and profiteth against the iaundies and feauers of long continuance.
- C The decoction of the leaues made in water, is excellent against the forenesse of the throte, if it be therewith gargarised ; it increaseth also the vertue and force of lotion or washing waters, appropriate for priuie maines, fore mouthes, and such like, if it be mixed therewith.

Of Golden Rod. Chap. 98.

1 *Virga aurea.*
Golden Rod.



2 *Virga aurea Arnoldi Villanovani.*
Arnold of the new towne his Golden Rod.

* *The description.*

- 1 **G** Olden Rod hath long broad leaues somewhat hoarie and sharpe pointed ; among which rise vp browne stalkes two foote high , diuiding themselues towarde the toppe into sundrie branches, charged or loden with small yellow flowers, which when they be ripe, turne into downe, which is caried away with the winde. The roote is threddie and browne of colour.
- 2 The second sort of Golden Rod hath small thinne leaues, broader than those of the first described, smooth, with some fewe cuts or nicks about the edges, and sharpe pointed ; of a hot and harsh taste in the throte being chewed ; which leaues are set vpon a faire reddish stalke, whereof it tooke his name. The flowers growe at the top of a golde yellow colour, whereof some haue thought it tooke his name : whose opinion I hold for best ; which flowers turne into downe that is carried away with the winde, as is the former. The roote is small, compact of many strings or threds.

* *The*

* *The place.*

They both growe plentifully in Hampsteed wood neere vnto the gate that leadeth out of the wood, vnto a village called Kentish towne, not far from London; in a wood by Rayleigh in Essex, harde by a Gentlemans house called Master *Leonard*, dwelling vpon Dawes heath; in Southfleete, and in Swanscombe wood also neere vnto Grauesend.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in the end of August.

* *The names.*

It is called in English Golden Rod: in Latine *Virga aurea*, bicause the branches are like a golden rod: in Dutch *Gulden roede*: in French *Verge d'or*.

* *The temperature.*

Golden Rod is hot and drie in the second degree; it clenseth with a certaine astringtion or binding qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

Golden Rod prouoketh vrine, wasteth away the stones in the kidneies, and expelleth them; and A withall bringeth downe tough and rawe flegmatike humors sticking in the vrine vessels, which now and then do hinder the comming away of the stones; and causeth the grauell or sand which is brittle, to be gathered together into one stone. And therfore *Arnoldus Villanuanus* by good reason hath commended it against the stone and paine of the kidneies.

It is of the number of those plants that serue for wound drinckes, and is reported that it can fully B performe all those things that Saracens Confound can: and in my practise shall be placed in the foremost ranke.

Arnoldus writeth, that the distilled water drunke with wine for some few daies together, worketh C the same effect, that is, for the stone and grauell in the kidneies.

It is extolled aboue all other herbes for the stopping of blood in sanguinolent vlcers and blee- D ding wounds; and hath in times past been had in greater estimation and regarde than in these daies: for within my remembrance, I haue knowne the drie herbe which came from beyond the seas, solde in Bucklers burie in London for halfe a crowne an ounce. But since it was founde in Hampsteed wood, euen as it were at our townes end, no man will giue halfe a crowne for an hundred weight of it: which plainly setteth foorth our inconstancie and sudden mutabilitie, esteeming no longer of any thing (how pretious soeuer it be) than whilest it is strange and rare. This verifieth our English prouerbe, Far fetcht and deere bought, is best for Ladies. Yet it may be more truly said of fantastickall Phisitions, who when they haue found an approoued medicine, & perfect remedy neer home against any disease; yet not contented with that, they will seeke for a new farther off, and by that meanes many times hurt more than they helpe. Thus much I haue spoken, to bring these new fangled fellows backe againe to esteeme better of this admirable plant than they haue done; which no doubt hath the same vertue now that then it had, although it do growe so neere our own homes in neuer so great quantitie.

Of captaine *Andreas Doreas* his Woundwoort. Chap. 99.

* *The description.*

THis plant hath long thicke and flat leaues, sharpe pointed, of a blewish'greene like vnto Woade, which being broken with the hands hath a pretie spicie smell. Among these leaues riseth vp a stalke of the height of a tall man, diuided at the top into many other branches, wherupon growe small yellowish flowers, which turne into downe that flieth away with the winde. The roote is thicke almost like *Helleborus albus*.

Of which kinde there is another like the former, but that the leaues are rougher, somewhat bluntly indented at the edges, and not so fat and grosse.

Herba

Herba Doria L'Obelij.
Doreas Woundwoort.

* *The place.*

These plants growe naturally about the borders or brinks of riuers neere to Narbone in Fraunce, from whence they were brought into England, and are content to be made denizons in my garden, where they flourish to the height aforesaide.

* *The time.*

They flowered in my garden about the twelfth of Iune.

* *The nature.*

The rootes are sweete in sinell, and hot in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

Two drammes of the rootes of *Herba Doria* boiled in wine and giuen to drinke, draweth down waterish humors, and prouoketh vrine.

The same is with good successe vsed in medicines that expell poison.

A

B



Of Felwoort, or Baldmoney. Chap. 100.

* *The kinds.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Gentians or Felwoorts, whereof some be of our owne countrey; others more strange and brought further off: and also some not before this time remembered; either of the auncient or later writers, as shall be set forth in this present chapter.

* *The description.*

1 **T** He first kinde of Felwoort hath great large leaves, not vnlike to those of Plantaine, very well resembling the leaues of the white Hellebore: among which riseth vp a round hollow stalke as thicke as a mans thombe, full of ioints or knees like the Portingale dead nettle, euery ioint or knot set rounde about with small yellowe starlike flowers, like a coronet or garlande: at the bottome of the plant next the ground the leaues do spread themselues abroade, embracing or clipping the stalke in that place rounde about, set together by couples one opposite against an other. The seede is small, browne, flat, and smooth like the seedes of the stocke Gilloflower. The roote is a finger thicke. The whole plant is of a bitter taste.

2 *Carolus Clusius* setteth forth an other sort of great Gentian, rising forth of the ground with a stiffe, firme or solide stalke, set with leaues like vnto *Asclepias*, by couples one opposite against another euen from the bottome to the top in certaine distances: from the bosome of the leaues there shoote forth set vpon slender foote stalkes certaine long hollow flowers like bells, the mouth whereof endeth in fve sharpe corners. The whole flower changeth many times his colour according to the soile and clymate; now and then purple or blew, sometimes whitish, and often of the colour of ashes. The roote and seede is like the precedent.

I Gentiana

1 *Gentiana maior*. Great Felwoort.



2 *Gentiana maior* \dot{y} . Clusii.
Purple flowered Felwoort.



3 *Gentiana minor Cruciata*.
Crosslewoort Gentian.



4 *Gentiana Pennei minor*.
Spotted Gentian of D. Pennie.



3 Crossewoort Gentian hath many ribbed leaues spred vpon the ground, like vnto the leaues of Sopewoort, but of a blacker greene colour: among which rise vp weake iointed stalkes trailing or leaning towarde the ground. The flowers growe at the top in bundels thicke thrust together, like those of sweete Williams, of a light blew colour. The roote is thicke, and creepeth in the ground farre abroade, whereby it greatly increaseth.

4 *Carolus Clusius* hath set foorth in his Pannonicke historie a kinde of Gentian, which he receiued from master *Thomas Pennie* of London, doctor in Phisicke of famous memorie, and a second *Dioscorides* for his singular knowledge in Plants: which *Taber Montanus* hath set foorth in his Dutch booke for the seuenth of *Clusius*: wherein he greatly deceiued himselfe, and hath with a false description wronged others.

The 12. sort or kinde of Gentian after *Clusius*, hath a rounde stiffe stalke, firme and solide, somewhat reddish at the bottom, iointed or kneed like vnto Crossewoort Gentian. The leaues are broad, smooth, full of ribs or sinewes, set about the stalkes by couples, one opposite against another. The flowers growe vpon small tender stalkes, compact of fiew slender blewish leaues, spotted very curiously with many blacke spots and little lines; hauing in the middle fiew yellowe chiues. The seede is small like sande: the roote is little, garnished with a fiew strings of a yellowish colour.

* *The place.*

Gentian groweth in shadowie woods, and the mountains of Italie, Slaunonia, Germany, Fraunce, and Burgundie; from whence master *Isaac de Laune* a learned phisition, sent me plants for the encrease of my garden. Crossewoort Gentian groweth in a pasture at the west ende of little Rayne in Essex, on the north side of the waie leading fram Braintrie to much Dunmow; and in the horse way by the same close.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in August, and the seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Gentius king of Illyria was the first founder of this herbe, and the first that vsed it in medicine, for which cause it was called *Gentian* after his owne name: in Greeke γεντιανη: which name also the apothecaries retaine vnto this daie, and call it *Gentiana*: it is named in English Felwoort Gentian; Bitterwoort; Baldmoyne, and Baldmoney.

* *The temperature.*

The roote of Felwoort is hot, as *Dioscorides* saith, clensing or scouring; diuers copies haue, that it is likewise binding, and of a bitter taste.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is excellent good, as *Galen* saith, when there is neede of attenuating, purging, clensing, and remoouing of obstructions, which qualitie it taketh of his extreme bitternesse.
- B It is reported to be good for those that are troubled with crampes and conuulsions; for such as are burst, or haue fallen from some high place; for such as haue euill liuers and bad stomackes. It is put into counterpoisons, as into the composition named *Theriaca diateffaron*: which *Aetius* calleth *Mysterium*, a misterie or hid secret.
- C This is of such force and vertue, saith *Plinie*, that it helpeth cattle which are not onely troubled with the cough, but are also broken winded.
- D The roote of Gentian giuen in powder the quantitie of a dram, with a little pepper and herbe Grace mixed therewith, is profitable for them that are bitten or stung with any maner of venemous beast or madde Dogge: or for any that hath taken poison.
- E The decoction drunke is good against the stoppings of the liuer and stomacke, helpeth digestion, dissolueth and scattereth congealed blood; and is good against all colde diseases of the inwarde parts.

Of English Felwoort. Chap. 101.

* *The description.*

Hollowe leaved Felwoort or English Gentian, hath many long tough rootes, dispersed hither and thither within the vpper crust of the earth; from which immediately riseth a fat thicke stalke, iointed or kneed by certaine distances, set at euery knot with one leafe, and sometimes mo, keeping no certaine number: which leaues do at the first inclose the stalkes round about, being

one whole and entire leafe without any incisure at all, as it were a hollowe trunk; which after it is growen to his fulnesse, breaketh in one side or other, and becommeth a flat ribbed leafe, like vnto the great Gentian or Plantaine. The flowers come foorth of the bosome of the vpper leaues, set vpon tender foote stalkes, in shape like those of the small Bindweede, or rather the flowers of Sopswoort, of a whitish colour, washt about the brims with a little light carnation. Then followeth the seede, which as yet I haue not obserued.

Gentiana concaua.
Hollow Felwoort.



* *The place.*

I found this strange kinde of Gentian in a small groue of wood called the Spinnie, neere vnto a small village in Northampton shire called Lichbarrow: elsewhere I haue not heard of it.

* *The time.*

It springeth foorth of the ground in Aprill, and bringeth foorth his flowers and seede in the end of August.

* *The names.*

I haue thought good to giue vnto this plant, in English the name Gentian, being doubtlesse a kinde thereof. The which hath not bene set foorth, nor remembred by any that hath written of plants vntill this time. In Latine we may call it *Gentiana concaua*, of the hollow leaues: it may be called also Hollow leaved Felwoort.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Of the faculties of this plant, as yet I can say nothing, referring it vnto the other Gentians, vntill time shall disclose that, which yet is secrete and vnknown.

Of Bastard Felwoort. Chap. 102.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Bastard Felwoort hath many small tender branches, set with many little leaues at euery ioint by couples like those of the small Centorie. At the top of the stalks do grow hollow flowers, bell fashion, of an excellent faire blew colour, like vnto those flowers which *Dodonæus* calleth *Viola Calathiana*. The seede is blacke, and very small. The roote is very little, and some strings thereto fastened.

2 The second kind hath many little ribbed leaues, like those of the small Plantaine; among which riseth vp a tender stalk set with such leaues by couples, as those were that did grow next the ground. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, compact of fine little leaues, of a perfect blew colour. The roote is small and tender.

1 *Gentianella Alpina xi. Clusij.*
Bastard Felwoort.



2 *Gentianella Alpina verna.*
Alpes Felwoort of the spring time.



* *The place.*

The first of these wilde Gentians doth growe vpon the mountaines of Heluetia, and of Germanie, but are strangers as yet in England.

The second groweth plentifully in Waterdowne forest in Suffex, in the way that leadeth from Charlewoodes lodge vnto a house of the Lord of Abergauenie, called Eridge house, by a brooke side there, especially vpon a heath by Colbrooke neere London; on the plaine of Salisburie, harde by the turning from the saide plaine vnto the right honorable the Lorde of Pembrookes house at Wilton, and vpon a chalkie banke in the high waie betweene Saint Albons and Goramberrie.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from August to the ende of October.

* *The names.*

Their is as much faide in the title touching their names, as is extant in writing, aswell in English as Latine.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their faculties in working are referred vnto the other Gentians, although they be of lesse force and bitternesse.

Of Calathian Violet, or Autumne bell flower. Chap. 103.

* *The description.*

AMong the number of the base Gentians there is a small plant, which is late before it cometh vp, hauing stalks a span high, and sometimes higher, narrow leaues like vnto Time, set by couples about the stalkes by certaine distances: long hollowe flowers growing at the top of the stalkes, like a cup called a Beaker, wide at the top, and narrower towards the bottome, of a deepe blewe colour tending to purple, with certaine white threds or chiuies in the bottome; the flower at the mouth or brim is five cornered before it be opened, but when it is opened it appeereth with five cliftes or pleates. The whole plant is of a bitter taste, which plainly sheweth it to be a kinde of wilde Gentian. The roote is small, and periseth when it hath perfected his seede, and recouereth it selfe by falling of the same

Pneumonanthe.

Pneumonanthe.
Calathian Violet.

* *The place.*

It is founde sometimes in meadowes, oftentimes in vntilled places. It groweth vpon Longfelde downes in Kent, neere vnto a village called Longfelde by Grauesende; vpon the chalkie cliffes neere Greene-Hythe & Cobham in Kent, and many other places. It likewise groweth as you ride from Sugar loafe hill vnto Bathe, in the west countrey.

* *The time.*

The gallant flowers heereof be in their brauerie about the end of August, and in September.

* *The names.*

There is great ambiguitie in the words of *Plinie* and *Ruellius*, which I do not intende to repeat, bicause they do rather confounde the memorie, then bring any profite to the Reader. They compare the yellow Marigold, with the blew or azured Calathian Violet, which are no more like, then things that are most vnlike. Notwithstanding, for the better satisfying of the curious Reader, I shall deliuer vnto you the wordes of *Ruellius*. Calathian Violet is the gift of Autumne: the other Violets are of the spring: it hath, saith he, (and that truely) a little leafe, not vnlike to that of the small stocke gilloseflower altogether without smell. The flower is like a little bell cuppe, growing onely in Autumne, of so beautifull a colour,

that it passeth the very blew it selfe. By which words we may gather, it can be no kinde of yellowe Marigolde as *Pliny* woulde haue it. It is called *Viola Autumnalis*, or Autumne Violet, and seemeth to be the same that *Valerius Cordus* doth call *Pneumonanthe*, which he saith is named in the German toong *Lungen blumen*, or Lung flower: in English Autumne bell flowers, Calathian violets, and of some Haruest bells.

* *The temperature.*

This wilde Felwoort or Violet, is in temperature hot, somewhat like in facultie to Gentian, whereof it is a kinde, but farre weaker in operation.

* *The vertues.*

The latter Phisitions hold it to be effectually against pestilent diseases, and the bitings and stings of venomous beasts.

Of Venus Looking glasse. Chap. 104.

* *The description.*

BEsides the former Bell-flowers, there is likewise a certaine other, which is low and little; the stalks whereof are tender, two spans long, diuided into many branches most commonly lying vpon the ground. The leaues about the stalkes are little, slightly nicked in the edges. The flowers are very small, of a bright purple colour tending blewnesse very beautifull, with wide mouthes like brode bells, hauing a white chiue or thred in the middle. The flowers in the day time are wide open, and about the setting of the sunne are shut vp and closed fast together, in five corners, as they are before their first opening, and as the other Bell flowers are. The rootes be very slender, and perish when they haue perfected their seed.

Speculum Veneris. Venus Looking glasse.



* *The place.*

It groweth in ploughed fields among the corne, in a plentiful and fruitfull soile. I found it in a field among the corne by Grenehithe, as I went from thence toward Dartford in Kent, & in many other places therabout, but not elsewhere: from whence I brought of the feedes for my garden, where they come vp of themselves from yeere to yeere by falling of the seede.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and the seed is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

It is called *Campana Aruensis*, and of some *Onobrychis*, but vnproperly: of other *Cariophyllus segetum*, or Corne Gilloflower, or Corne pinke, and *Speculum Veneris*, or Ladies glasse. The Brabanders in their toong call it *Azowen Spiegel*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

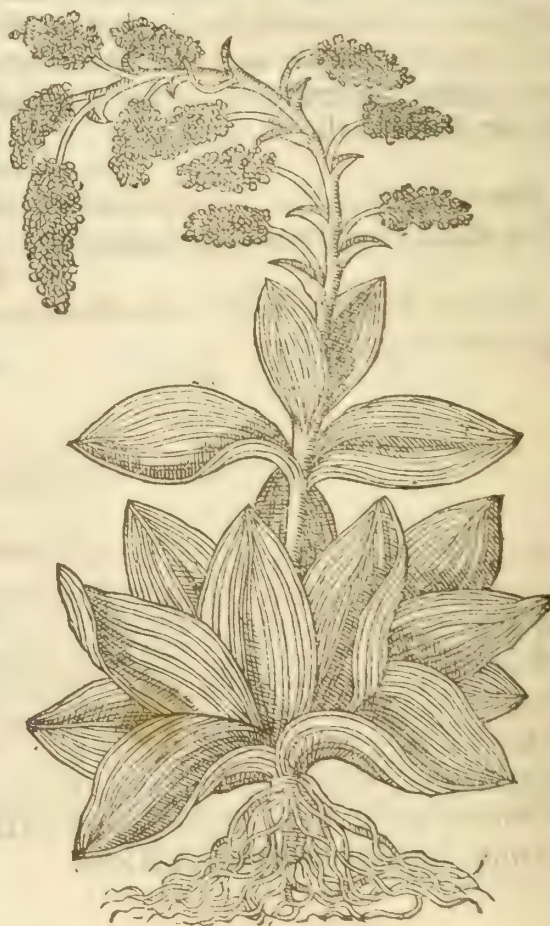
We haue not found any thing written either of his vertue or temperature, of the ancient or later writers.

Of Neesing roote, or Neesewoort. Chap. 105.

1 *Helleborus albus.*
White Hellebor.



2 *Helleborus albus pracox.*
Timely white Hellebor.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He first kinde of white Hellebor hath leaues like vnto great Gentian, but much broader, and not vnlike the leaues of the great Plantaine, folded into pleates like a garment pleated to be laide vp in a chest; among these leaues riseth vp a stalke cubite long, set to wardes the top full of little starlike flowers, of an herbie greene colour tending to whitenesse; which being past there come small huskes containing the seede. The roote is great and thicke, with many small threds hanging thereat.

2 The second kinde is very like the first, and differeth in that, that this hath black reddish flowers, and commeth to flowring before the other kinde, and seldome in my garden commeth to seeding.

* *The place.*

The white Hellebor groweth on the Alpes, and such like mountaines where Gentian doth grow. It was reported vnto me by the Bishop of Norwich, that white Hellebor groweth in a wood of his owne neere to his house at Norwich. Some say likewise that it doth growe vpon the mountaine of Wales; I speake this vpon report, yet I thinke not, but that it may be true. Howbeit I dare assure you, that they grow in my garden at London, where the first kinde flowreth and seedeth very well.

* *The time.*

The first flowreth in Iune, and the second in May.

* *The names.*

Neesewoort is called in Greeke *ἐλλέβορος λευκός*: in Latine *Veratrum album*, *Helleborus albus*, and *Sanguis Herculeus*. The Germans call it *Wiss meizwurt*: the Dutch men *Wisswoort*: the Italians *Elleboro bianco*: the Spaniards *Verde gimbres blanco*: the French *Elleboro blanche*: and we of England call it white Hellebor, Nieswoort, Lingwoort, and the roote Neesing powder.

* *The temperature.*

The roote of white Hellebor, is hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

The roote of white Hellebor procureth vomite mightely, wherein consisteth his chiefe vertue, **A** and by that meanes voideth all superfluous slime and naughtie humours. It is good against the falling sicknes, phrenesies, sciatica, dropies, poison, and against all colde diseases that be of hard curation, and will not yeeld to any gentle medicine.

This strong medicine made of white Hellebor, ought not to be giuen inwardly vnto delicate **B** bodies without great correction, but it may more safely be giuen vnto countrie people which feede grossely, and haue hard, tough, and strong bodies.

The roote of Hellebor cut in small peeces, such as may aptly and conveniently be conueied into **C** the Fistulaes doth mundifie them, & taketh away the callous matter which hindereth the curation, and afterward may be healed vp with some incarnatiue vnguent, fit for the purpose.

The powder drawn vp into the nose causeth sneesing, and purgeth the braine from grosse and **D** slimie humours.

The roote giuen to drinke in the waight of two pence, taketh awaie the fits of agues, killeth **E** mice and rattes being made vp with honie and flower of wheate: *Plinie* addeth that it is a medicine against the Lowfie euill.

Of wilde white Hellebor. Chap. 106.

* *The description.*

1 **H**elleborine is like vnto white Hellebore, and for that cause we haue giuen it the name of *Helleborine*: it hath a straight stalke of a foote high, set from the bottome to the tuft of flowers, with faire leaues, ribbed and chamfered like those of white Hellebor, of a darke greene colour. The flowers be orderly placed from the middle to the toppe of the stalke, hollowe within, and white of colour, straked heere and there with a dash of purple, in shape like the flowers of Satirion. The seede is small like dust or mores in the sunne. The roote is small, full of iuice, and bitter in taste.

2 The seconde is like vnto the first, but altogether greater, and the flowers white, without any mixture at all, wherein consisteth the difference.

1 *Helleborine.*

Wilde white Hellebor.

2 *Helleborine flore albo.*

Wilde Neefewoort with white flowers.

3 *Helleborine angustifolia* 5. *Clusii.*
Narrow leaved wilde Neefewoort.* *The description.*

3 The thirde kinde of *Helleborine*, being the fift after *Clusius* account, hath leaues like the first described, but smaller and narrower. The stalke riseth vp to the height of two spans; at the top whereof growe faire shining purple coloured flowers, consisting of fixe little leaues, within or among which lieth hid, things like small helmets. The plant in proportion is like the other of his kinde. The roote is small and creepeth in the ground.

* *The place.*

They be founde in dankish and shadowie places: the first was found growing in the woods by Digges well pastures, halfe a mile from Welwen in Hartfordshire: it groweth in a woode five miles from London, neere vnto a bridge called Lockbridge: by Nottingham neere to Robinhoode his well, where my friend master *Steuens Bredwell* a learned phisition founde the same: in the woods by Dunmowe in Essex: by Southfleete in Kent; in a little groue of Iuniper, and in a woode by Clare in Essex.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune, and perfect their seede in August.

* *The names.*

The likenesse that it hath with white Hellebor, doth

doth shewe it may not vnproperly be named *Helleborine*, or wilde white Hellebor, which is also called of *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* *emmanthis*, or *Epipactis*; but from whence that name came it is not apparent, it is also named *aspid.* * *The temperature.*

They are thought to be hot and drie of nature.

* *The vertues.*

The faculties of these wilde Hellebors are referred vnto the white Neefewoort, whereof they **A** are kindes.

It is reported, that the decoction of wilde Hellebor drunken, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, **B** or helpeth any imperfections of the same.

Of our Ladies Slipper. Chap. 107.

Calceolus Maria.

Our Ladies Slipper.



* *The description.*

Our Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed roote, with certaine markes or notes vpon the same, such as the rootes of Salamons Seale haue, but much lesser, creeping within the vpper crust of the ground; from which riseth vp a stiffe and hairie stalke a foote high, set by certaine spaces, with faire broad leaues, ribbed with the like sinewes or nerues, as those of the Plantaine. At the top of the stalke groweth one single flower, feldome two, fashioned on the one side like an egge; on the other side it is open, empirie, and hollow, and of the forme of a shoo or slipper, whereof it tooke his name: of a yellow colour on the outside, and of a shining deepe yellow on the inside. The middle part is compassed about with fower leaues, of a bright purple colour, often of a light red, or obscure crimson, and sometimes yellow as is the middle part, which in shape is like an egge, as aforesaid.

* *The place.*

Ladies Slipper groweth vpon the mountaines of Getmanie, Hungarie, and Poland. I haue a plant thereof in my garden, which I receiued from Master Garret Apothecarie my very good friend.

* *The time.*

It flowreth about the middest of Iune.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called *Calceolus D Marie*, and *Marianus*: of some *Calceolus Sacerdotis*: of some

Alisma but vnproperly: in English our Ladies shooe or Slipper: in the Germaine tooing *Psaffin Schueth*, *Papen scoen*: and of some *Damasonium notum*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Touching the faculties of our Ladies shooe, wee haue nothing to write, being not sufficiently knowne to the old writers, no nor to the new.

Of Sopewoort. Chap. 108.

* *The description.*

THe stalkes of Sopewoort are slipperie, slender, round, iointed, a cubite high or higher: the leaues be broad set with vaines, very like broad leaved Plantaine, but yet lesser, standing out of euery ioint by couples for the most part, and especially those that are the neerest to the

rootes bowing backwardes. The flowers in the top of the stalks, and about the vppermost ioints are many, well smelling, sometimes of a beautifull red colour like a Rose, otherwhile of a light purple or white, which growe out of long cups, consisting of five leaues: in the middle of which are certaine little threds. The rootes are thicke, long, creeping aslope, hauing certaine strings hanging out of them, like to the rootes of blacke Hellebor. And if they haue once taken good & sure rooting in any ground, it is impossible to destroy them.

Saponaria. Sopewoort or Brusewoort.

* *The place.*

It is planted in gardens for the flowers sake, to the decking vp of houses, for the which purpose it chiefly serueth. It groweth wilde of it selfe neere to riuers and running brookes in sunnie places.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called *Saponaria*, of the great scouering qualitie that the leaues haue. For they yeelde out of themselues a certaine iuice when they are brused, which scowreth almost as well as Sope; although *Ruellius* describe a certaine other Sopewort. Of some it is called *Alisma*, or *Damaconium*: of others *Saponaria Gentiana*, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde: in English it is called Sopewoort, and of some Brusewoort.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

It is hot and drie, and not a little scowring withal, hauing no vse in phisicke set downe by any author of credit.



Of Arsmart, or water Pepper. Chap. 109.

* *The description.*

1 **A** Rsmart bringeth forth stalks a cubite high, round, smooth, jointed or kneed, deuiding themselves into many braunches: whereon grow leaues like those of the Peach tree, or of the fallow tree. The flowers growe in clusters vpon long stems, out of the bosome of the braunches and leaues, and likewise vpon the stalkes themselves, of a white colour tending to a bright purple: after which commeth fourth little seeds somewhat broade, of a reddish yellowe, and sometimes blackish, of a sharpe and biting taste, as is all the rest of the plant, and like vnto Pepper, whereof it tooke his name; yet hath it no smell at all.

2 Dead Arsmart is like vnto the precedent in stalks, clustering flowers, rootes, and seede, and differeth in that, that this plant hath certaine spots or markes vpon the leaues, in fashion of a halfe moone, of the colour of lead. The roote is small and threddie: the whole plant hath no sharpe or biting taste as the other hath, but as it were a little sower smacke vpon the toong. The roote is likewise full of strings or threds.

3 There is (saith *Lobelius*) a kinde of *Persicaria* growing in Germanie and Sauoy, which I haue named *Noli me tangere*, touch me not: the reason of the name is, saith he, bicause it hath the forme of Mercurie, the seede of *Balsamina*, and the purple flowers of Larks heele; all which are most wholesome herbes both for meate and medicine: and contrariwise this plant carying the face of wholesome herbes, is most venomous and deadly. Therefore, saith he, take this note by the way, *Noli me tangere*, touch me not, that is, haue special regard, that in gathering of these wholesome herbes, this pestilent herbe be auoided.

1 *Hydropiper.*

1 *Hydropiper*.
Arsmart.



2 *Persicaria maculosa*.
Dead Arsmart.



3 *Persicaria filiquosa*.
Codded Arsmart.



✱ *The place.*

They growe very common almost euery where in moist and waterish places, and neere to the brims of riuers, ditches, and running brookes.

✱ *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of Iune to the ende of August.

✱ *The names.*

Arsmart is called in Greeke *ὑδροπiper*: of the Latines *Hydropiper*, or *Piper aquaticum*, or *Aquatile*, or water Pepper: in high Dutch *Water Pfeffer*: in lowe Dutch *Water Peper*: in French *Curage*, or *Culrage*: in Spanish *Pimenta aquatica*: in English Water Pepper, Culrage, and Arsmart, according to his operation and effect, when it is vsed in those parts.

Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria*, or Peachwoort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. It hath beene called *Plumbago* of the leaden coloured marks which are seene vpon the leaues: but *Plinie* would haue it called *Plumbago*, not of the colour, but rather of the effect, by reason that it helpeth the infirmitie of the eyes called *Plumbum*: yet there is an other *Plumbago* of *Plinies* description, as shall be shewed

shewed in his proper place: in English we may call it Peachwoort, and dead Arsmart, bicause it doth not bite those places as the other doth.

The temperature.

Arsmart is hot and drie: yet not so hot as Pepper, according to *Galen*.

Dead Arsmart, is of temperature colde and something drie.

** The vertues.*

The leaues and seede of Arsmart do waste and consume all colde swellings, dissolue and scatter congealed bloud that commeth of brusings or stripes.

The same brused and bound vpon an impostume in the ioints of the fingers (called among the vulgare sort a fellon or vncome) for the space of an hower, taketh away the paine: but saith the author, it must be first buried vnder a stone before it be applied; which doth somewhat discredite the medicine.

The leaues rubbed vpon a tyred iades backe, and a good handfull or two laide vnder the saddle, and the same set on againe, woonderfully refesheth the wearied horse, and causeth him to trauell much the better.

It is reported that dead Arsmart is good against inflammations and hot swellings, being applied in the beginning, and for greene woounds if it be stamped and boiled with oile oliue, waxe and turpentine.

Of Bell flowers. Chap. 110.

** The kinds.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Bell flowers, whereof the greatest number of them when they be broken or brused do yeeld a milkie iuice: some likewise be great, others small; differing very notable aswell in colour of flowers, as in shape and proportion: which shall be deuided into sundrie chapters, according to the neernesse of them in kinred and neighbourhood: and first we wil describe Couentrie bels, called *Viola mariana*.

1 *Viola Mariana.*
Blew Couentrie bels.



2 *Viola Mariana flore albo.*
White Couentrie bels.



* *The description.*

1 **C**ouentrie bells hath broad leaues, rough and hairie, not vnlike to those of the garden Buglosse, of a swart Greene colour: among which do rise stiffe hairie stalkes, the second yeere after the sowing of the seede, which stalke deuiderh it selfe into sundrie branches, whereupon doe growe many faire and pleasant Bell flowers, long, hollowe, and cut on the brim with fiew sleight gashes, ending in fiew corners toward night when the flower shutteth it selfe vp, as do the most of the Bell flowers: in the middle of the flowers be three or fower whitish chiues, as also much downy haire, such as is in the eares of a dogge or such like beast. The whole flower is of a blew purple colour, which being past, there succede great square or cornered seede vessels, deuiderh on the inside into diuers cels, or chambers, wherein doe lie scatteringly many small browne flat seeds. The roote is long and great like a parsnep, garnished with many threddie strings, which peritheth when it hath perfected his seede, which is in the seconde yeere after his sowing, and recouereth it selfe againe by the falling of the seede.

2 The second agreeth with the first in each respect, as well in leaues, stalks, as rootes; and differeth in that, that this plant bringeth forth milke white flowers, and the other not so.

* *The place.*

They growe in woods, mountaines and darke vallies, and vnder hedges among the bushes, especially about Couentrie, where they growe very plentifully abroad in the fieldes, and are there called Couentrie bells; and of some about London Canterbury bells, but vnproperly; for that there is another kinde of Bell flower growing in Kent about Canterbury, which may more fitly be called Canterburie bells, bicause they growe there more plentifully than in any other countrie. These pleasant Bel flowers we haue in our London gardens, especially for the beauty of their flowers, although they be Kindes of Rampions, and the rootes eaten as Rampions are.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune, Iuly, and August, the seed waxeth ripe in the meane time; for these plants do not bring forth their flowers all at once, but by parcels; for when one flowreth, another seedeth, and both vpon one branch.

* *The names.*

Couentrie bells are called in Latine *Viola Mariana*, or Mercuries violets, and Couentrie Rapes, and of some Mariettes. It hath been taken to be Medion, but vnproperly. Of some it is called *Rapum syluestre*, which the Grecians call *ρρηυλη ἀγρια*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The roote is colde and somewhat binding, and not vsed in phisicke, but esteemed for one of the sallet rootes, beyled and eaten with oile, vineger and pepper.

Of Throtewoort, or Canterbury Bels. Chap. 110.

* *The description.*

1 **T**he first of the Canterburie bells hath rough and hairie brittle stalks, crested into a certaine squarenesse, diuiderh themselues into diuers branches, whereupon do growe very rough sharpe pointed leaues, cut about the edges like the teeth of a sawe; and so like the leaues of nettles, that it is hard to knowe the one from the other, but by touching them. The flowers are hollow, hairie within, and of a perfect blew colour, bell fashion, not vnlike to the Couentrie bells. The roote is white, thicke and long lasting.

2 The white Canterburie bells are so like the precedent, that it is not possible to distinguish them, but by the colour of the flowers; which of this plant is a milke white colour, & of the other a blew, which setteth forth the difference.

3 The thirde sort of Canterburie Bels, called likewise Throtewoorte, of his vertue in curing the diseases of the throte, hath long leaues, sharpe pointed, slightly indented about the edges. The stalks are round and hairie, diuiderh themselues into sundrie branches, euen from the bottome to the top, whereupon do growe pleasant, flowers fashioned like Bels, of a faint purple colour. The roote & seedes are like vnto the great Canterburie Bels.

4 The small Canterburie Bels, hath very rough leaues, somewhat cut about the edges. The flowers growe at the top of the stalke bell fashion, of a pleasant azure blew colour. The roote is like the precedent, but altogether smaller, which is the true and right Calathian Violet.

1 *Trachelium maius*.
Blew Canterburie bels.



2 *Trachelium maius flore albo*.
White Canterburie bels.



3 *Trachelium minus Belgarum* L'obelij.
Dutch Throtewoort.



4 *Trachelium minus*.
Small Canterburie bels.



5 *Trachelium Giganteum.*
Giants Throtewoort.



6 *Viola Calathiana.*
The true Calathian Violet.



* *The description.*

5 Giants Throtewoort hath very large leaues of an ouerworne greene colour, hollowed in the middle like the Moscouites spoone, and very rough, slightly indented about the edges. The stalke is two cubites high, whereon those leaues are set from the bottome to the top; from the bosome of each leafe commeth forth one slender footestalke, whereon doth growe a faire flower fashioned like a bell, of a whitish colour tending to purple. The pointed corners of each flower turne themselves backe like a scroule, or the Dalmatian cap; in the middle whereof commeth forth a sharpe stile or clapper of a yellow colour. The roote is thicke, with certaine strings annexed thereto.

6 The smaller kinde of Throtewoort of my owne description hath stalkes and leaues very like vnto the great Throtewoort, but altogither lesser: from the bosome of which leaues shoote forth very beautifull flowers bell fashion, of a bright purple colour, with a small pestell or clapper in the middle, and in other respects is like the precedent.

* *The place.*

The three first described do growe very plentifully in the lowe woods and hedgerowes of Kent, about Canterburie, Sittingborne, Grauesend, Southfleete, and Greenehyth, especially vnder Cobham parke pale in the way leading from Southfleete to Rochester, at Eltham about the parke there not farre from Greenwich; in most of the pastures about Watford and Bushey, fifteene miles from London.

The fourth groweth in the medowe next vnto Ditton ferrie as you go to Windfore, vpon the chalkie hils about Greenehyth in Kent; and in a fiede by the high waie as you go from thence to Dartforde; in Hennyngham parke in Essex; and in Sion medowe neere vnto Branforde, eight miles from London.

* *The time.*

All the kindes of Bell flowers do flower and flourish from Maie vnto the beginning of August, except the last which is the plant that hath beene taken generally for the Calathian violet, which flowreth in the latter end of September; notwithstanding the Calathian violet or Autumne violet is of a most bright and pleasant blewe or azure colour, as those are of this kinde, although this plant hath changed his colour from blewe to whiteneffe by some one accident or other.

* *The names.*

Throtewoorte is called in Latine *Cervicaria*, and *Cervicaria maior*: in Greeke *παρχήλιον*: of most *Vuularia*: of *Fuchsius Campanula*: in Dutch *Walscruyt*: in English Canterburie bells, Haskewoort, Throtewoort or *Vuula* woort, of the vertue it hath against the paine and swelling thereof.

The greatest sort which I haue set forth not before described, shal rest and content it selfe with the name set downe in the title vntil some second writer shall adde thereto, or else referre it to a further consideration.

* *The temperature.*

These plants are colde and drie as are most of the Bell flowers.

* *The vertues.*

A *Theophrastus* and *Pliny* haue not set downe any thing concerning the vertues of these Bel flowers: notwithstanding we haue founde in the later writers as also of our owne experience: that they are excellent good against the inflammation of the throte & *Vuula* or almonds, & all maner of cankers and vlcérations in the mouth, if the mouth and throte be gargarized and washed with the decoction heereof, and is of all other herbes the chiefe and principall to be put into lotions, or washing waters, to iniect into the priuie parts of man or woman, boiled with honie, Allam, water, and some white wine.

Of Peach bells, and Steeple bells. Chap. III.

* *The kindes.*

Like as there be sundrie sorts of the greater Bell flowers, so is there also many kindes of small Bell flowers, which differ in such notable maner, that they are easie to be distinguished, as shall be shewed in the chapter following.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Peach leafe Bell flower hath a great number of small and long leaues, rising in a great bush out of the ground, like the leaues of the Peach tree; among which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high: alongst the stalke growe many flowers like bells, sometime white, and for the most part, of a faire blewe colour: but the bells are nothing so deepe as they of the other kindes, and these also are more delated and spread abroad then any of the rest. The seede is small like Rampions, and the roote a tuft of laces or small strings.

2 The second kind of Bell flower hath a great number of faire blewish or watchet flowers, like the other last before mentioned, growing vpon goodly tall stems two cubits and a halfe high, which are garnished from the top of the plant vnto the ground, with leaues like Beetes, disorderly placed. This whole plant is exceeding full of milke, insomuch as if you do but breake one leafe of the plant, many drops of a milkie iuice will fall vpon the ground. The roote is verie great and full of milke also; likewise the knops wherin the seede shoulde be, are emptie and voide of seed, so that the whole plant is altogether barren, and must be increased with slipping of his roote.

3 The smallest Bell flower hath many round leaues, very like those of the common field Violet spread vpon the ground; among which rise vp small slender stems, disorderly set with many grassie narrow leaues like those of flaxe. The small stem is diuided at the top into sundrie little branches, whereon do grow pretie blew flowers bell fashion. The roote is small and threddie.

4 The yellow Bell flower is a very beautifull plant, of an handfull high, bearing at the top of his weake and tender stalkes most pleasant flowers bell fashion; of a faire and bright yellow colour. The leaues and rootes are like the precedent, sauing that the leaues that grow next to the ground of this plant, are not so round as the former.

1 *Campanula persicifolia*.
Peach leafed Bell flower.



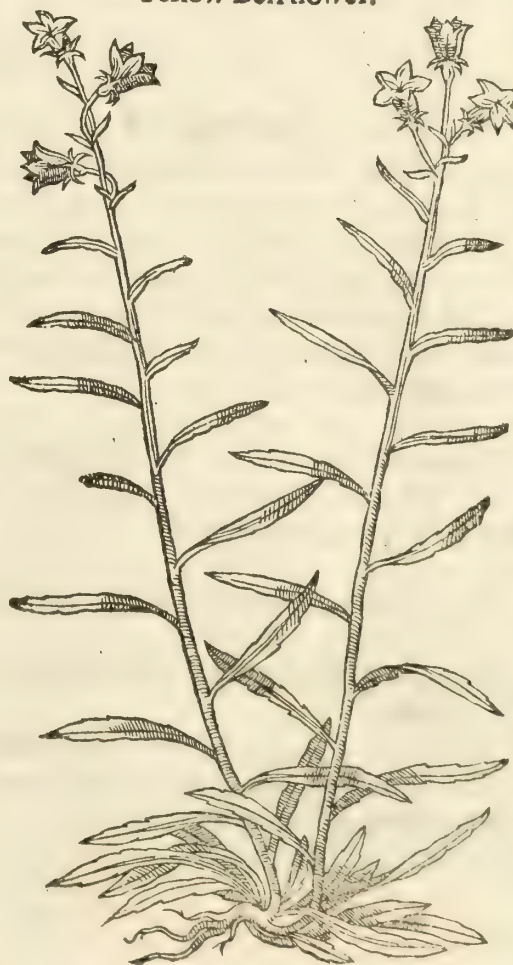
2 *Campanula lactescens pyramidalis*.
Steeple milkie Bell flower.



3 *Campanula rotundifolia*.
Round leafed Bell flower.



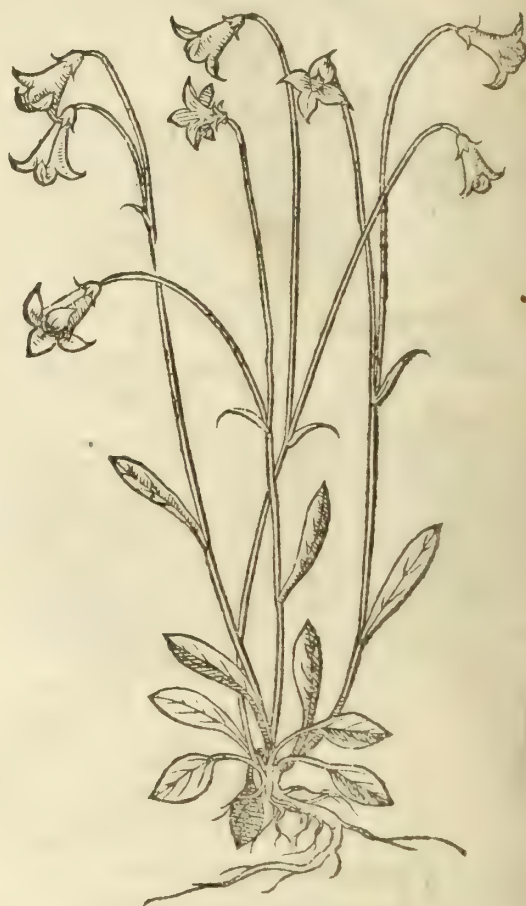
4 *Campanula lutea linifolia*.
Yellow Bell flower.



5 *Campanula minor, alba.*
Little white Bell flower.



6 *Campanula minor, purpurea.*
Little purple Bell flower.



* *The description.*

5 The little white Bell flower is a kinde of wilde Rampions, as is that which followeth, and also those two last before described. This small plant hath a slender root, of the bignes of a small straw, with some few strings annexed therto. The leaues are somewhat long, smooth, & of a perfect green colour, lying flat vpon the ground; from thence rise vp small tender stalkes, set here and there with a few leaues. The flowers growe at the top, of a milke white colour.

6 The other small Bell flower or wilde Rampion, differeth not from the precedent, but onely in colour of the flowers: for as the others are white, these are of a bright purple colour, which setteth forth the difference.

* *The place.*

The two first growe in our London gardens, and not wilde in England.

The rest, except that small one with yellow flowers, do growe wilde in most places of England, especially vpon barren sandie heathes, and such like grounds.

* *The time.*

These Bell flowers do flourish from May vnto August.

* *The names.*

Their seuerall titles set forth their names in English and Latine, which is as much as hath been said of them.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These Bell flowers, especially the fower last mentioned, are cold and drie, and of the nature of Rapes, whereof they be kinde.

Of Rampions, or wilde Bell flowers. Chap. 112.

1 *Rapuntium maius.*
Great Rampion.2 *Rapuntium parvum.*
Small Rampion.

* The description.

1 **T**He great Rampion being one of the Bell flowers, hath leaues which appeere or come forth at the beginning somewhat large and broad, smooth and plaine, not vnlike to the leaues of the Beete. Among which rise vp stems two cubits high, set with such like leaues as those are of the first springing vp, but smaller, bearing at the top of the stalk a great, thick, bushie eare, full of little long flowers closely thrust together like a Foxe taile; which small flowers before their opening are like little crooked hornes; and being wide opened, they are small blew bells, sometimes white, or sometimes purple. The roote is white, and as thicke as a mans thombe.

2 The second kinde being likewise one of the Bell flowers, and yet a wilde kinde of Rampion, hath leaues at his first comming vp like vnto the garden Marigold. The leaues that spring vp afterward for the decking vp of the stalke, are somewhat longer and narrower. The flowers growe at the top oftender and brittle stalks, like vnto little bells, of a bright blew colour, sometimes white, or purple. The roote is small, long, and somewhat thicke.

3 This is a wilde Rampion that groweth in woods; it hath small leaues spred vpon the ground, bluntly indented about the edges: among which riseth vp a straight stem, of the height of a cubite, set from the bottome to the top, with longer and narrower leaues than those next the ground; at the top of the stalkes growe small Bell flowers, of a watchet blewish colour. The roote is thicke and tough, with some few strings annexed thereto.

3 *Rapunculus nemorosus.*
Wood Rampions.



* *The place.*

The first is sown and set in gardens, especially because the rootes are eaten in sallads.

The seconde groweth in woods and shadowie places, in fat and clayie soiles.

* *The time.*

They flower in May, Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Rampions are called of some *Alopecuros*, of the eare or spike that is full of flowers, which are like almost to tailes of foxes when they are bloomed: but *Alopecuros* or Foxetaile is altogether another herbe, which we haue described in the historie of graine; for which cause this hath beene named of diuers *Rapunculum Alopecuron*, that it may differ from the true and right *Alopecuros* or Foxetaile. It is called in English of all Rampions, or garden Rampions, and the other wilde Rampions.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of these are of a cold temperature, and something binding.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes are especially vsed in sallads, being boiled and eaten with oile, vineger, and pepper.


Some affirme, that the decoction of the rootes are good for all inflammations of the mouth, and almonds of the throte, and other diseases happening in the mouth and throte, as the other Throteworts.

Of Wall flowers, or yellow stocke Gilloflowers. Chap. 113.

* *The kindes.*

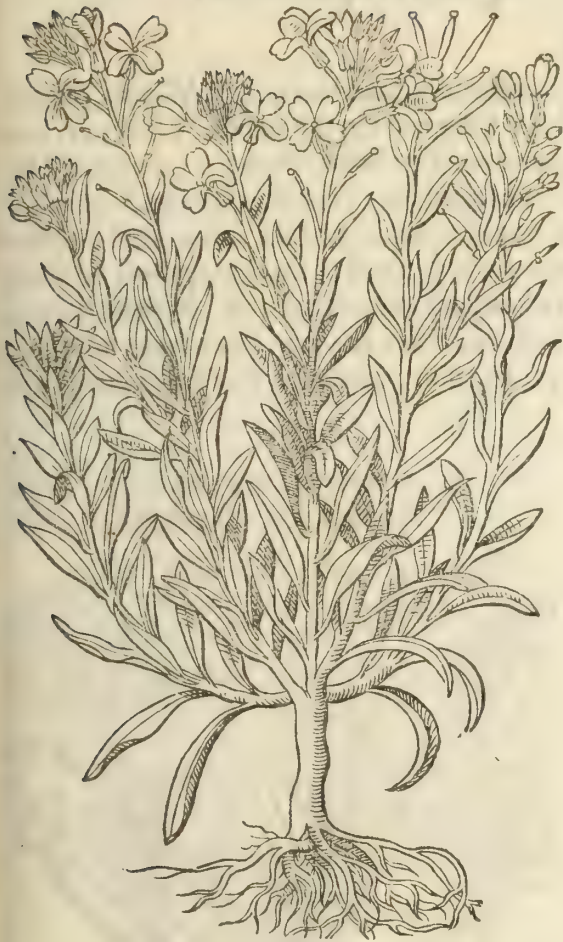
OF Wall flowers there be two kindes, one with single flowers, the other with double, both which are comprehended vnder the title *Viola*, deriued of the Greeke worde *ῥέω*, *Ienai*, which signifieth to go, to be forth coming, or to come forth first: they are also called *Keres*, with the pleasantnesse whereof many being delighted, haue giuen it a common name *Leucoium*, of the whitenesse of the flowers as some haue deemed, but although *λεῦκος*, *Leucos*, signifieth white, it was not because the flowers of Violets, or stocke Gilloflowers be white, being euident that those plants do differ in colour, as much as any other plants do; but as I take it of the colour of the leaues, which are for the most part grayish or ashe coloured.

* *The description.*

1  He stalkes of the Wall flower are full of greene branches; the leaues are long, narrow, smooth, flipperie, of a blackish greene colour, and lesser than the leaues of stocke Gilloflowers. The flowers are small, yellow, very sweete of smell, and made of fower little leaues; which being past, there succede long slender cods, in which is contained long reddish seede. The whole plant is shrubbie, of a wooddie substance, and can easily endure the cold of winter.

2 The double Wall flower hath long leaues greene and smooth, set vpon stiffe branches, of a wooddie substance: whereupon do growe most pleasant sweete yellow flowers very double; which plant is so well knownen to all, that it shall be needlesse to spend much time about the description.

1 *Viola lutea*.
Wall flower.



2 *Viola lutea multiplex*.
Double Wall flower.



* *The place.*

The first groweth vpon bricke and stone wals, in the corners of churches euery where among rubbish, and other stonie places.

The double Wall flower groweth in most gardens of England: whereof we haue another sort that bringeth his flowers open all at once, whereas the other doth flower by degrees, by meanes whereof it is long in flowring.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part all the yeere long, but especially in winter, whereupon the people in Cheshire do call them Winter Gilloflowers.

* *The names.*

The Wall flower is called in Greeke λευκόνιον: in Latine *Viola lutea*, and *Leucoium luteum*: in the Arabicke toong *Keyri*: in Spanish *Violettas Amarillas*: in Dutch *Wolterren*: in French *Girofleez jaunes*, *Violiens des murailles*: in English Wall Gilloflower, Wall flower, Yellow stocke Gilloflower, and Winter Gilloflower.

* *The temperature.*

All the whole shrub of Wall Gilloflower, as *Galen* saith, is of a clenfing facultie, and of thinne partes.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth that the yellowe Wall flower is most vsed in phisicke, and more then the A rest of stocke Gilloflowers, whereof this is holden to be a kinde, which hath mooued me to preferre it vnto the first place. He saith, that the iuice mixed with some vnctious or oilie thing, and boiled to the forme of a lymiment, helpeth the choppes or riftes of the fundament.

The herbe boiled with white wine, bonie, and a little allom, doth cure hot vlcers, and cankers of B the mouth.

The leaues stamped with a little baie salt, and bound about the wrests of the hands, taketh awaie C the shaking fits of the agewe.

Of Stocke Gilloflowers. Chap. II4.

* The kinds.

VNder the name of stocke Gilloflowers are comprehended many kinds of Violets, which differ especially in the colour of the flowers, and also somewhat in the leaues. These may be deuided into two kinds: the one which hath whiter and softer leaues than the other, may be called white stocke Gilloflower, of the colour of the leaues, and not of the flowers: and the other yellow stocke Gilloflower, of the yellowe colour of the flowers. Againe, of the white stocke Gilloflower, there be also two sorts, that is to saie, the great and the little: and of this kinde there be some with double flowers; some of their flowers are of one colour, and some of another: likewise there is a degenerate or wilde kinde growing neere the sea, which doe differ very much one from another, as well in colour of their flowers, as also in stature and proportion, all which shall be diuided into seuerall chapters.

1 *Leucoium album.*

White stocke Gilloflower.

2 *Leucoium purpureum.*

Purple stocke Gilloflower.



* The description.

THe stalke of the great stocke Gilliflower is two foote high or higher, rounde, and parted into diuers braunches. The leaues are long, white, soft, and hauing vpon them as it were a downe like vnto the leaues of Willowe, but softer: the flowers consist of fower little leaues growing all along the vpper part of the branches, of a white colour, exceeding sweete of smell: in their places come vp long and narrowe cods, in which is contained broad, flat, and round seede. The roote is of a woodie sustaunce, as is the stalke also.

The purple stocke Gilloflower, is like the precedent in ech respect, sauing that the flowers of this plant

plant are of a pleasant purple colour, and the others white, which setteth forth the difference: of which kinde we haue some that beare double flowers, which are of diuers colours, greatly esteemed for the beautie of their flowers, and pleasant sweete smell.

3 *Leucoium violaceum*.
Violet colour stocke Gilloflower.



4 *Leucoium sylvestre*.
Wilde stocke Gilloflower.



* *The description.*

3 This kinde of stocke Gilloflower that beareth flowers of the colour of a violet, that is to saie, of a blewie tending to a purple colour, which setteth forth the difference betwixt this plant and the other stocke Gilloflowers; in euerie other respect is like the precedent.

4 The wilde stocke Gilloflower hath a thicke and wooddie roote, with some threddie strings fastened thereto: from which riseth vp a stiffe and brittle stalke, garnished from the bottome to the tuft of flowers with long, fat and thicke hoarie leaues. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, of a redish colour. The seede is like the garden stocke Gilloflower, but lesser.

* *The place.*

These kindes of stocke Gilloflowers do grow in most gardens throughout England.

The wilde stocke Gilloflower doth growe vpon rockie and stonie mountaines.

* *The time.*

They flower in the beginning of the spring, and continue flowring all the sommer long.

* *The names.*

The Stocke Gilloflower is called in Greeke λευκίον: in Latine *Viola alba*: in Italian *Viola bianca*: in Spanish *Violetta blanca*: in English Stocke Gilloflower, Garnsey Violet, and Castle Gilloflower.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

They are referred vnto the Wall flower, although in vertue much inferior, yet are they not vsed in phisicke, except amongst certaine Empericks and Quacksaluers, about loue and lust matters, which for modestie I omit.

B *Ioachimus Camerarius* reporteth, that a conferue made of the flowers of Stocke Gilloflower, and given with the distilled water thereof, helpeth the Apoplexie and the palsie: whereof *Plutarch* speaketh in his booke *De amore fraterno pulcherr. inter Echinopodas velut asperam, & inter ononin nascuntur passum mollia Lencioia.*

Of Sea stocke Gilloflowers. Chap. II5.

* The kinds.

OF Stocke Gilloflowers that growe neere vnto the sea, there be diuers sorts, differing as well in leaues as flowers, which shall be comprehended in this chapter following.

1 *Leucoium marinum flore candido* L'Obelij.
White Sea stocke Gilloflowers.



2 *Leucoium marinum purpureum* L'Obelij.
Purple Sea stocke Gilloflowers.



* The description.

1 **T**He Sea stocke Gilloflower hath a small wooddie roote very threddie; from which riseth vp an hoarie white stalke of two foote high, diuided into diuers small branches, whereon are placed confusedly many narrow leaues, of a soft hoarie substance. The flowers growe at the top of the branches, of a whitish colour, made of fower little leaues; which being past, there follow long cods and seede, like vnto the garden stocke Gilloflower.

2 The purple stocke Gilloflower hath a very long tough roote, thrusting it selfe deepe into the ground; from which rise vp thicke, fat, soft, and hoarie stalkes. The leaues come forth of the stalkes next the ground long, soft, thicke, full of iuice, couered ouer with a certaine downie hoarinesse, and snipt vpon the one side with a small cut or notch, such as is to be seene in the leafe of Buckes horne. The stalke is set here and there with the like leaues, but lesser. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks, compact of fower small leaues, of a darke purple colour. The seede is contained in long crooked cods like the garden stocke Gilloflower.

3 *Leucoium*

- 3 *Leucoium marinum latifolium*.
Broad leaved Sea stocke Gilloflower.

* The description.

3 This Sea stocke Gilloflower hath many broad leaues spred vpon the ground, somewhat snipt or cut on the edges ; among which rise vp small naked stalkes, bearing at the top many little flowers, of a blew colour tending to a purple. The seede is contained in long coddles like the others of his kinde.



* The description.

4 The great Sea stocke Gilloflower hath many broad leaues, growing in a great tuft, slightly indented about the edges, resembling the leaues of Sowthistle. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, of a gold yellow colour. The roote is small and fingle.

5 The smal Yellow Sea stocke Gilloflower hath many smooth, hoarie, and soft leaues, set vpon a branched stalke : on the top whereof growe pretie sweete smelling yellow flowers, bringing his seede in little long cods. The roote is small and threddy.

- 4 *Leucoium marinum luteum maius* Clusij & Lobelij.
The Yellow Sea stocke Gilloflower.

- 5 *Leucoium marinum minus* Lobelij & Clus.
Small yellow Sea stocke Gilloflower.



* *The place.*

These plants do growe neere vnto the Sea side, about Colchester, in the Ile of Man, neere Preston in Aundernesle, and about Westchester.

* *The time.*

They flourish from Aprill to the end of August.

* *The names.*

There is little to be said as touching the names, more than hath beene touched in their severall titles.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There is no vse of these in phisicke, but they are esteemed for the beautie of their flowers.

Of Dames Violets, or Queenes Gilloflowers. Chap. 116.

1 *Viola Matronalis flore purpureo.*
Purple Dames Violets.



2 *Viola matronalis flore albo.*
White Dames Violets.



* *The description.*

1 **D** Ames Violets or Queenes Gilloflowers, hath great large leaues of a darke Greene colour, somewhat snipt about the edges: among which spring vp stalkes of the height of two cubites, set with such like leaues: the flowers come foorth at the toppe of the braunches, of a faire purple colour verie like those of the stocke Gilloflowers, of a verie sweete smell, after which come vp little long cods, wherein is contained small long blackish feed. The roote is slender and threddie.

2 The Queenes white Gilloflowers are like the last before remembred, sauing that this plant bringeth foorth faire white flowers, and the other purple.

* *The place.*

They are sowed in gardens for the beautie of their flowers.

* *The time.*

They especially flower in Maie and Iune, the second yeere after they be sown.

* *The names.*

Dames Violets is called in Latine *Viola matronalis*, and *Viola Hyemalis*, or winter Violets, & *Viola Damascena*: in French *Violettes des Dames*, & *de Damas*, and *Giroflées des Dames*, or *Matrones Violettes*: in English Damaske Violets, winter Gilloflowers, Rogues Gilloflowers, and clofe Sciences.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of Dames Violets are in taste sharpe and hot, very like in taste and facultie to *Eruca* or Rocker, and seemeth to be a kinde thereof.

* *The vertues.*

The distilled water of the flowers heereof is counted to be a most effectuall thing to procure sweate.

Of white Sattin flower. Chap. 117.

1 *Viola Lunaris* sive *Bolbonac*. White Sattin.

* *The description.*

1 **B** *Olbonac* or the Sattin flower, hath hard and round stalkes, diuiding themselues into manie other small branches, beset with leaues like Dames Violets, or Queenes Gilloflowers, somewhat broad and snipt about the edges, & in fashion almost like Sawce alone, or Iacke by the hedge. The stalks are charged or loden with many flowers like the common stocke Gilloflower, of a purple colour, which being fallen, the seede commeth foorth contained in a flat thinne cod, with a sharpe point or pricke at one ende, in fashion of the Moone, and somewhat blackish. This cod is composed of three filmes or skins, whereof the two outmost are of an ouerworne ashe colour, and the innermost or that in the middle wheron the seed doth hang or cleaue, is thinne & cleere shining, like a peece of white Satten newly cut from the peece. The whole plant dieth the same yeere that it hath borne seed, and must be sown yeerely. The roote is compact of manie tuberous parts like Key clogs, or like the great Asphodill.

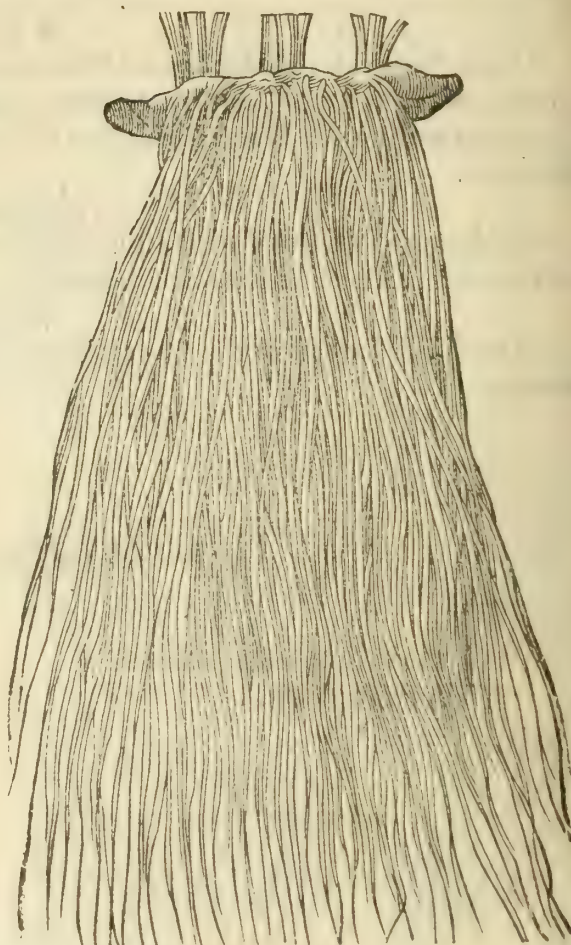
2 The seconde kinde of *Bolbonac* or white Sattin, hath many great and broad leaues, almost like those of the great burre Docks: among which riseth vp a verie tall stemme of the height of fower cubits, stiffe, and of a whitish Greene colour, set with the

like leaues, but smaller. The flowers growe vpon the slender branches, of a purple colour, compact of fower small leaues like those of the stocke Gilloflower, after which come thinne long cods of the same substance and colour of the former. The roote is thicke, whereunto are fastned an infinite number of long threddie strings, which roote dieth not euery yeere as the other doth, but multiplieth it selfe as well by falling of the seede, as by newe shootes of the roote.

2 *Viola lunaris longioribus siliquis.*
Long codded white Sattin.



2 *Viola lunaris Radix.*
The rootes of white Sattin.



* *The place.*

These plants are set and sown in gardens; notwithstanding the first hath beene founde wilde in the woods about Pinner, and Harrow on the hill, twelue miles from London; and in Essex likewise about Hornchurch.

The second groweth about Watforde, fiftene miles from London.

* *The time.*

They flower in Aprill the next yeere after they be sown.

* *The names.*

They are commonly called *Bolbonac* by a barbarous name, we had rather call it *Viola latifolia*, and *Viola lunaris*, or as it pleaseth most Herbarists, *Viola peregrina*; the Brabanders name it *Pennunck bloemen*, of the fashion of the cods, like after a sort to a groat or testerne, and *Paesch bloemen*, because it alwaies flowreth neere about the feast of Easter: most of the later Herbarists do call it *Lunaria*: others *Lunaria Græca*: either of the fashion of the seede, or of the siluer brightnes that it hath; or of the middle skin of the cods, when the two outtermost skins or husks & feedes likewise are fallen away. We call this herb in English *Pennie flower*, or *money flower*, *siluer plate*, *Pricksong woort*, in Northfolk *Sattin*, & *white Sattin*, & among our women it is called *Honestie*: it seemeth to be the old Herbarists *Thlaspi alterum*, or second Treacle mustard, & that which *Cratenas* describeth, called of diuers *Sinapi Persicum*: for as *Dioscorides* saith, *Cratenas* maketh mention of a certaine Treacle Mustard, with broad leaues and bigge rootes, euen such an one as this Violet is, which we surname *Latifolia* or broad leaved: generally taken of all to be the great *Lunaria*, or great Moone-woort.

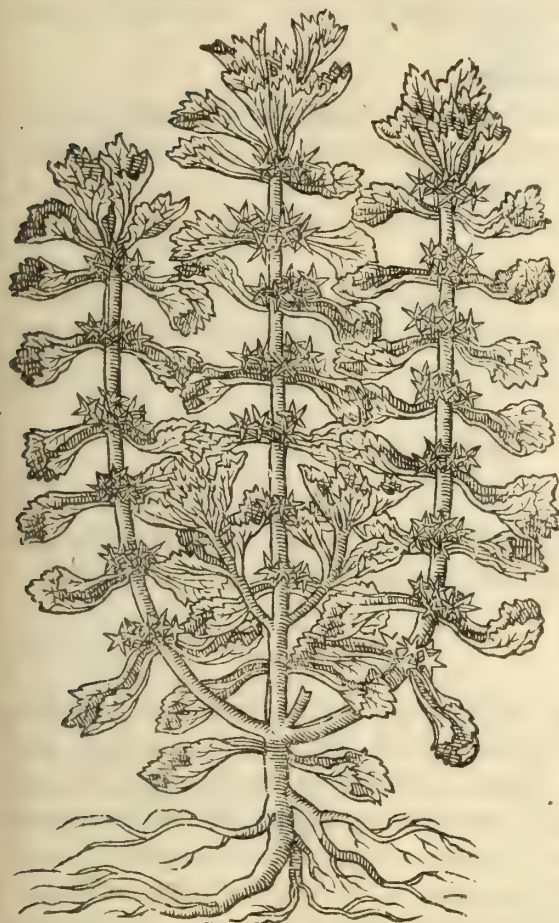
* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The seede of *Bolbonac* is of temperature hot and drie, and sharpe of taste, and is like in taste and force to the seede of Treacle mustard; the rootes likewise are somewhat of a biting qualitie, but not much: they are eaten with fallads as certaine other rootes are.

A certaine Chirurgian of the Heluetians, composed a most singular vnguent for wounds of the B leaues of Bolbonac and Sanicle stamped together, adding thereto oile and waxe. The seede is greatly commended against the falling sicknesse.

Of Galen his *Moonewoort*, or *Madwoort*. Chap. 118.

1 *Alyssum Galeni.*
Galen's Moonewoort.



2 *Alyssum Germanicum.*
Dutch Moonewoort.



* *The description.*

1 **T**His might be one of the number of the Horehounds, but that *Galen* vsed it not for a kinde thereof; but for *Alysson*, or *Madwoort*: it is like in forme and shew vnto Horehound, and also in the number of the stalks, but the leaues therof are lesser, more curled, more hoarie, and whiter, without any manifest smell at all. The little coronets or spokie whurles that compasse the stalkes round about, are full of sharpe prickles: out of which growe flowers of an ouerworne grayish colour, like to those of Horehound. The roote is hard, wooddie, and diuersly parted.

2 The Germaine *Madwoort* bringeth foorth from a fibrous roote, two broad, rough, and hoarie leaues; betweene which riseth vp a hoarie brittle stalke, diuided into sundrie small branches, whereupon do growe long, narrow leaues, somewhat snipt about the edges; from the bosome of which leaues come foorth small roundles of purple flowers like those of the dead Nettle.

I haue one of *Dioscorides* description growing in my garden, which is thought to be the true and right *Lunarie* or *Moonewoort*, hauing his first leaues somewhat round, and afterward more long, whitish, and rough, or somewhat woolly in handeling; among which rise vp small, rough, brittle stalkes, diuided into many branches, whereupon do growe many little yellow flowers; the which being past, there folow flat and rough huskes, of a whitish colour, in shape like little targets or bucklers, wherein is contained flat seede, like to the seedes of stocke Gilloflowers. The whole huske is of the same substance, fashion and colour, that those are of the white Sattin.

* *The*

* *The place.*

These plants are sown now and then in gardens, especially for the rarenesse of them; the seede being brought out of Spaine and Italie, from whence I haue receiued some for my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in May; the seede is ripe in August, the second yeere after their sowing.

* *The names.*

Madwoort or Moonewoort is called of the Grecians *αλυσσος* or *αλυσσιν*; of the Latines *Alyssum*: in English *Galen's Madwoort*: of some Heale dog; and it hath the name thereof, bicause it is a present remedie for them that are bitten of a mad dog, as *Galen* writeth; who in his second booke of Counter poisons, in *Antonius Cows* his composition describeth it in these words; Madwoort is an herb very like to Horehound, but rougher and more full of prickles about the flowers; it beareth a flower tending to blew.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A *Galen* saith it is giuen vnto such as are enraged by the biting of a mad dog, which therby are perfectly cured, as is knowne by experience, without any artificiall application, or method at all. The which experiment if any shall prooue, he shall finde in the working thereof. It is of temperature meanly drie, digesteth and something scowreth withall; for this cause it taketh away the morpew and sunne burning, as the same author affirmeth.

Many fabulous narrations haue been set foorth concerning the vse of these Lunaries by the ancient writers of forcerie, with which I list not to trouble your cares, being fitter for *Cornelius Agrippa* his booke, than to be inserted in our historie of plants.

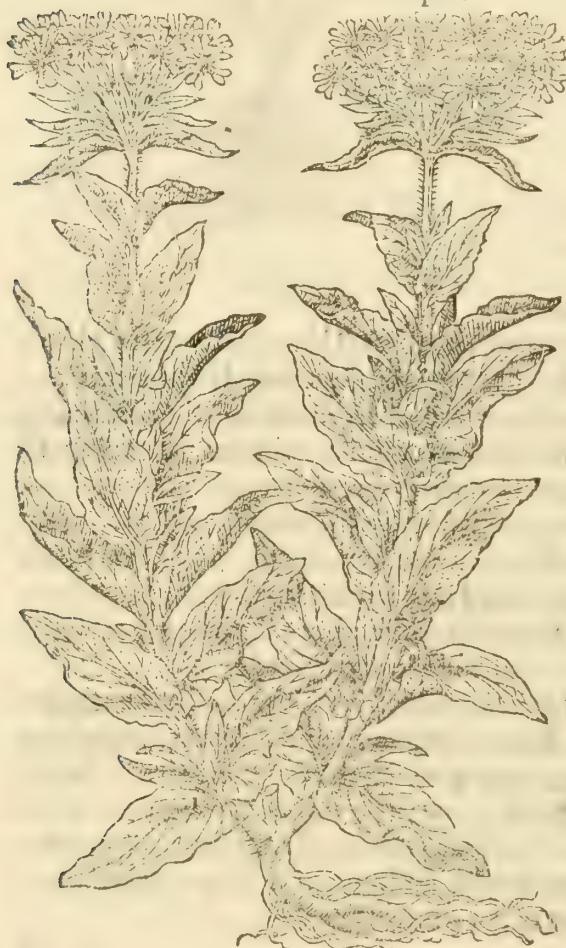
Of Rose Campion. Chap. 119.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Rose Campions, some of the garden, and others of the field: the which shall be diuided into three seuerall Chapters; and first of the Campion of Constantinople.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.

Flower of Constantinople.

* *The description.*

T He Campion of Constantinople hath sundrie vpright stalkes, two cubites high, and full of ioints, with a certaine roughnes; and at euery ioint two large leaues, of a browne green colour. The flowers growe at the top like Sweete Williams, or rather like Dames violets, of the colour of red lead, or orange tawne. The roote is somewhat sharpe in taste.

* *The place.*

The flower of Constantinople is planted in gardens, and is vey common almost euery where.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly, the second yeere after it is planted, and many yeeres after; for it consisteth of a roote full of life: and endureth long, and can away with the cold of our climate.

* *The names.*

It is called *Constantinopolitanus flos*, and *Lychnis Chalcedonica*: of *Aldrouandus Flos Creticus*, or Flower of Candie: of the Germans *Hierosolymorum flos*, or flower of Ierusalem: in English Flower of Constantinople: of some Flower of Bristowe, and None such.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Flower of Constantinople, besides that grace and

and beautie which it hath in gardens and garlands, is for ought we know of no vse at all in phisicke : for which cause the vertues thereof are not yet found out.

Of Rose Campion. Chap. 120.

1 *Lychnis Coronaria rubra.*
Red Rose Campion.



2 *Lychnis Coronaria alba.*
White Rose Campion.



* The description.

1 **T**He first kinde of Rose Campions hath round stalkes, very knottie and woollie; and at every knot or ioint there do stand two woollie soft leaues like Mullein, but lesse, and much narrower. The flowers growe at the top of the stalke, of a perfect red colour; which being past, there follow round cods, full of blackish seede. The roote is long and threddie.

2 The second Rose campion differeth not from the precedent in stalkes, leaues, or fashion of the flowers: the onely difference consisteth in the colour, for the flowers of this plant are of a milke white colour, and the other red.

* The place.

The Rose Campion groweth plentifully in most gardens.

* The time.

They flower from Iune to the end of August.

* The names.

The Rose Campion is called in Latin *Dominarum Rosa*, *Mariana Rosa*, *Celi Rosa*, *Celi flos*: of *Dioscorides* *λυχνίς στεφανοειδής*, that is, *Lychnis Coronaria*, or *Satiua*: *Gaza* translateth *λυχνίς*, *Lucernula*, because the leaues thereof be soft, and fit to make candle weekes, according to the testimonie of *Dioscorides*: it was called *Lychnis* or *Lychnides*, that is a torch or such like light, according to the signification of the worde, cleere, bright, and light giuing flowers; and therefore were called the Gardners delight, or the Gardners eie: in Dutch *Christes eie*: in French *Oeillets*, and *Oeillets Dieu*: in high Dutch *Marien rosztin*, and *Himmel rosztin*.

* The

* *The temperature.*

The seede of Rose Campion, saith *Galen*, is hot and drie after a sort in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

The seede drunken in wine is a remedie for them that are stung with a scorpion, as *Dioscorides* testifieth.

Of wilde rose Campions. Chap. 121.

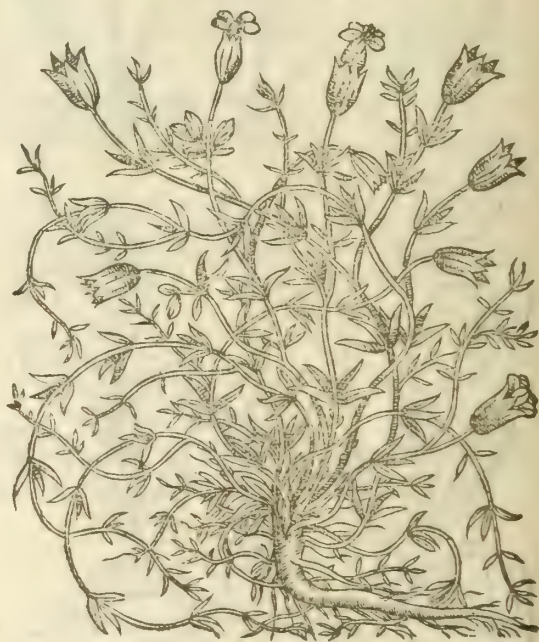
1 *Lychnis sylvestris rubello flore.*

Red wilde Campion.



2 *Lychnis marina Anglica.*

English Sea Campion.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He wilde rose Campion hath many rough broad leaues, somewhat hoarie and woolly; among which rise vp long, soft and hairie stalkes, branched into many armes, set with the like leaues, but lesser. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, compact of fine small leaues, of a reddish colour. The roote is thicke and woodie, with some threds annexed thereto.

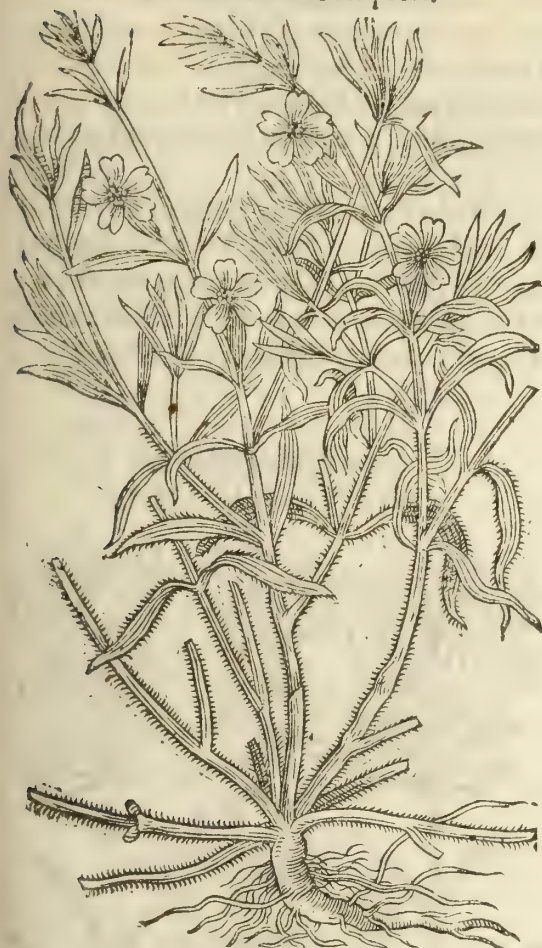
2 The sea rose Campion is a small herbe, set about with many leaues from the lower part vpward, which leaues are thicke, somewhat lesser and narrower than the leaues of sea Purslane. It hath many crooked stalks spred vpon the ground, a foote long; in the vpper part whereof there is a small white flower, in fashion and shape like a little cup or boxe, after the likenes of *Behen album*, or Spatling Poppie, hauing within the said flower little threds of a black colour, in taste salt, yet not vnpleasant.

It is reported vnto me by a gentleman one Master *Thomas Heskett*, that by the sea side in Lancashire, from whence this plant came, there is another sort hereof with red flowers.

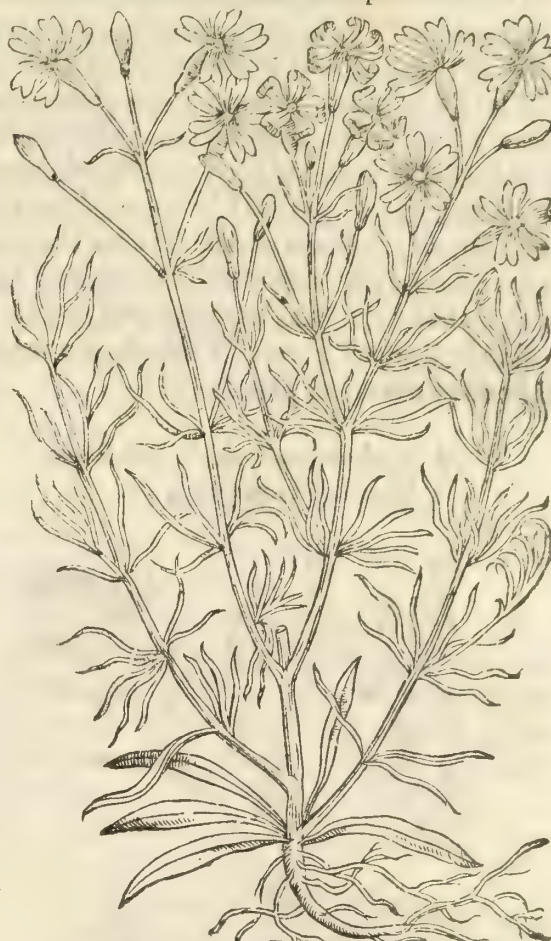
3 The third kinde being a wilde field Campion, hath leaues like vnto the wilde red kinde, but that his stalkes are hairie, and the flowers of a reddish colour.

4 The fourth kinde of wilde Campions hath long and slender stems, diuiding themselves into sundrie other branches, which are ful of ioints, hauing many small and narrow leaues, proceeding from the said ioints. The flowers do grow on the top of the stalke, of a whitish colour on the inner side, and purplish on the outward side, consisting of fine small leaues, euery leafe hauing a cut in the end, which maketh it of the proportion and shape of a forke: the seede is like the wilde Poppie; the roote somewhat grosse and thicke.

3 *Lychnis sylvestris hirta*.
Wilde hairie Campion.



4 *Lychnis sylvestris verna* Clusj.
Hoarie wilde Campion.



5 *Lychnis Hirta minima*.
Small hairie Campion.



6 *Lychnis sylvestris incana*.
Ouerworne Campion.



5 The fift kinde of wilde Campion hath three or fower great soft leaues, somewhat downie, lying flat vpon the ground: among which riseth vp an ashe coloured stalke, diuided into diuers branches: whereupon do growe at certaine spaces, euen in the setting together of the stalke and branches, small grasslike leaues, which resemble the shaggy hairinesse of a goate, but of an ouerworne dustie colour, as is all the rest of the plant, whereof it tooke his name *Hirsuta*. The flowers growe at the top of the branches, composed of fve small forked leaues of a bright shining red colour. The roote is thicke and of a wooddie substance.

6 The sixt kind of wilde Campion, hath very many long, thicke, fat, and hoarie leaues spred vpon the ground, in shape and substance like those of the garden Campion, but of a verie dustie ouerworne colour: among which rise vp small and tender stalkes, set at certaine distances by couples, with such like leaues as the other, but smaller. The flowers do growe at the top of the stalkes in little tufts, like those of sweete Williams, of a red colour. The roote is thicke, with many threddie strings fastned to the vpper part thereof.

7 *Lychnis Cauliculis striatis Clusii.*
Spatling Campion.



8 *Lychnis sylvestris alba.*
White wilde Campion.

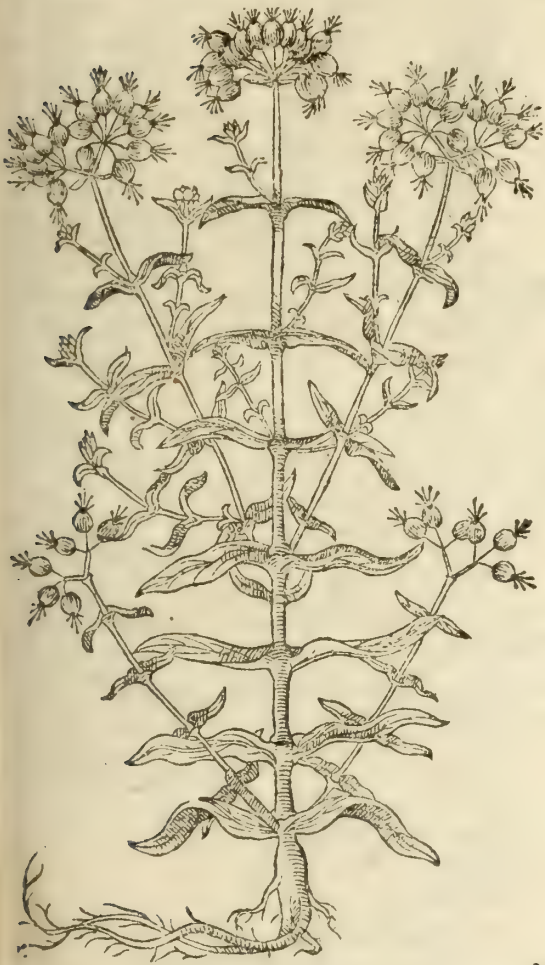


* *The description.*

7 Spatling Campion hath a slender hoarie stalke somewhat brittle, whereupon are set smal sharpe pointed leaues straked with Greene among the hoarie part of the leafe, euen as the grasse called Ladies Laces are striped with white among the Greene part of the leafe, set together vpon the stalke by couples, in equall distaunces. The flowers growe at the top of the small branches like vnto Cowe Basill, or rather like Spatling Poppie, of a white colour, whereupon I gaue it that name.

8 The wilde white Campion hath leaues like vnto the Sea stocke Gilloflower. The stalke is hoarie and hairie. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, of a milke white colour. The roote is tough, of a wooddie substance, and some threddie strings annexed thereto.

Fethertop wilde Champion.



9 The feathered Campion hath a thicke grosse roote, of a woodie substance, as most of the Campions haue: from which riseth vp a stiffe hoarie stalke, set from the bottome to the top by couples, with leaues like vnto Cowe Basill: from the bosome of the leaues hard by the stalke come forth little tender shootes, whereon do growe very small hoarie leaues. The flowers grow at the top of the braunches, in shape like little gooseberries, thrusting forth in one place of eche little flower a small purple tassell: the little knobbe it selfe is of a yellowish colour.

They growe of themselves neere to the borders
of plowed fieldes, meddowes, and ditch bankes,
common in many places.

The Sea Campion groweth by the sea side in Lancashire at a place called Lytham, five miles from Wygan, from whence I had some seedes brought me for my garden by a diligent searcher of simples, master *Thomas Hesketh*, who hath harde it reported that in the same place doth grow of the same kinde some with red flowers, which are very rare to be seene.

They flower and flourish most part of the summer, euen vnto Autumne.

The wild Campion is called in Greeke *Λυχνίς ἀγρία*: in Latine *Lychnis sylvestris*: in English wilde Rose Campion.

The temperature of these wilde Campions are referred vnto those of the garden.

The weight of two drams of the seede of wilde Campion, beaten to powder and drunke, doth purge choler by the stoole; and is good for them that are stung or bitten of any venemous beast.

D*ioscorides* and other old writers knew but one herbe Willow, which was that with the yellow flower. The later age hath added three, which are bastarde Kindes; two of a purple, and the third of a blew flower. Since wee haue discovered diuers sorts more, one of them hauing leaues like the water Willow, or Osier, which shall be set forth; the rest we will leaue to a second edition, or a further consideration.

THe first kinde of Willow herbe hath long and narrow leaues, of a grayish Greene colour, in shape like the Willow or Sallow leaues, standing three or fower one against another round about the stalke, which toward the top diuideth it selfe into many other branches: on the tops whereof grow tufts of yellow flowers without sinell; which being past, there commeth forth seede like Coriander. The roote is long and slender.

2 The second kinde of Willow herbe in stalkes and leaues is like the former, fauing that his leaues are not so broad. The flowers growe along the stalke toward the top spike fashion, of a faire purple colour; which being withered, doe growe into downe that is carried away with the winde.

1 *Lysimachia lutea*.
Yellow Willow herbe.



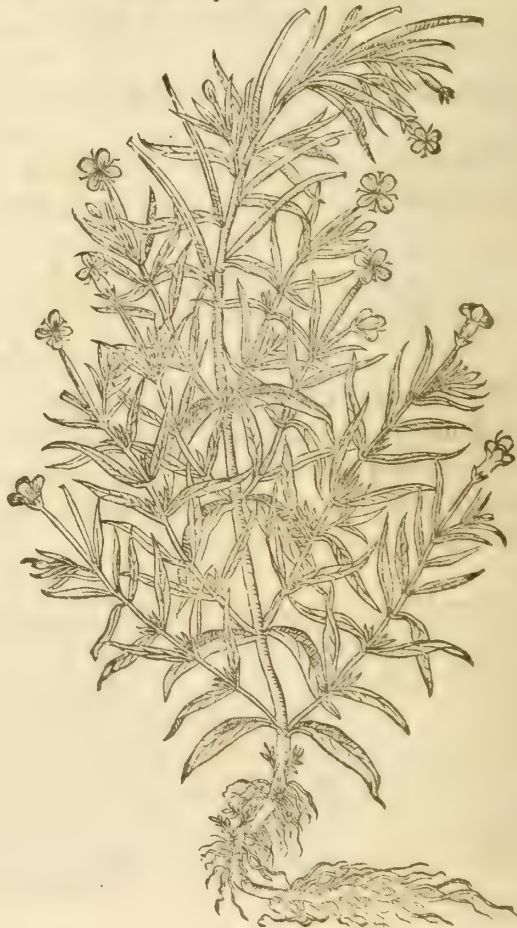
2 *Lysimachia purpurea, spicata*.
Spiked Willow herbe.



3 *Lysimachia filiquosa*.
Codded Willow herbe.



4 *Chamaenerion*.
Rose bay Willow herbe.



* The description.

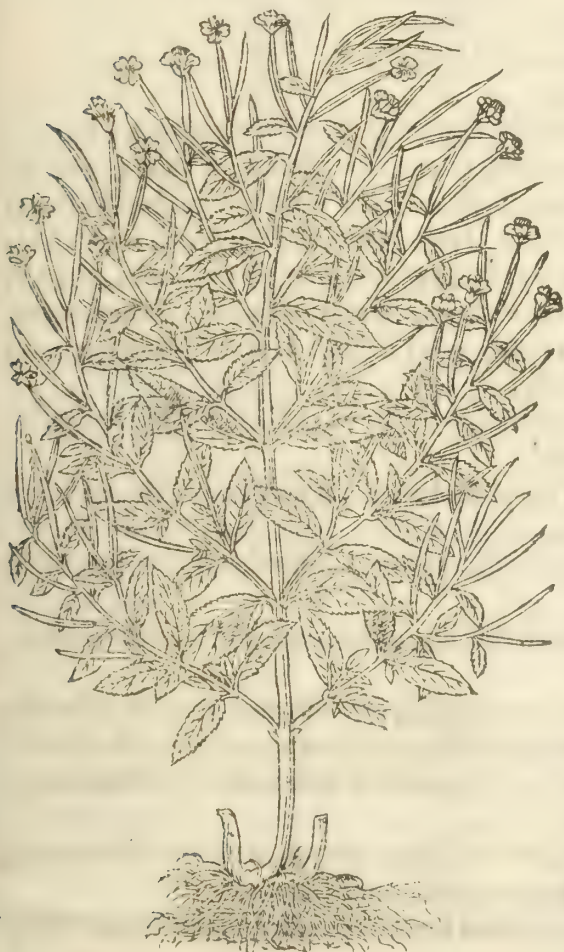
3 This *Lysimachia* being the thirde in number, hath leaues and stalkes like the former. The flower groweth at the top of the stalke, comming out of the ende of a small long codde, of a purple colour, in shape like the stocke Gilloflower: and is called of many *Filius ante Patrem*, that is, the sonne before the father, bicause that the codde commeth forth first hauing seedes therein, before the flower doth shewe it selfe abroad, which is of a purple colour like *Geranium* called Dones foote.

4 The fourth being thought by *Dodoneus* to be a bastard kinde, is (as I do esteeme it) of all the rest the most goodly and stately plant, hauing leaues like the greatest Willow or Ozier. The branches come out of the ground in great numbers, growing to the height of sixe foote, garnished with braue flowers of great beautie, consisting of fower leaues a peece, of an orient purple colour, hauing some thrums in the middle of a yellow colour. The cod is long like the last spoken of, and full of downie matter, which flieth away with the winde when the cod is opened.

5 There is another bastarde Loosetrife, or Willowe herbe, hauing stalkes like the other of his kinde, whereon are placed long leaues snipt about the edges, in shape like the great *Veronica*, or herbe *Fluellen*. The flowers growe along the stalkes spike fashion, or like vnto Lauender, of a blewe colour; after which succcede small cods or pouches. The roote is small and fibrous. It may be called *Lysimachia Cerulea*, or blewe Willowe herbe.

6 We haue likewise another Willowe herbe that groweth neere vnto the brinckes of riuers and water courses. This I found in a waterie lane leading from the Lord Treasurers house called *Thibals* vnto the backside of his slaughter house: and in other places as shall be declared heereafter: which *L'Obelius* hath called *Lysimachia galericulata*, or hoodded Willowe herbe. It hath many smal tender stalks trailing vpon the ground, beset with diuers leaues, somewhat snipt about the edges, of a deepe greene colour like vnto the leaues of *Scordium*, or water Germander; among which are placed fundrie small blew flowers, fashioned like a little hooe, in shape resembling those of Alehooue. The root is small and fibrous, dispersing it selfe vnder the earth far abroad, wherby it greatly increaseth.

7 *Lysimachia campestris*.
Wilde Willowe herbe.



8 *Lysimachia sylvatica*.
Wood Willowe herbe.



* *The description.*

7 The wilde Willowe herbe hath fraile and verie brittle stalkes, slender, and of the height of a cubite, sometimes higher: whereupon do growe sharpe pointed leaues somewhat snipt about the edges, set together by couples. There come forth at the first long slender coddess, wherein is contained small seede, wrapped in a cottonie or downie wooll, that is caried awaie with the winde when the seede is ripe; at the end of which commeth forth a small flower of a purplish colour, whereupon it was called *Filius ante Patrem*, because the flower doth not appeere vntill the codd be filled with his seede: but there is another sonne before the father, as hath beene declared in the chapter of meadowe Saffron. The roote is small and threddie.

8 The woode Willow herbe hath a slender stalke diuided into other smaller branches, wheron are set long leaues, rough and sharpe pointed, of an ouerworne greene colour. The flowers growe at the tops of the branches, consisting of fower or fiue small leaues, of a pale purplish colour tending to whiteness, after which come long cods, wherein are little seeds wrapped in a certaine white downe, that is caried away with the winde. The roote is threddie.

* *The place.*

The yellow *Lyfimachia* groweth plentifully in moist medowes, especially along the medowes as you go from Lambeth to Battersey neer London, and in many other places throughout England.

The second groweth in places of greater moisture, yea almost in the running streames, and standing waters, or harde by them. It groweth vnder the Bishops house wall at Lambeth, neere the water of Thames, and in moist ditches in most places of England.

The third groweth neere the waters (but not in the waters) in all places for the most part.

The fourth groweth in Yorkshire in a place called the Hooke, neere vnto a close called the Cow pasture; from whence I had these plants, which do grow in my garden very goodly to behold, for the decking vp of houses and gardens.

The fift groweth hard by the Thames, as ye go from a place called the Diuels Neckerchefe to Redresse, neere vnto a stile that standeth in your way vpon the Thames banke, among the planks that do hold vp the same banke. It groweth also in a ditch side not farre from the place of execution, called Saint Thomas Waterings.

* *The time.*

These herbes flower in Iune and Iuly, and oftentimes vntill August.

* *The names.*

Lyfimachia, as *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* doe write, tooke his name of a speciall vertue that it hath in appeasing the strife and vnruleinesse which falleth out among oxen at the plough, if it be put about their yokes: but it rather retaineth and keepeth the name *Lyfimachia*, of King *Lyfimachus* the sonne of *Agathocles*, the first finder out of the nature and vertues of this herbe, as *Plinie* saith: which retaineth the name of him vnto this day, and is made famous of *Erasistratus* in his 25. booke, chap. 7. *Ruellius* writeth, that it is called in French *Cornelle* and *Corneola*: in Greeke *λυσιμαχον*: of the Latines *Lyfimachium*: of *Plinie* *Lyfimachia*: of the later writers *Salicaria*: in high Dutch *Wiederick*: in English Willow herbe, or herbe Willow, and Loose strife.

Chamanerium is called of *Gesnerus* *Epilobion*: in English Bay Willow, or Bay Willow herbe.

* *The nature.*

The yellow *Lyfimachia*, which is the chiefe and best for phisicke vses, is colde and drie, and very astringent.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice according to *Dioscorides*, is good against the bloodie fluxe, being taken either by potion or glister.
- B It is excellent good for greene wounds, and stancheth the blood: being also put into the nostrils, it stoppeth the bleeding at the nose.
- C The smoke of the burned herbe driueth away serpents, and killeth flies and gnats in a house; which *Plinie* speaketh of in his 25. booke, chap. 8. Snakes saith he, craull away at the smell of Loose strife. The same author affirmeth in his 26. booke, last chap. that it dieth haire yellow; which is not very vnlike to be done by reason the flowers are yellow.
- D The others haue not beene experimented, wherefore vntill some matter woorthy the noting, doth offer it selfe vnto our consideration, I will omit further to discourse hereof.
- E The iuice of yellow *Lyfimachia* taken inwardly, stoppeth all fluxe of blood, and the Dysenteria or bloodie fluxe.

The iuice put into the nose, stoppeth the bleeding of the same, and the bleeding of wounds, and mightily closeth and healeth them, being made into an vnguent or salue.

The same taken in a mother suppositorie of woole or cotton, bound vp with threds (as the maner thereof is very well knowne to women) staie the inordinate fluxe or ouermuch flowing of women termes.

It is reported, that the fume or smoke of the herbe burned, doth driue away flies and gnats, and all maner of venomous beasts.

Of Barren woort. Chap. 123.

Epimedium.
Barren Woort.

* The description.



THis rare and strange plant was sent to me from the French Kings Herbarist, *Robinus*, dwelling in Paris at the signe of the blacke head, in the streete called *Dubout du Monde*, in English, The end of the world. This herbe I planted in my garden, and in the beginning of May it came forth of the ground, with small, hard and wooddie crooked stalkes: whereupon grow rough and sharpe pointed leaues, almost like *Alliaria*, that is to say, Sauce alone, or Iacke by the hedger. *L'Obelinus* and *Dodonaeus* say, that the leaues are somewhat like Iuie, but in my iudgement they are rather like *Alliaria*, somewhat snipt about the edges, and turning themselves flat vpight, as a man turneth his hande vpwardes when he receiueth money. Vpon the same stalks come forth smal flowers, consisting of fower leaues, whose outides are purple, the edges on the inner side red, the bottome yellow, and the middle part of a bright red colour, and the whole flower somewhat hollow. This haue I seene, although *Dodonaeus* saith that it neuer beareth any flower at all. The cause may be, for that the countrie where he sawe the same doth not agree so well with the nature of the plant, as our soile of England doth. The roote is small, and creepeth almost vpon the vppermost face of the earth. It beareth his seede in vety small cods like Saracens Consound, but shorter:

which came not to ripenesse in my garden, by reason that it was dried away with the extreme and vnaccustomed heate of the sunne, which happened in the yeere 1590. since which time from yeere to yeere it bringeth seede to perfection. Further *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* do report, that it is without flower or seede.

* The place.

It groweth in the moist medowes of Italie about Bononia and Vincentia: it groweth in my garden.

* The time.

It flowreth in Aprill and May when it hath taken fast hold, and settled it selfe in the earth a yeere before.

* The names.

It is called *Epimedium*: I haue thought good to call it Barren woort in English; not bicause that *Dioscorides* saith it is barren both of flowers and feedes, but bicause as some authors affirme, being drunke it is an enimie to conception.

* The temperature and vertues.

Galen affirmeth that it is moderately cold, with a waterie moisture: we haue as yet no vse hereof in phisicke;

Of Fleabane Mullet. Chap. 124.

1 *Conyza maior.*
Great Fleawoort.2 *Conyza minor.*
Fleabane Mullet.3 *Conyza minima.*
Dwarfe Fleabane.

momill, but greater, and not onely of a yellow colour in the midst of the flower, but in the border round about also.

* The description.

1 **T**He first and true kind of *Conyza* hath large and broade leaues, like *Verbascum nigrum*, or black Mullet, but somewhat narrower, of a dark green colour: among which riseth vp a stem three cubits high, diuiding it selfe into many other braunches, which are beset with the like leaues, but lesser: among which and to the top, there commeth vp small yellowish flowers of a sweete sauour, which doe turne themselues into downe, that is caried away with the winde. The roote is thicke & tough, hauing many strings thereto adioining.

2 The second kinde of *Conyza* hath leaues, stalks, flowers, and roots like the former, but lesser by many degrees, and of a more fragrant smell.

3 There is a third kind of *Conyza* that hath a round, white woollie stalke, more then a cubite high; narrow and long leaues, somewhat cortonic or woolie: at the top of the stalke grow smal flowers like Cam-

There

There is a fourth and final *Conyza*, which differeth not from the rest, saving that it is a great deale lesse, and groweth seldome a foote high. The flowers be of a darke yellowe colour, almost like Tan-sie flowers, or the midst of the flowers of Cammomill: the whole plant is of a strong saavour.

There be three kindes more, whereof I finde not any thing written: for which cause I leaue it to a further consideration: the one is called *Conyza Hellenitis*, *Mellita Incana*: another *Conyza Hellenitis folijs laciniatis*: and the other *Conyza Hellenitis pilosa*.

* *The place.*

The great and lesser *Conyza* do growe among the chalkie ground, by Detford, three miles from London, neere vnto the place where Lime is made; at Greenhiue in Kent; at Grayes in Essex, and many other places.

The other which is the middle, groweth in euerie waterie ditch, and running streame.

The small kinde of *Conyza* groweth at Islington by London, in the streete as ye go from the ende of the towne next London vnto the church, and in many other barren and waste places neere London.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Conyza from time to time hath been called in English Fleabane, but without reason, considering there is another herbe so called: but if it were possible to roote out auncient errors, I would gladly haue *Conyza* to be called in English Fleabane Mullet, to make a difference betweene two herbes that beare one name. In Greeke it is called *κονυζα*: in Latine *Conyza*: of *Plinie Cunilago*: of *Gaza Pulicaria*, and *Pulicaria*; yet it differeth from *Pysyllium*, which is also called *Pulicaria*, Fleawoort. The great *Conyza* is called *Dioscorides* his *Baccharis*, or our Ladies gloues.

* *The nature.*

Conyza is hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues and flowers be good against the strangurie, the iaudise, and the gnawing or griping A of the bellie.

The same taken with vineger, helpeth the Epilepsie or falling sicknesse. B

If women do sit ouer the decoction thereof, it greatly easeth their paines of the mother. C

The herbe burned, where flies, gnats, fleas, or any venemous things are, doth driue them away. D

Of Starre woort. Chap. 125.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of the Asters or Starwoorts, as shall be declared.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He first kinde of *Aster* or *Inguinalis*, hath large, broade leaues like *Verbascum*, or the great *Conyza*: among which riseth vp a stalke fower or fve foote long, harde, rough, and hairie, beset with leaues like rose Campions, of a darke browne green colour. At the top of the said stalks come forth flowers, of a shining & glistering golden colour, & somtimes purple: among these flowers growe fve or fixe long leaues, sharpe pointed and rough, not much vnlike the fish called *Stellamarina*. The flowers turne into downe, and are caried away with the winde. The roote is fibrous, of a binding and sharpe taste.

2 The seconde called Italian Starrewoort, hath leaues like *Conyza*, among which rise vp manie shrubbie stalks, verie hard and blackish, a foote high, bearing at the top yellowe flowers, mixed with some purple, set about with chaffie scales like *Iacea* or Knapweede. The roote is fibrous, of an astringent and drying taste.

3 The third kinde hath leaues so like Italian Starrewoort, that a man can scarcely at the sudden distinguish the one from the other. The single stalke is a cubite long, vpright, and tender: on the top whereof growe faire yellowe flowers, like those of *Enula Campana*, in shape like a starre: and the roote small and threddie.

4 The fourth kinde in talnesse and flower is not much vnlike that last before specified, but in stalke and leaues more hairie, and longer, somewhat like our small Hounds tooing: and the roote fibrous or threddie as the former.

1 *Aster atticus.*
Starrewoort.



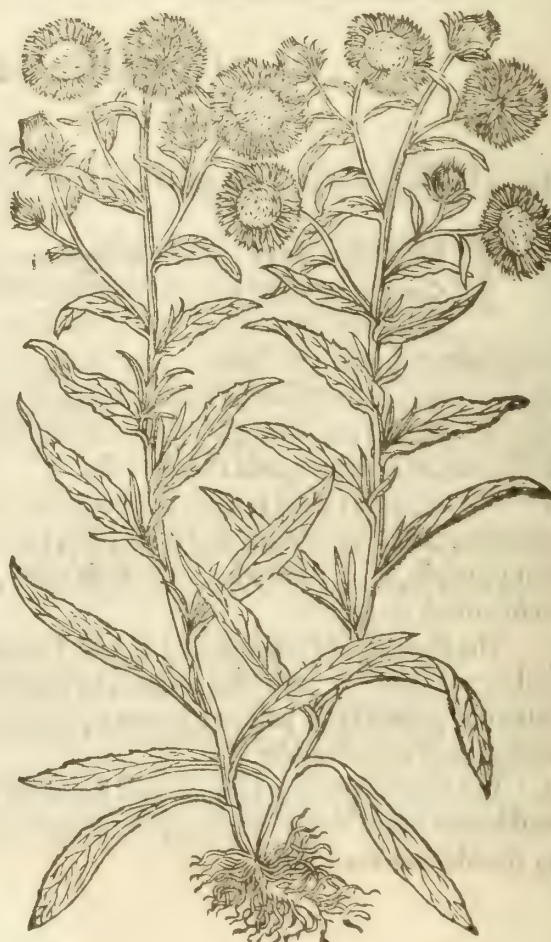
2 *Aster Italicum.*
Italian Starrewoort.



3 *Aster montanus.*
Mountaine Starrewoort.



4 *Aster hirsutus.*
Hairie Starrewoort.



5 There is another sort that hath a browne stalke, with leaues like the small *Coniza*. The flowers are of a darke yellow, which turne into downe that flieth away with the winde like *Coniza*. The roote is full of threds or strings.

6 There is also another that hath leaues like the great Campion, somewhat hairie; among which come vp crooked crambling stalkes, leaning lamely many waies: whereupon do grow faire yellow flowers, starre fashion, which turne into downe that is caried away with the winde. The roote is long and straight as a finger, with some few strings annexed vnto the vppermost part.

7 There groweth another kinde of Starwoort, which hath many leaues like Scabious, but thinner, and of a more Greene colour, couered with a woollie hairines, sharpe and bitter in taste; among which springeth vp a yoong stalke more than a cubite high, often growing to a reddish colour: set with the like leaues, but smaller and sharper pointed, diuiding it selfe toward the top into some few branches; whereon do grow yellow flowers like *Doronicum* or *Sonchus*. The roote is thicke and crooked.

8 We haue seene growing vpon wilde mountaines, another sort, which hath leaues much lesse than the former; somewhat like to the leaues of Willow, of a faire Greene colour, which do adorne and decke vp the stalke euen to the top; whereupon do growe yellow flowers star fashion, like vnto the former. The roote is small and tender, creeping far abroad, whereby it mightily increaseth.

9 *Clusius* hath set foorth a kinde that hath an vpriht stalke, somewhat hairie, two cubites high, beset with leaues somewhat woollie like Willowes, hauing at the top of the stalke faire yellow flowers like *Enula Campana*, which turne into downe that is caried away with the winde. The roote is thicke, with some haire or threds fastened thereto.

10 He hath likewise described another sort, that hath leaues, stalkes, flowers, and rootes like the ninth, but neuer groweth to the height of one cubite. And the mother stalke and flower doth neuer growe so high as hir children, much lesse *Herba impia* so called, for that the children do ouergrowe their parents.

11 There is likewise set foorth in his Pannonicke Obseruation, a kinde of *Aster* that hath many small hairie leaues like the common great Daisie; among which riseth vp an hairie stalke of a foote high, hauing at the top faire blew flowers inclining to purple, which turne (in the time of seeding) into a woollie downe, that fleeth away with the winde. The whole plant hath a drying, binding, and bitter taste. The roote is threddie like the common Daisie.

* The place.

The kinds of Starwoort growe vpon mountaines and hillie places, and sometimes in woods and medowes lying by riuers sides.

The two first kinds do growe vpon Hampsteed heath fower miles from London, in Kent vpon Southfleete downes, and in many other such downie places.

* The time.

They flower from Iuly to the end of August.

* The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἀστέριον*, and also *βουβώνιον*: in Latin *Aster Atticus*, *Bubonium*, & *Inguinalis*: of some *Asterion*, *Asteriscon*, and *Hyophthalmion*: in high Dutch *Megerkraut*: in Spanish *Bobas*: in French *Estrille*, and *Aster goutte menne*: in English Starwoort and Sharewoort.

* The nature.

It is of a meane temperature in cooling and drying. *Galen* saith it doth moderately waste and consume, especially while it is yet soft and new gathered.

That with the blew flower or purple, is thought to be that, which is of *Virgill* called *flos Amellus*: of which he maketh mention in the fourth booke of his *Georgickes*.

*Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen Amello
Fecere agricolæ: facilis quærentibus herba;
Namque vno ingentem tollit de cespite syluam:
Aureus ipse, sed in folijs, quæ plurima circum
Funduntur, viola subluet purpura nigra.*

In English thus.

With little search in meadowes green a flowre is to be found,
The countrie swaines do clepe the same Starwoort. Out of the ground
One root doth sprout, which spreades broad with branches thicke & wide,
Of colour like the finest golde in fire that hath beene tride.
The leaues which bud on euery side in a round and thicke ranke
Haue such a purple colour as darke Violets on a banke.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues of *Aster* or *Inguinalis* stamped, and applied vnto botches, impostumes, and venereous bubones (which for the most part happen in *Inguine*, that is, the flanke or share) doth mightily mature and suppurate them, whereof this herbe *Aster* tooke the name *Inguinalis*.
B It helpeth and preuaileth against the inflammation of the fundament, and the falling foorth of the gut called *Saccus ventris*.
C The flowers are good to be giuen vnto children against the Squinancie, and the falling sicknes.

Of Woade. Chap. 126.

Glastrum sativum.
Garden Woade.



* *The description.*

G *Lasium* or Garden Woade hath long leaues of a blewish Greene colour. The stalk groweth two cubites high, set about with a great number of such leaues as come vp first, but smaller, branching it selfe at the top into many little twigs, whereupon doe growe many small yellow flowers; which being past, the seede commeth foorth like little blackish toongs: the roote is white and single.

There is a wilde kinde of Woade very like vnto the former in stalkes, leaues, and fashion, saying that the stalke is tenderer, smaller, and browner, and the little toongs narrower; otherwise there is no difference betwixt them.

* *The place.*

The tame or garden Woade groweth in fertill fields, where it is sowed: the wilde kinde groweth where the tame kinde hath been sowed.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iune to September.

* *The names.*

Woade is called in Greeke *iodms*: in Latine *Ifatis*, and *Glastrum*. *Cesar* in his first booke of the French wars, saith, that all the Britons do colour themselves with Woad, which giueth a blew colour: the which thing also *Plinie* in his 22. booke, chap. 1. doth testifie: in Fraunce they call it *Gla-*

strum, Woad, which is like vnto Plantaine, wherewith the Britons wiuies, and their sonnes wiuies are coloured all ouer, and go naked in some kinde of sacrifices. It is likewise called of diuers *Guadum*: of the Italians *Guado*; a word as it seemeth, wrung out of the word *Glastrum*: in Spanish and French *Pastel*: in Dutch *Uiet*: in English Woade and Wade.

* *The nature.*

Garden Woade is drie without sharpnesse: the wilde Woade drieth more, and is more sharpe and biting.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

The decoction of Woade drunken, is good for such as haue any stopping or hardnes in the milt A or spleene, and is also good for wounds and vlcers in bodies of a strong constitution, as of countrie people, and such as are accustomed to great labour, and hard course fare.

It serueth well to die and colour cloth, profitable to some few, and hurtfull to many.

B

Of Cow Basill. Chap. 127.

1 *Vaccaria.*
Cow Basill.



2 *Ephemerum Mathioli.*
Quicke fading flower.

* *The description.*

2 **T**His kinde of wilde Woade hath fat long leaues like *Valeriana rubra Dodonai*, or *Rehen album*: the stalke is small and tender, hauing thereupon little purple flowers, consisting of fower leaues; which being past, there come square cornered huskes, full of round blacke seede like Colewoorts. The whole plant is couered ouer with a clamme substance like Birdlime, so that in hot weather the leaues therof will take flies by the wings (as *Muscipula* doth) in such maner, that they cannot escape away.

2 *Ephemerum Mathioli*, hath long, fat, and large leaues like vnto Woade, but much lesser: among which riseth vp a rounde stalke a cubite high, diuiding it selfe into many braunches at the top. The which are set with many small white flowers, consisting of fwe leaues, which being past, there followe little rounde bullets, conteining the seede. The roote is small and full of fibres.

* *The place.*

Cow Basill groweth in my garden: but *Ephemerum* is a stranger as yet in Eaglande.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune.

* *The nature and vertues.*

I finde not any thing extant concerning the nature and vertues of *Vaccaria*, called Cowe Basill.

Ephemerum (as *Dioscorides* writeth) boiled in wine, and the mouth wathed with the decoction thereof, taketh away the toothache.

of

Of *Sesamoides*, or *bastard Weld* or *Woade*, out of *Diosc.* Chap. 128.

* The kinds.

There hath beene much saide of these plants, comprehended vnder the name *Sesamoides*, about which many words haue beene spent, but to small purpose; the controuersie is as yet not decided: and because this volume groweth to be great, and much is heereafter to be saide; I am constrained to leaue it little better then nakedly set downe; the best haue done no more, although *Donæus* hath set them downe for purgers among the *Hellebores*, yet I am not of his opinion, but rather repute them for kindes of diers *Woade*; or of the wilde *Poppies*.

1 *Sesamoides salamanticum magnum.*
Great bastarde *Woade*.



2 *Sesamoides salamanticum paruum.*
Small bastarde *Woade*.



* The description.

1 **T**He great *Sesamoides* hath very long leaues & many, slender toward the stalke, & broader by degrees toward the end, placed confusedly vpon a thick stiffe stalke: on the top wherof do grow little, foolish, or idle white flowers; which being past there do follow small seeds like vnto the true *Sesamum*, whereof it tooke his name, and is not vnlike to *Alpisti*, or Canarie seede that birdes are fedde withall. The roote is thicke, and of a wooddie substance.

2 Little *Sesamoides*, as *Dioscorides* saith, hath many small hoarie leaues spred vpon the ground like those of Mouse eare; among which rise vp small stalks of a span high: on the top wherof are tufts of very little flowers, somewhat of a purple colour. The middle part wherof is white, wherein lieth the seede, bitter in taste, and of a yellowish red colour. The roote is small and slender.

3 *Sesamoides*

3 *Sesamoides minus Scaligeri.*
Barren Welde.

4 *Sesamoides paruum Mathioli.*
Bucks horne Welde.



* *The description.*

3 Barren welde hath a thicke wooddie roote, out of which rise vp immediately from the grounde fundrie small braunches, set round about with many slender, rough, and hoarie leaues like those of *Pylosella*, or the great Mouse eare : it bringeth forth neither flowers nor seede, but is increased by the roote.

4 Buckes horne Welde hath many smooth and soft long leaues, cut vpon the sides with one or two great gashes, resembling very notablie the leaues of Buckes horne. The stalkes growe to the height of a foote; on the top whereof do growe scaley knops like those of Knapweede : from the which doe shoote forth at the time of flowring such like small flowers as Wheate hath, but of a blew colour. The roote is great, long and wooddie.

* *The place.*

These do growe in rough and stonie places, I haue had the seedes sent me from Padua in Italie: The flowers I do expect this present yeere.

* *The time.*

The time I expect to be in Iune, notwithstanding I haue no certaintie thereof but by report.

* *The names.*

I doe not finde in any author that hath written heer of any other name vsed then the title doth expresse, except some Græcians who haue called them in Greeke *σεσμοειδής*: the which name *Sesamoides* we do retaine.

* *The temperature.*

Galen affirmeth that the seede containeth in it selfe a bitter qualitie, and saith that it heateth, breaketh, and scoureth.

The vertues.

Dioscorides affirmeth that the weight of a halfe pennie of the seede drunke with meade, or honied A water, purgeth flegme and choler by the stoole.

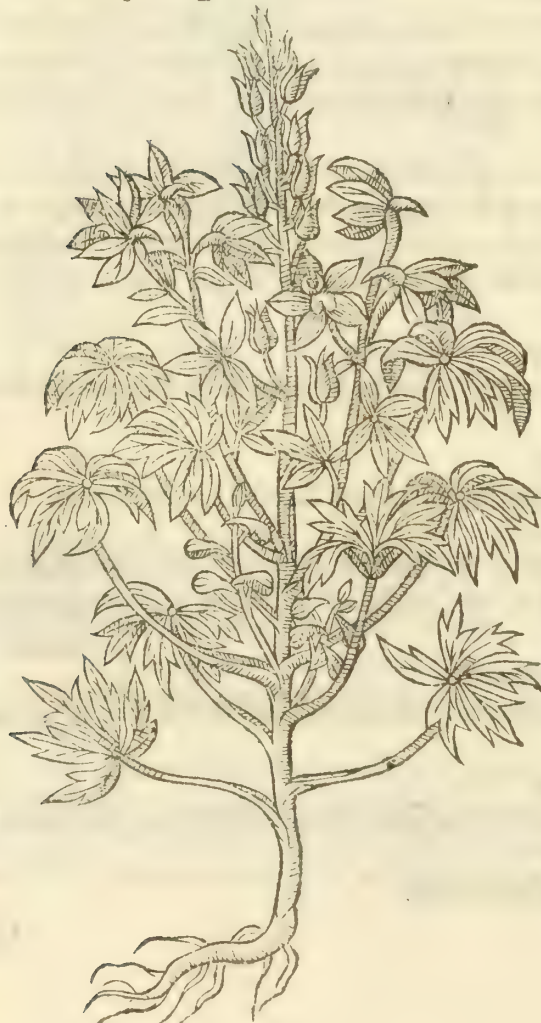
The same being applied doth waste harde knots and swellings.

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE Of Diers weede. Chap. 129.

Luteola. Diers weed, or yellow weede.



staphis. agria Staues-aker.



* The description.

Diers weede hath long, narrow, and blackish leaues, not much vnlike to Woade, but a great deale smaller and narrower: from among which commeth vp a stalk two cubits high, beset with little narrow leaues: amōg which leaues euen to the toppe of the stalke come foorth small pale yellow flowers, closely clustering together one aboue another, which do turne into small buttons, cut as it were crossewise, wherein the seede is contained. The roote is very long and single.

* The place.

Diers weede groweth of it selfe in moist, barren, and vntilled places, in and about villages almost euery where.

* The names.

Pliny in his 33. booke cap. 5. maketh mention by the waie of this herb, and calleth it *Lutea: Vitruuius* in his 7. booke *Lutum*: and likewise *Virgil* in his *Bucolickes*, the fourth *Egloge*: in English *Welde* and *Diers weede*.

* The time.

This herbe flourisheth in Iune and Iuly.

* The nature.

It is hot and drie of temperature.

Of Staues aker. Chap. 130.

* The description.

Staues aker hath straight stalkes of a browne colour, with leaues clouen or cut into sundry sections, almost like the leaues of the wilde Vine. The flowers doe growe vpon short stems, fashioned like vnto our common Monks hoode, of a perfect blew colour; which being past, there succcede welted huskes like thole of Wolfes bane, wherein is contained triangled black seede. The root is of a wooddie substance, and perisheth when it hath perfected his seede.

* The place.

It is with great difficultie preserved in our cold countries, albeit in some milde winters I haue kept it couered ouer with a little ferne to defende it from the iniurie of the March winde, which doth more harme vnto plants that come foorth of hot countries, than doth the greatest frostes.

* The time.

It slowreth in Iune, and the seede is ripe the second yeere of his sowing.

* The names.

It is called in Greeke *καλὴ ὄψις*, in Latine *Herba Pedicularis*, and *Peduncularia*, as *Marcellus* reporteth. *Plinie* in his 26. booke, 13. chap. seemeth to name it *Vua Taminia*: of some *Pituntaria*, and *Passula montana*: in shops *Staphis agria*: in Spanish *Yerna pioienta*: in French *Herbe aux pouls*:
in

in high Dutch *Lous kraut* ; in Lowe Dutch *Luyfcrut* ; in English Stauesaker, Lowsewort, and Lowse powder.

✧ *The temperature.*

The feedes of Stauesaker are extremely hot, almost in the fourth degree, of a biting and burning qualitie.

✧ *The vertues.*

Fifteene feedes of Stauesaker taken with honied water, will cause one to vomit grosse flegme **A** and slimie matter, but with great violence; and therefore those that haue taken them, ought to walke without staying, and drinke honied water, bicause it bringeth daunger of choaking and burning the throte, as *Dioscorides* noteth. And for this cause they are reiected, and not vsed of the phisitions either in prouoking vomit, or else in mixing them with other inward medicines.

The seede mingled with oile or greace, driueth away lyce from the head, beard, and all other parts **B** of the bodie, and cureth all scurvie itch and manginess.

The same boiled in vineger, and holden in the mouth, asswageth the tooth ache. **C**

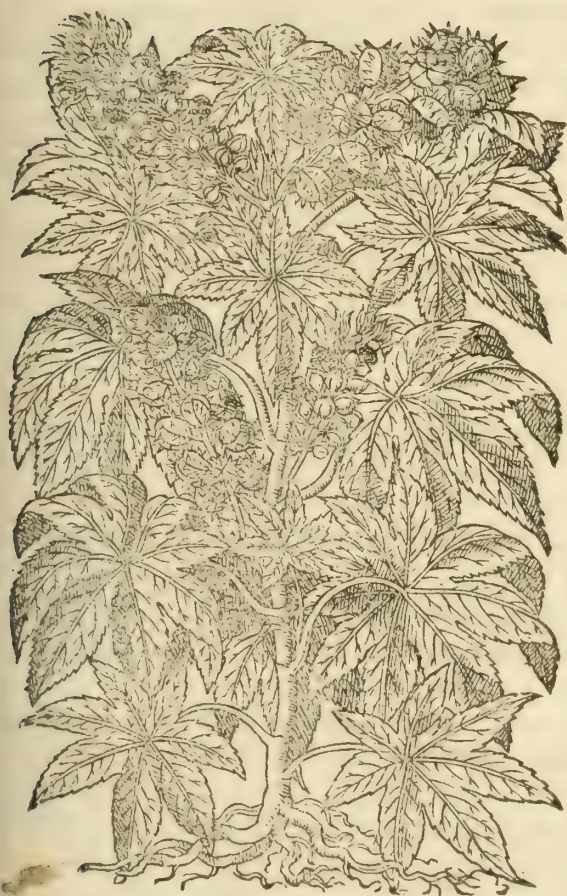
The same chewed in the mouth draweth forth much moisture from the head, and clenseth the **D** braine, especially if a little of the roote of Pellitorie of Spaine be added thereto.

The same tempered with vineger, is good to be rubbed vpon lowse apparell, to destroy and driue **E** away lice.

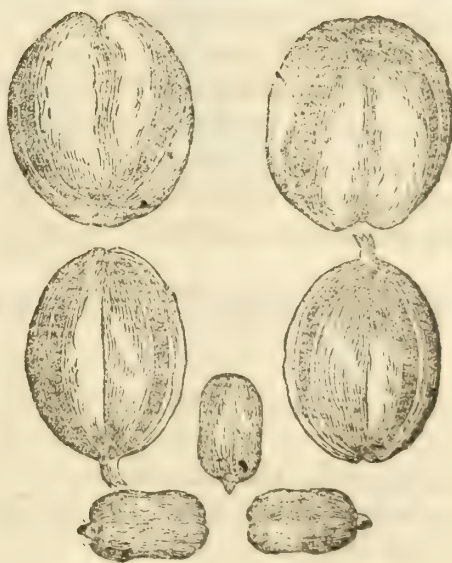
The feedes hereof are perilous to be taken inwardly without good aduise, and correction of the **F** same. Therefore I aduise the ignorant not to be ouer bolde to meddle with it, sith it is so dangerous, that many times death ensueth vpon the taking of it.

Of Palma Christi. Chap. 131.

1 *Ricinus.*
Palma Christi.



2 *Ricinus Americus.*
Palma Christi of America.



* *The description.*

1 **R** *icinus*, Palma Christi, or Kik, hath a great round hollow stalke fve cubits high, of a browne colour, died with a blewish purple vpon Greene. The leaues are great and large, parted into sundrie sections or diuisions, fashioned like the leaues of a Figge tree, but greater, spread wide open like the hand of a man; and hath toward the top a bunch of flowers, clustering together like a bunch of grapes, whereof the lowest are of a pale yellow colour, & wither away without bearing any fruit; and the vppermost are reddish, bringing forth three cornered huskes, which containe seede as big as a kidney beane, of the colour and shape of a certaine vermine which haunteth cartell, called a Tike.

2 This Palma Christi of America groweth vp to the height and bignes of a small tree, or hedge shrub, of a wooddie substance, whose fruit is expressed by the figure, being of the bignes of a great beane, somewhat long, of a blackish colour, rough and scalie.

* *The place.*

Ricinus or Palma Christi, groweth in my garden, and many other gardens likewise.

* *The time.*

Ricinus or Kik must be sown in Aprill, and the seede is ripe in the end of August.

* *The name, and cause thereof.*

Ricinus, whereof mention is made in the fourth chapter and sixt verse of the prophetic of *Ionas*, was called of the Talmudists, כִּיק *Kik*, for in the Talmud we read thus, ולא בשמן כִּיק *Velobeschemen kik*: that is in English, And not with the oile of Kik; which oile is called in the Arabian toong *Alkerua*, as *Rabbi Samuel* the sonne of *Hophni* testifieth. Moreover, a certaine Rabbine mooueth a question, saying, what is Kik? Hereunto *Resch Lachish* maketh answer in *Ghemara*, saying, Kik is nothing else but *Ionas* his Kikaijon. And that this is true, it appeereth by that name *Kiu*, which the ancient Greeke phisicians, and the Egyptians vsed; which Greeke word commeth of the Hebrew word *Kik*. Hereby it appeereth, that the old writers long ago, though vnwittingly, called this plant by his true and proper name. But the olde Latine writers knew it by the name *Cucurbita*, which evidently is manifested by an historie, which *Saint Augustine* recordeth in his Epistle to *Saint Ierome*, where in effect he writeth thus; That name *Kikaijon* is of small moment, yet so small a matter caused a great tumult in Africa. For on a time a certaine Bishop hauing occasion to intreat of this which is mentioned in the fourth chapter of *Ionas* his prophetic (in a collation or sermon, which he made in his cathedrall church or place of assemblie) said, that this plant was called *Cucurbita*, a Gourde, because it increased vnto so great a quantitie in so short a space, or else (saith he) it is called *Hedera*. Vpon the noueltie and vntruth of this his doctrine, the people were greatly offended, and thereof suddenly arose a great tumult and hurly burly; so that the Bishop was enforced to go to the Iewes, to aske their iudgement as touching the name of this plant. And when he had receiued of them the true name, which was *Kikaijon*: he made his open recantation, and confessed his error, and was iustly accused for a falsifier of the holy scripture.

* *The nature.*

The seede of Palma Christi, or rather Kik, is hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Ricinus* his seede taken inwardly, openeth the bellie, and causeth vomit, drawing slimie flegme and choler from the places possessed therewith.
- B The broth of the meate supped vp, wherein the seede hath been sodden, is good for the collicke and the gowte, and against the paine in the hips called *Sciatica*, it preuaileth also against the jaundise and drop sic.
- C The oile that is made or drawn from the seede, is called *Oleum Cicinum*: in shops it is called *Oleum de Cherna*: it heateth and drieth, as was said before, and is good to annoint and rub all rough hardnes and scuruiuess gotten by itch.
- D This oile, as *Rabbi David Chimchi* writeth, is good against extreme coldnes of the bodie.

Of Spurge. Chap. 132.

* The kinds.

There be diuers sorts of Spurges according to *Dioscorides*, *Plinie*, and *Apuleius*, whereof some are of the woode, some of the sea, some of the garden, and others of the field: all which shall be described in this generall Chapter, especially because they are not all of them vsed in Physicke. Therefore to deuide them seuerally, it were but to tell one tale oftentimes ouer.

1 *Tithymalus paralius*.
Sea Spurge.



2 *Tithymalus Helioscopius*.
Sunne Spurge.



* The description.

1 The first kinde of Sea Spurge riseth foorth of the sands, or baich of the sea, with sundry reddish stems or stalkes growing vpon one single roote, of a wooddie substaunce: and the stalkes are beset with sinall, fat, and narrow leaues like vnto the leaues of Flaxe. The flowers are yellowish and growe out of little dishes or saucers like the common kinde of Spurge. After the flowers come triangled feedes, as in the other *Tithymales*.

2 The seconde kinde (called *Helioscopius*, or *Solisequius*; and in English, according to his Greeke name, Sunne Spurge, or time *Tithymale*, of turning with the sunne) hath sundrie reddish stalkes of a foote high: the leaues are like vnto Purslane, but not so great: the flowers yellowish and growing in little platters.

3 The thirde kinde hath thicke, fat, and slender braunches trailing vpon the ground, beset with leaues like Kneeholme, or the great Myrtle trec. The feede and flowers are like vnto the other of his kinde.

4 The fourth is like the last before mentioned, but it is altogether lesser, and groweth more vp-right, otherwise alike.

3 *Tithymalus Myrtifolius*.
Myrtle Spurge.



5 *Tithymalus Cupressinus*.
Cypres Spurge.



4 *Tithymalus Myrsinitis*.
Phisicke Spurge.



6 *Tithymalus Pineas*.
Pine Spurge.



7 *Tithymalus Mirsinitis altera.*
Tree Mirtle Spurge.



8 *Tithymalus Characias Monspeli.*
Sweete wood Spurge.



* *The description.*

5 Cypres Tithymale hath rounder reddish stalkes 2 foote high, set with leaues like to the great Cypres tree leaues. The flowers, seede and roote are like the former.

6 The sixt is like the former, in flowers, stalkes, rootes and seedes, and differeth in that, that this kinde hath leaues like the Pine tree, otherwise it is like.

* *The description.*

7 There is set forth another sort likewise, that hath a round stalke, beset with leaues like the first kinde of Mirtle Tithymale, but somewhat longer: in seede, flowers, and giuing milke like the others.

There is another kinde that groweth to the height of a man; the stalke is like the last mentioned, and somewhat hairie, not red as the others, but white; the leaues be long and narrow: in other points like to the other of his kinde.

9 *Tithymalus Characias Amygdaloides.*
Vnsauorie wood Spurge.



10 *Tithymalus Plataphyllos.*
Broad leaved Spurge.



11 *Efula maior Germanica.*
Quacksaluers Turbith.



* The description.

8 The eight kinde riseth vp with round reddish stalkes two cubits high, set about with long, thinne and narrow leaues, like the leaues of Oliues: the flowers come forth at the top like the others, of a sweete smell like *Iuncus odoratus*: the seede and roote resemble the other of his kinde.

9 The ninth is like the former, but his leaues be longer, and more like to the leaues of an Almond tree, and is without smell.

10 The tenth kinde hath great broad leaues like *Verbascum*, set round about a stalke of a foote high, in good order; on the top whereof growe the flowers in small platters like the common kinde, of a yellow colour declining to purple. The whole plant is full of milke, as are all the rest before specified.

There is another kind of Tithymale, taken out of the Emperors booke, that hath a stalke of the bignes of a mans thigh, growing like a tree vnto the height of two tall men, diuiding it selfe into sundry armes or branches toward the top, of a red colour. The leaues are small and tender, much like vnto the leaues of *Myrtus*: the seede is like vnto that of wood Tithymale, or *Characias*, according to the authoritie of *Peter Belone*.

12 *Efula minor seu Pityusa.*
Small Efula.



* The description.

11 There is a kinde of Tithymale called *Efula maior*, which *Martinus Rulandus* had in great veneration, as his extraction he vsed for many infirmities (may, and doth appeer at large in his booke intituled *Curatium empiricarum*, dedicated vnto the Duke of Bauiere.) This plant of *Rulandus* hath verie great and many rootes, couered ouer with a thicke barke, plaited as it were with many furculous sprigs, from which rise sundrie strong and large stemmes of a fingers thickeesse, in height two cubits, beset with many narrow leaues like *Lathyrus*, that is the common garden Spurge. The seed and flower are not much vnlike the other Tithymales.

12 The twelfth is like the eleuenth, saue that it hath smaller and more feeble branches, and the whole plant is altogether lesser.

There is another rare and strange kinde of *Efula* (in alliance and likenes neere vnto *Efula minor*, that is the small *Efula* or *Pytiusa* vsed among the Physicians and Apothecaries of Venice as a kinde of *Efula*, in the confection of their *Benedicta*, and Catartick pilles in stead of the true *Efula*) yeeldeth a fungous, rough, & browne stalke two cubits high, diuiding it selfe into sundrie branches, furnished with stiffe and fat leaues like Licorice, growing together by couples. The flowers are pendulous, hanging downe their heads like small bells, of a purple colour, and within they are of a dark colour like *Aristolochia rotunda*.

13 *Lathyrus seu Cataputia maior.*
Garden Spurge.



14 *Cataputia minor.*
Small Spurge.



* The description.

13 The common garden Spurge is best knowne of all the rest, and most vsed; wherefore I will not spende time about his description.

14 The small kinde of *Cataputia* is like vnto the former, but much lesser, whereby it may easilie be distinguished, being likewise so well knowne vnto all, that I shall not neede to describe it.

15 *Peplus sine rotunda Esula.*
Petie Spurge.



16 *Peplus.*
Ilope Spurge.



* *The description.*

15 The fifteenth kinde (called *Peplus*, of the purple outside, or murrey redde colour) hath a long, small, and fibrous roote, bringing foorth many fruitefull braunches two handfuls long, but little and tender, with leaues like the sunne Tithymale, growing two and two together; and small yellow flowers: which being past there appeereth a slender pouchet, three cornered like the other Tithymales, hauing within it a verie medullous whitish seede like Poppie, the whole plant yeelding a milkie iuice, which argueth it to be a kinde of Tithymale.

16 As in name so in shape this 16. resembleth *Peplus*, and commeth in likelihoode neerer the signification of *Peplum*, or *Flammeolum* then the other: therfore *Dioscorides* affirmeth it to be *Thamnos amphilaphes*, for that it bringeth forth a greater plentie of braunches, more closely knit and wound together, with shining twists and clasps an handfull and a halfe long. The leaues are lesser then *Peplum*, of an indifferent likenesse and resemblaunce betweene *Chamae* and wilde Purslane. The seede is great, and like that of *Peplus*, the roote small and single.

17 The 17. kinde may easily be knowne from the two last before mentioned, although they be verie like. It hath many braunches and leaues creeping on the ground of a pale green colour, not vnlike to *Herniaria*, but giuing milke as al the other Tithymales do, bearing the like seed, pouch, and flowers, but smaller in ech respect.

18 The 18. kinde of Tithymale hath a rounde roote like a small Turnep, as euery author doth report: yet my selfe haue the same plant in my garden which doth greatly increafe, of which I haue giuen diuers vnto my friendes, whereby I haue often viewed the rootes, which do appeere vnto me somewhat tuberous, and therein nothing answering the descriptions which *Dioscorides*, *Pena*, and others, haue expressed and set foorth. This argueth that either they were deceiued and described the same by hearesaie; or else the plant doth degenerate being brought from his natiue soile. The leaues are set all alongst a small ribbe like *Fraxinella*, somewhat rounde Greene aboue, and reddish vnderneath. The seede groweth among the leaues like the seede of *Peplus*. The whole plant is full of milke like the other Tithymales.

17 *Chamaefice.*
Spurge time.



18 *Apios vera.*
Knobbed Spurge.



* *The place.*

The first kinde of Spurge groweth by the sea side vpon the rowling sande and baich, as at Lee in Essex, at Langtree point right against Harwich, at Whitstable in Kent, and many other places.

The seconde groweth in grounds that lie waste, and in barren earable soile.

The thirde and fourth growe in my garden, but not wilde in England.

The Spurge called *Characias* groweth in most woods of England that are drie and warme.

The 14. and 15. growe in salt marshes neere the sea, as in the ile of Thanet by the sea side, betwixt Reculuers and Margate in great plentie.

* *The time.*

These plants flower from Iune to the ende of Iuly.

* *The names.*

Sea Spurge is called in Latine *Tithymalus paralius*: in Spanish *Leche tresua*: in high Dutch *Wolfs milch*, that is to saie, *Lupinum lac*, or Wolfes milke: Wood Spurge is called *Tithymalus characias*. The first is called in English sea Spurge, or sea Wartwoort; the seconde Sunne Spurge; the thirde and fourth Mirtle Spurge; the fift Cypresse Spurge, or among women, Welcome to our house; the sixt Pine Spurge; the seuenth shrub Spurge; the eight tree Mirtle Spurge; the ninth and tenth Wood Spurge; the eleuenth tree Spurge; the twelke Broad leaved Spurge; the thirteenth and fowerteenth Quacksaluers Spurge; the fifteenth Venice Spurge; the sixteenth and seuenteenth common Spurge; the eighteenth and nineteenth Petie Spurge; the twenty Spurge time; the one and twentie True *Apios* or knobbed Spurge.

The temperature.

All the kindes of Tithymales or Spurges, are hot and drie almost in the fourth degree, of a sharpe and biting qualitie, fretting or consuming. First the milke and sappe is in speciall vse, then the fruit and leaues, but the roote is of least strength. The strongest kinde of Tithymale, and of greatest force is that of the sea.

Some write by report of others that it inflameth exceedingly, but my selfe speake by experience, for walking along the sea coast at Lee in Essex, with a gentleman called Master Rich dwelling in the same towne, I tooke but one drop of it into my mouth; which neuerthelesse did so inflame and swell in my throte that I hardly escaped with my life: And in like case was the gentleman which caused vs to take our horses, and poste for our liues vnto the next farne house to drinke some milke to quench the extremitie of our heate, which then ceased.

* *The vertues.*

The iuice of Tithymale, I do not meane sea Tithymale, is a strong medicine to open the bellie; A and causing vomite, bringeth vp tough flegme and cholericke humours. Like vertue is in the feede and

and roote, which is good for such as fall into the dropſie, being miniſtred with diſcretion and good aduiſe of ſome excellent phiſition, and prepared with his correctories by ſome honeſt apothecarie

B The iuice mixed with honic, cauſeth haire to fall from that place which is annointed therewith, if it be done in the ſunne.

C The iuice or milke is good to ſtop hollow teeth being put into them warily, ſo that you touch neither the gums, nor any of the other teeth in the mouth with the ſaide medicine.

D The ſame cureth all roughnes of the ſkinne, mangines, leprie, ſcurffe, and running ſcabs, and the white ſcurf of the head. It taketh awaie all maner of wartes, knobs, & the hard callouſnes of Fiſtulaes, hot ſwellings, and Carbuncles.

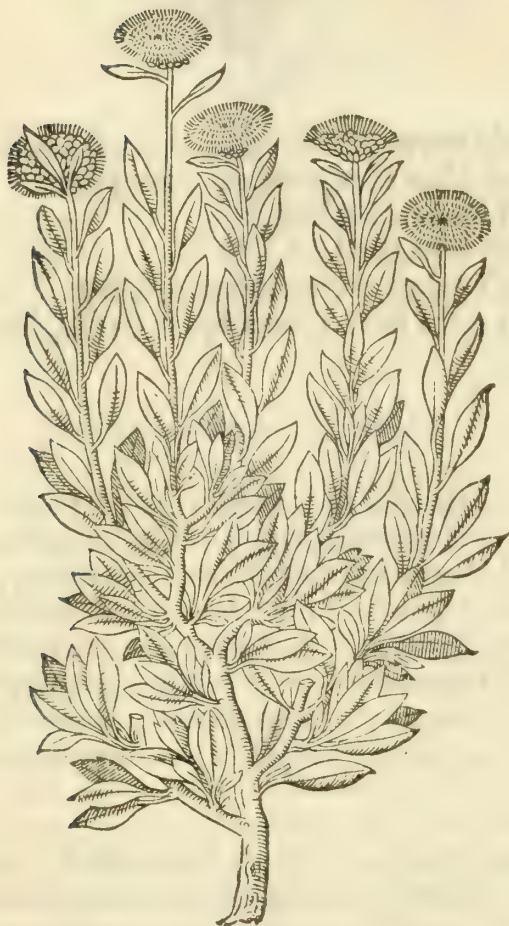
E It killeth fiſh, being mixed with any thing that they will eate.

F Theſe herbes by mine aduiſe would not be receiued into the bodie, conſidering that there be ſo many other good and wholeſome potions to be made with other herbes, that may be taken without perill, remembreing the old worne prouerbe, Deare is the honic that is lickt out of thornes, & that health is deere bought which is procured with ſuch danger.

Of Herbe Terrible. Chap. 133.

1 *Alypum montis cети.*
Herbe terrible.

2 *Tarton Raire Gallo-prouincia.*
Gutwoort.



* The description.

1 **H** Erbe Terrible is a ſmall ſhrub two or three cubits high, branched with many ſmall twigs, hauing a thinne rinde, firſt browne, then purple, with many little and thinne leaues like Myrtus. The flowers are rough like the middle of Scabious flowers, of a purple colour. The roote is two fingers thicke, browne of colour, and of a wooddie ſubſtance: the whole plant very bitter, and of an vnpleaſant taſte like *Chamelea*, yea ſomewhat ſtronger.

2 Tartonraire, called in Engliſh Gutwoort, which groweth by the ſea, and is Catharticall not of any long continuance among vs, and a ſtranger, very goodly to beholde, and therefore in the mother toong of the Maſſilians, is called Tartonraire, of that abundant and vnbrideled facultie of purging, which many times doth procure *Lyſenteria*, and ſuch like immoderate fluxes, eſpecially when

when one not skilfull in the vse thereof, shall drinke the powder of the leaues, delaied in any liquor. This plant groweth in maner of a shrub, like *Chamelea*, and bringeth forth many small, tough, and pliant twigs, set about with a thinne and cottonie hairinesse, and hath many leaues of a glistering siluer colour, growing from the lowest part euen to the top, altogether like *Alypus* before mentioned: and vpon these tough and thicke branches (if my memorie faile not) do growe small flowers, first white, afterward of a pale yellow: the seede is of a ruffet colour: the roote hard and woody, not very hot in the mouth, leauing vpon the toong some of his inbred heat & taste, somewhat resembling common Turbith, and altogether without milke.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow vpon the mountains in Fraunce, and other places in the grauelly grounds, and are as yet strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flourish in August and September.

* *The names.*

There are not any other names appropriate vnto these plants more than is set forth in the title.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There is nothing either of their nature or vertues, more then is set forth in the descriptions.

Of herbe Aloë, or Sea Housleeke. Chap. 134.

Aloë foli mucronato.

Herbe Aloë, or sea Housleeke.

* *The description.*

Herbe Aloës hath leaues like those of Sea Onion, very long, broad, smooth, thicke, bending backwardes, notched in the edges, set with certaine little blunt prickles, full of tough and clammy iuice like the leaues of Housleeke. The stalke, as *Dioscorides* saith, is like to the stalke of Affodill: the flower is whitish: the seede like that of Affodill: the roote is single, of the fashion of a thicke pile thrust into the ground. The whole herbe is extreme bitter, so is the iuice also that is gathered thereof.

There is another Herbe *Aloë* that groweth likewise in diuers prouinces of America, the leaues whereof are broader, greater, and sharpe pointed like a thorne, and hath on the edges farre harder prickles.

* *The place.*

This plant groweth very plentifully in India, & in Arabia, Coelosyria, & Egypt: from whence the iuice put into skins is brought into Europe. It groweth also, as *Dioscorides* writeth, in Asia on the sea coasts, and in Andros, but not verie fit for iuice to be drawne out. It is likewise founde in Apulia and in diuers places of Granado and Andalusia, in Spaine not from the sea: the iuice of this also is vnprofitable.

* *The time.*

The herbe is alwaies greene, and likewise sendeth forth braunches, though it remaine out of the earth, especially if the roote be couered with lome, & now & then watered: for so being hanged on the feelings and vpper posts of dining roomes, it doth not onely continue a long time greene, but it also groweth and bringeth forth new leaues: for it must haue a warme place in winter time, by reason it pineth away if it be frozen.

* *The*



* The names.

The herbe is called in Greeke αλοή: in Latine and in shops also *Aloë*: and so is likewise the iuice. The plant also is named αμφοβιον, ηελυγιον, ερμινον, τραχωκέες: but they are bastarde wordes: it is called αμφοβιον, bicause it liueth not onely in the earth, but also out of the earth. It is named in French *Perroquet*: in Spanish *Azeuar*, and *Yerna bauosa*: in English *Aloës*; herbe *Aloes*; Sea houseleeke, Sea Aigrene.

The herbe is called of the later Herbaristes oftentimes *Semperuiuum*, and *Semperuiuum marinum*, bicause it lasteth long after the manner of Houseleeke. It seemeth also that *Columella* in his 10. booke nameth it *Sedum*, where he setteth downe remedies against the cankerwoormes in trees:

*Profruit & plantis latices infundere amarus
Marrubij, multoque Sedi contingere succo.*

In English thus,

Liquours of Horehound profit much b'ing pow'de on trees;

The same effect Sea Houseleeke works as well as thees.

For he reciteth the iuice of *Sedum* or Houseleeke among the bitter iuyces, and there is none of the Houseleekes bitter but this.

* The temperature.

Aloë, that is to say, the iuice which is vsed in phisicke, is good for many things. It is moderately hot, and that in the first degree, but drie in the third, extreme bitter, yet without biting: it is also of an emplaisticke or clammie qualitie, and something binding.

The vertues.

- A** It purgeth the belly: and is withall a wholesome and conuenient medicine for the stomacke, if any at all be wholesome. For as *Paulus Aegineta* writeth, when all purging medicines are hurtfull to the stomack, *Aloës* onely is comfortable. And it purgeth more effectually if it be not washed: and if it be, it then strengtheneth the stomacke the more.
- B** It bringeth forth choler, but especially it purgeth such excrements as be in the stomacke, the first vaines, and in the neere passages. For it is of the number of those medicines, which the Grecians call *εμμοσπνικά*, of the voiding away of the ordure; and of such whose purging force passeth not far beyond the stomacke. Furthermore *Aloës* is an enimie to all kindes of putrefactions; and defendeth the bodie from all manner of corruption. It also preserueth deade carcases from putrifying; it killeth and purgeth away all maner of woormes of the belly. It is good against a stinking breath proceeding from the imperfection of the stomacke: it openeth the piles or hemorrhoides of the fundament: and being taken in a small quantitie, it bringeth downe the monethly course: it is thought to be good and profitable for obstructions and stoppings in the rest of the intrals. Yet some there be who thinke, that it is not conuenient for the liuer.
- C** One dram ther. of giuen, is sufficient to purge. Now & then halfe a dram or little more is ynough.
- D** It healeth vp greene wounds and deepe sores, clenseth vlcers, and cureth such sores as are hardly to be helped, especially in the fundament and secret partes. It is with good successe mixed with *ενάλμοις*, or medicines which stanch bleeding, and with plaisters that be applied to bloodie wounds; for it helpeth them by reason of his emplaistike qualitie and substance. It is profitably put into medicines for the eies, for as much as it clenseth and drieth without biting.
- E** *Dioscorides* saith, that it must be torrifed, or parched at the fire, in a cleane and red hot vessell, and continually stirred with a *Spatula* or iron ladle, till it be torrifed in all partes alike: and that it must also be washed; to the end, that the vnprofitable and sandy drosse sinke downe to the bottome, and that which is smooth and most perfect, be taken and reserued.
- F** The same author also teacheth, that mixed with hony it taketh away black and blew spots, which come of stripes: that it helpeth the inward ruggidnes of the cielids, and itching in the corners of the eies: it remedieth the headache, if the temples and forehead be annointed therewith, being mixed with vineger and oile of roses: being tempered with wine, it staieth the falling off of the haire, if the head be washed therewith: and mixed with wine and honie, it is a remedy for the swelling of the Vuula, and swelling of the Almonds of the throte, for the gums, and all vlcers of the mouth.
- G** The iuice of this herbe *Aloë*, (whereof is made that excellent and most familiar purger, called *Aloës Succotrina*, the best is that which doth neere come vnto the colour of a liuer, cleere and shining, of a browne yellowish colour) openeth the belly, purging colde, flegmatike, and cholerike humors,

humors, especially in those bodies that are surcharged with sursetting, either of meate or drinke, and whose bodies are fully replete with humors, faring daintily, and wanting exercise. This *Aloës* I say, taken in a small quantitie after supper in a stewed prune, or in water the quantitie of two drams in the morning, is a most soueraigne medicine for to comfort the stomacke, and to cleanse and drie forth all superfluous humors. Some vse to mixe the same with Cinnamon, Ginger, and Mace, for the purpose aboue said; and for the iaundies, spiting of blood, and all extraordinarie issues of blood.

The same vsed in vlcers, especially those of the secret parts or fundament, or made into powder, H and strawed on fresh woundes, it staie the blood, and healeth the same, as those vlcers before spoken of.

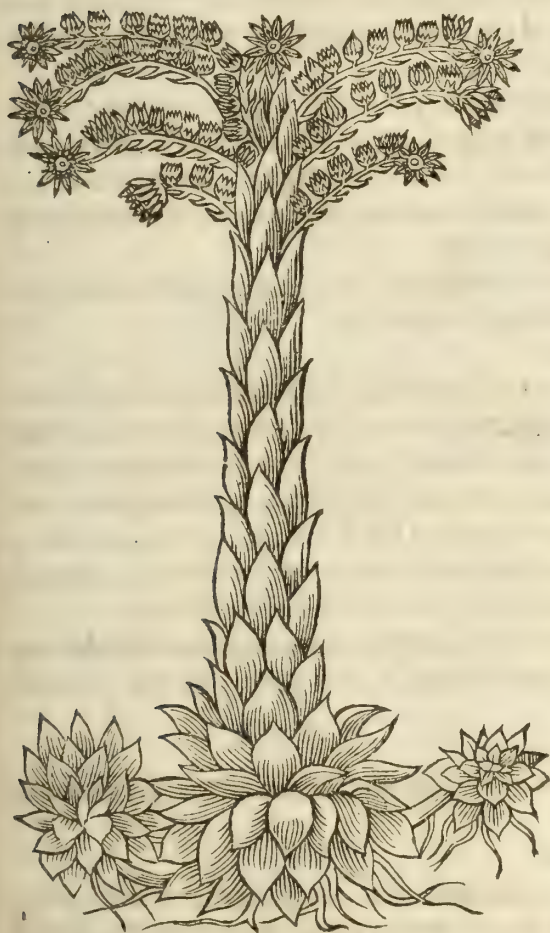
The same taken inwardly causeth the Hemorrhoides to bleede, and being laid thereon it causeth I them to cease bleeding.

Of Housleeke, or Sengreene. Chap. 135.

* The kindes.

S Engreene, as *Dioscorides* writeth, is of three sorts, the one is great, the other smal, and the thirde is that which is called *Illecebra*, biting stone Crop, or Wallpepper.

Sempervivum maius.
Great Housleeke.



* The description.

1 **T**He great Sengreene which in Latine is commonly called *Iouis barba*, Iupiters bearde, bringeth forth leaues harde adioyning to the grounde and roote, thicke, fat, full of tough iuice, sharpe pointed, growing close and harde together, set in a circle in fashion of an eie, & bringing forth very many such circles, spreading it selfe out all abroade: it oftentimes also sendeth forth small strings, by which it spreadeth farther, and maketh newe circles; there riseth vppe oftentimes in the middle of these an vpriight stalke about a foote high, couered with leaues growing lesse and lesse towarde the points, parted at the top into certaine winges or braunches, about which are flowers orderly placed of a darke purplish colour: the roote is all of strings.

2 There is also another great Housleek or sengreen (surnamed tree Housleeke) that bringeth forth a stalk a cubite high, somtimes higher, & often two; which is thicke, harde, woody, tough, and that can hardly be brokē, parted into diuers branches, & couered with a thick grosse barke, which in the lower part reserueth certaine prints or impressed markes of the leaues that are fallen awaie. The leaues are fat, well bodied, full of iuice, an inch long and somewhat more like little toongs, very curiously minced

in the edges, standing vpon the toppes of the braunches, hauing in them the shape of an eie. The flowers grow out of the braunches, which are diuided into many sprigs, which flowers are slender, yellowe, & spred like a star; in their places commeth vp very fine seede, the sprigs withering away: the roote is parted into many ofsprings. This plant is alwaies greene, neither is it hurt by the colde in winter, growing in his natie soile; whereupon it is named *αἰζώων*, and *Sempervivum*, or Sengreene.

3 There is also another of this kinde, the circles whereof are answerable in bignesse to those of the former, but with lesse leaues, mo in number and closer set, hauing standing on the edges very fine haies

haire as it were like soft prickles. This is somewhat of a deeper green: the stalke is shorter, and the flowers are of a pale yellow.

There is likewise a third to be referred hereunto, the flowers whereof be of a whitish Greene, and are very curiously nicked round about.

There is also a fourth, the circles whereof are lesser, the leaues sharpe pointed, very closely set, of a darke red colour on the top, and hairie in the edges: the flowers on the sprigs are of a gallant purple colour.

* *The place.*

1 The great Sengreene is well knowen not onely in Italie, but also in Fraunce, Germanie, Bohemia, and the Lowe countries. It groweth on stones in mountaines, vpon olde wals, and ancient buildings, especially vpon the tops of houses. The forme hereof doth differ according to the nature of the soile: for in some places the leaues are narrower and lesser, but mo in number; and haue one onely circle: in other some they are fewer, thicker, and broader; they are Greene and of a deeper Greene in some places; and in others of a lighter Greene: for those, which we haue described, grow not in one place, but in diuers and sundrie.

2 Great Sengreen is found growing of it selfe on the tops of houses, old wals, & such like places in very many prouinces of the East, & of Greece, and also in the Ilands of the Mediterranean sea, as in Crete, which now is called Candie, Rhodes, Zant, and others; neither is Spaine without it: for (as *C. Clusius* witnesseth) it groweth in many places in the kingdome of Portingale; otherwise it is cherished in earthen pots. In colde countries, and such as lie northward, as in both the Germanies, it neither groweth of it selfe, nor yet lasteth long, though it be carefully planted, and diligently looked vnto, but through the extremitie of the weather, and the ouermuch cold of winter it perisheth.

* *The time.*

The stalke of the first doth at length flower after the Sommer Solstice, which is in Iune about Saint *Barnabies* day, and now and then in the moneth of August; but in Aprill, that is to say, after the æquinoctiall in the spring, which is about a moneth after the spring is begun. There growe out of this among the leaues small strings, which are the groundworke of the circles, by which being at length full growne, it spreadeth it selfe into very many circles.

2 Housleeke that groweth like a tree, doth flower in Portingale at the beginning of the yeere presently after the winter Solstice, which is in December about *S. Lucies* day.

* *The names.*

The first is commonly called *Iouis barba*, or Iupiters beard, and so it is named of the Apothecaries: the Germans call it *Panßwurtz*, *Groß Donderbaer*: they of the Lowe countries *Donderbaert*: the Hollanders *Dupstoeck*: the French men *Ioubarbe*: the Italians *Semperuiuum magiore*: the Spaniards *Siempreuiua yerna puntera*: the English men Housleeke, and Sengreene, and Aygreene: of some Iupiters eie, Bullocks eie, and Iupiters beard: of the Bohemians *Netreske*. Many take it to be *Cotyledon altera Dioscoridis*; but we had rather haue it one of the Sengreens: for it is continually Greene and alwaies flourisheth, and is hardly hurt by the extremitie of winter.

The other without doubt is *Dioscorides* his *ἀειζωον μέγα*, that is, *Semperuiuum magnum*, or *Sedum maius*, great Housleeke, or great Sengreene: *Apulcius* calleth it *Vitalis*, and *Semperfloruum*: it is also named *ζωοφθαλμον, σερυνδογόν, αἰθαλὺς*.

* *The temperature.*

The great Housleekes are cold in the third degree: they are also drie, but not much, by reason of the waterie essence that is in them.

* *The vertues.*

- A They are good against Saint Anthonies fire, the shingles, and other creeping vlcers and inflammations, as *Galen* saith, that proceede of rheumes and fluxes: and as *Dioscorides* teacheth, against the inflammations or fire heate in the eies: the leaues saith *Plinie*, being applied, or the iuice laide on, are a remedie for rheumatike and watering eies.
- B They take away the fire in burnings and scaldings, and being applied with Barly meale dried, do take away the paine of the gowte.
- C *Dioscorides* teacheth, that they are giuen to them that are troubled with a hot laske: that they likewise driue forth woormes of the belly if they be drunke with wine.
- D The iuice put vp in a pessarie do stay the fluxes in women, proceeding of a hot cause: the leaues held in the mouth do quench thirst in hot burning feuers.

The iuice mixed with Barly meale and vineger preuaileth against S. Anthonies fire, all hot burning and fretting vlcers, and against scaldings, burnings, and all inflammations, and also the gowte coming of an hot cause.

The iuice of Housleeke, Garden Nightshade, and the buds of Poplar boiled in Oxungia porci, or F hogs greafe, maketh the most singular Populeon that euer was vsed in Chirurgie.

The iuice hereof taketh away cornes from the toes and feete, if they be washed and bathed therewith, and euery day and night as it were implastered with the skin of the same Housleeke, which certainly taketh them away without incision, or such like, as hath beene experimented by my very good friend M. Nicholas Belfon, a man painfull and curious in searching forth the secrets of nature.

The decoction of Housleeke, or the iuice thereof drunke, is good against the bloodie fluxe, and H cooleth the inflammation of the eies being dropped thereinto, and the brused herbe laid vpon.

Of little Housleeke or Stonecrop. Chap. 136.

* *The kindes.*

There be two kindes of little Housleeke described by the ancient; the new writers haue found many moe.

1 *Sedum minus hematoides.*
Stonecrop.

2 *Sedum minus officinarum.*
Small Stonecrop.



* *The description.*

1 The first of these is a very little herbe, creeping vpon the ground with many slender stalks, which are compassed about with a great number of leaues, that are thicke, full of iointes, little, long, sharpe pointed, inclining to a greene blew. There rise vp among these, little stalkes, a handfull high, bringing forth at the top, as it were a shadowie tuft; and in these, fine yellow flowers; the roote is full of strings.

2 The other little Sengreene is also a small herbe, bringing forth many slender stalkes, seldome about a span high; on the tops whereof stand little flowers like those of the other, in small loose tuftes.

tufes; but they are white and something leffer: the leaues about the stalkes are few and little, but long, blunt, and round, bigger than wheaten cornes, something leffer than the kernels of the Pine apples, otherwise not vnlike; which oftentimes are something red, stalkes and all: the roote creepeth vpon the superficiall or vppermost part of the earth, sending downe slender theeds.

There is a small kinde of Stonecrop, which hath little narrow leaues, thicke, sharpe pointed, and tender stalkes, full of fattie iuice; on the top whereof do growe small yellow flowers, star fashon. The roote is small and running by the ground.

There is likewise another Stonecrop called Frog Stonecrop, which hath little tufes of leaues rising from small and threddie rootes, creeping vpon the ground like vnto *Kali*, or Frog grasse; from the which tufes of leaues riseth a slender stalke, set with a fewe such like leaues, hauing at the top small yellow flowers.

Many ignorant Apothecaries haue beene deceiued in gathering this great Stonecrop, called *Vermicularis*, *sive Illecebra maior*, for the true Prickmadam, and the rather, bicause it doth growe where the other doth, and somewhat resembleth the same, and yet of a contrarie facultie, namely, of heating & vlcerating; neuerthelesse the difference is discerned by the smal round leaues, which are smooth, long, and more oleous, and crookedly turned aboue, & are sharpe pointed, like wormes comming foorth of the stalkes, and hanging downe. The flowers are of a pale yellow colour: all the plant doth resemble the small kinde of Stonecrop.

There is another Stonecrop, or *Perrillus* Prickmadam called *Aizoon Scorpoides*, which is altogether like the great kinde of Stonecrop, and differeth in that, that this kinde of Stonecrop or Prickmadam, hath his tuft of flowers turning againe, not much vnlike the taile of a scorpion, resembling *Myositis Scorpoides*, and the leaues somewhat thicker, and closer thrust together. The roote is small and tender.

There is a plant called *Sedum Portlandicum*, or Portland Stonecrop, of the English Iland called Portland, lying in the south coast, which hath goodly branches & a rough rinde. The leaues imitate *Laureola*, growing among the Tithymales, but thicker, shorter, more fat & tender. The stalk is of a wooddy substance like *Laureola*, participating of the kindes of *Crassula*, *Semperuiuum*, and the Tithymales, whereof we thinke it to be a kinde, yet not daring to deliuer any vncertaine sentence, it shall be lesse preiudiciall to the truth, to account it as a shrub, degenerating from both kindes.

There is a plant which hath receiued his name *Sedum Petreum*, bicause it doth for the most part growe vpon the rockes, mountaines, and such like stonie places, hauing very small leaues, comming foorth of the ground in tufes like *Pseudo Moly*, that is, our common herbe called Thrift: amongst the leaues come foorth slender stalkes an handfull high, loden with small yellow flowers, like vnto the common Prickmadam; after which come little flat cods like *Thlaspi*, or Treacle mustard, which containe the seede.

* *The place.*

The former of these groweth in gardens in the Lowe countries: in other places vpon stone wals and tops of houses, in England almost euery where.

The other groweth about rubbish, in the borders of fields, and in places that lie open to the sun.

* *The time.*

They flower in the sommer monethes.

* *The names.*

The lesser kinde is called in Greeke *αἰζών σκορπιόν*: in Latine *Sedum* and *Semperuiuum minus*: of diuers *βουττον θεοπόνον*, *Ceraunia*, *Vitalis*: of the Germans *Kleyn Donderbaer*, and *Kleyn Haufzwurtz*: of the Italians *Semperuiuo minore*: of the French men *Tricque Madame*: of the English men Prickmadam.

The second kind is named in shops *Crassula minor*, and they surname it *Minor* for difference betweene it and the other *Crassula*, which is a kinde of Orpin. It is also called *Vermicularis*: in Italian *Pignola*, *Granellosa*, and *Grasella*: in Lowe Dutch *Blader loosen*: in English *Wilde Prickmadam*, great Stonecrop, or Wormegrass.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The Orpines are of a cooling nature like vnto the great ones, and are good for those things that the others be. The former of these is vsed in many places in fallads, in which it hath a fine relish, and a pleasant taste: it is good for the hart burne.

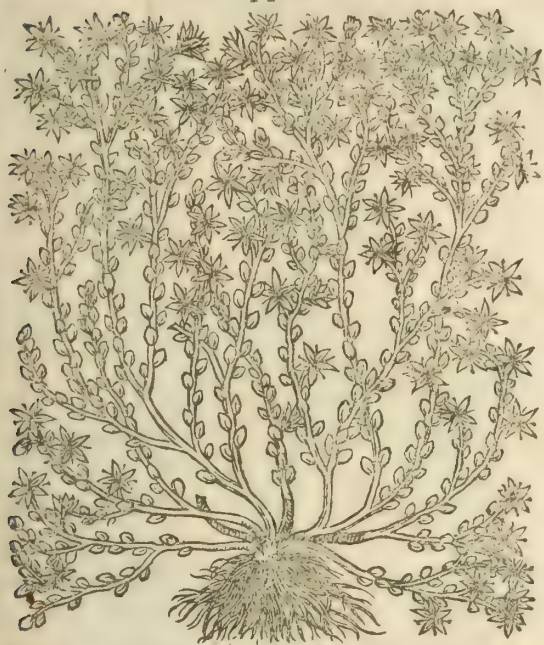
Of the smallest Stonecrops, called wall Pepper. Chap. 137.

✱ The kinde.

OF these small Stone crops there be diuers sorts, their seuerall descriptions shall be set downe with their names for distinctions sake.

Vermicularis sive Illecebra.

Wall Pepper.



the Latines name it *Illecebra*. Yet there is another *ἀνδροχύνη ἀγρία*, and another *τελέριον*: the Germans call this herbe *Baurpfiffer*, and *Katzen treuble*: the French men *Pain d'oiseau*: the Low countrie men *Puer Pepper*: the Englishmen Stonecrop and Stonehore, little Stonecrop, Pricket, of some Prickmadam, Mousetaile, wall Pepper, countrey Pepper, and lacke of the butterie.

✱ The temperature.

This little herbe is sharpe and biting, and very hot. Being outwardly applied it raiseth blisters, and at length exulcerateth.

✱ The vertues.

It wasteth away hard kernels, and the kings euill, if it be laide vnto them, as *Dioscorides* writeth. A
The iuice heereof extracted or drawne forth & taken with vineger or other liquor, procureth vomite, and bringeth vppe grosse and flegmatike humours, and also cholericke; and doth thereby oftentimes cure the quartaine ague and other agues of long continuance; and giuen in this maner it is a remedie against poisons inwardly taken. B

Of Orpyne. Chap. 138.

✱ The description.

1 THE Spanish Orpyne sendeth forth round stalkes, thicke, slipperie, hauing as it were little ioints, somewhat red now and then about the roote: the leaues in like manner are thicke, smooth, grosse, full of tough iuice, sometimes slightly nicked in the edges, broader leaved, & greater then those of Purslaine, otherwise not much vnlike, which by couples are set opposite one against another vpon euery ioint, couering the stalke in order by two and two: the flowers in the rounde tufts are of a pale yellowe: the roote groweth full of bumpes like vnto long kernels, waxing sharpe towards the point: these kernels be white and haue strings growing forth of them.

2 The seconde which is our common Orpyne, doth likewise rise vp with very many rounde stalkes that are smooth, but not iointed at all: the leaues are grosse or corpulent, thicke, broad, and oftentimes somewhat nicked in the edges, lesser then those of the former, placed out of order: the flowers

wers be either red or yellowe, or else whitish: the roote is white, well bodied, & full of kernels. This plant is very full of life; the stalks set onely in claie continue greene a long time, and if they be nowe and then watered they also growe. We haue a wilde kinde of Orpyne growing in corne fieldes, and shadowie woods in most places of Englande, in eche respect like that of the garden, sauing that it is altogether lesfer.

1 *Crassula maior Hispanica.*
Spanish Orpyne.



2 *Crassula sine faba inuersa.*
Common Orpyne.



* *The place.*

They prosper best in shadowie and stonie places, in old wals made of lome or stone. *Oribasius* saith that they grow in vineyardes and tilled places. The first groweth in gardens: the other euerie where: the first is much founde in Spaine and Hungarie: neither is Germanie without it; for it groweth vpon the bankes of the riuer of Rhene neer the vineyards, in rough and stonie places, nothing at all differing from that which is founde in Spaine.

The seconde groweth plentifully both in Germanie, Fraunce, Bohemia, Englande, and in other countriés among vines, in olde lomie, daubed, and stonie wals.

* *The time.*

The Orpynes flower about August or before.

* *The names.*

The first is that which is called of the Græcians *τελέριον*, & *ἀελζων ἄγειον*: of the Latines *Telephium*, & *Semperuium sylvestre*; and *Illecebra*: but *Illecebra* by reason of his sharpe and biting qualitie doth much differ from it, as we haue declared in the former chapter. Some there be that name it *ανδραχύν*, or *Portulaca sylvestris*: yet there is also another *Portulaca sylvestris*, or wilde Purslaine, like to that which groweth in gardens, but lesfer: we may cal this in English Spanish Orpyne; Orpyne of Hungarie, or iointed Orpyne.

The seconde kinde of Orpyne is called in shops *Crassula*, and *Crassula Fabaria*, and *Crassula maior*; that it may differ from that which is described in the chapter of little Housleeke: it is named also *Fabaria*: in high Dutch *Mundkraut*, *Knauenkraut*, *Fortzwang*, and *Fortzweyn*; in Italian *Faba grassa*:

grassa: in French *Ioubarbe des vignes*, *Fene esbessé*: in lowe Dutch *Smer wortele*, and *Vemel Bluetel*: in English *Orpyns*; also *Liblong*, or *Liuelong*.

* *The temperature.*

The Orpyns be colde and drie, and of thinne or subtile parts.

The vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that being laide on with vineger it taketh away the white morpew: *Galen* saith A the blacke also, which thing it doth by reason of the scouring or clensing qualitie that it hath: wher-upon *Galen* attributeth vnto it a hot facultie, though the taste sheweth the contrary, which foresaid scouring qualitie declareth that the other two also be likewise colde. But colde things may as well clense, if driness of temperature, and thinnes of essence be ioined withall.

Of the smaller Orpins. Chap. 139.

1 *Telephium floribus purpureis.*
Purple Orpin.

2 *Telephium semper virens.*
Neuer dying Orpin.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He Orpin with purple flowers is lower and lesser than the common Orpin: the stalkes be slenderer, and for the most part lie along vpon the ground. The leaues are also lesser, rounder, of a more blew Greene, grosse, well bodied, standing thicker belowe than aboue; confusedly set altogether without order. The flowers in the tuftes at the tops of the stalks be of a pale blew tending to purple. The rootes be not set with lumpes or knobbed kernels, but with a multitude of hairie strings.

2 This second Orpin, as it is knowen to few, so hath it found no name, but that some Herbarists do call it *Telephium sempervivum* or *virens*; for the stalkes of the other do wither in winter, the roote remaineth Greene: but the stalkes and leaues of this indure also the sharpnesse of winter, and therefore we may call it in English Orpin euerlasting, or neuer dying Orpin.

* *The place.*

The first groweth not in Englande. The second I haue in my garden, where it flourisheth as before specified.

* *The time.*

They flower when the common Orpin doth.

* *The names.*

The names are specified in their seuerall descriptions.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their temperature and faculties in working are referred vnto the common Orpin.

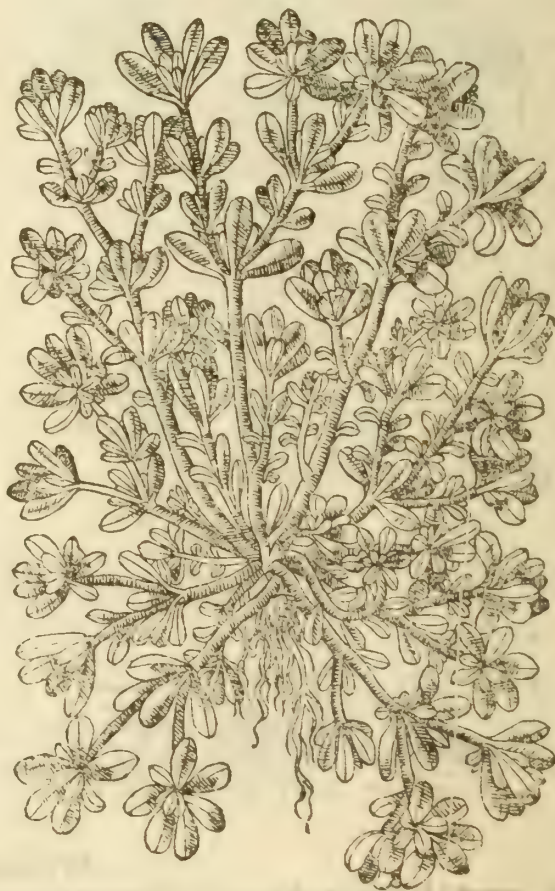
*Of Purflane. Chap. 140.** *The kindes.*

Here be diuers sortes or kindes of Purflane; one of the garden, and another wilde: and also two of the sea; one phisicall, the other a bastard kinde.

1 *Portulaca domestica.*
Garden Purflane.



2 *Portulaca sylvestris.*
Wilde Purflane.

* *The description.*

THE stalkes of the great Purflane be round, thicke, somewhat red, full of iuice, smooth, glittering, and parted into certaine branches trailing vpon the ground: the leaues be an inch long, something brode, thicke, fat, glib, somewhat Greene, whiter on the neather side: the flowers are little, of a faint yellow, and growe out at the bottome of the leaues. After them springeth vp a little huske of a Greene colour, of the bignes almost of halfe a barley corne, in which is small blacke feede: the roote hath many strings.

2 The other is lesser, and hath like stalkes, but smaller, and it spreadeth on the ground: the leaues be like the former in fashion, smoothnes, and thicknes, but far lesser.

* *The place.*

The former is fitly sown in gardens, and in the waies and alleis thereof being digged & dunded; it delighteth to growe in a fruitfull and fat soile not drie.

The other commeth vp of his owne accord in alleis of gardens and vineyardes, and oftentimes vpon rocks: this also is delighted with waterie places being once sown, if it be let alone till the seede be ripe it doth easily spring vp afresh for certaine yeeres after.

* *The time.*

It may be sown in March or Aprill; it flourisheth and is greene in Iune, and afterwarde euen vntill winter.

* *The names.*

Purflane is called in Greeke *αἰσώνη*: in Latine *Portulaca*: in high Dutch *Burckkraut*: in French *Poupier*: in Italian *Procaccia*: in Spanish *Verdolagas*: in English Purflane and Porcelaine.

* *The temperature.*

Purflane is cold, and that in the third degree, and moist in the second: but wilde Purflane is not so moist.

* *The vertues.*

Rawe Purflane is much vsed in sallads with oile, salt, and vineger: it cooleth an hot stomack, and A prouoketh appetite; but the nourishment which commeth hereof is little, bad, colde, grosse, and moist: being chewed it is good for teeth that are set on edge or astonied; the iuice doth the same being held in the mouth, and also the distilled water.

Purflane is likewise commended against woormes in yoong children, and is singular good espe- B cially if an ague be ioined: for it both allaieth the ouer much heate, and killeth the woormes: which thing is done through the saltnes mixed therewith, which is not onely an enimie to woormes, but also to putrefactions.

The leaues of Purflane either rawe or boiled, and eaten as sallads, are good for those that haue C great heate in their stomacks and inward partes, and doth coole and temper the inflamed blood.

The same taken in like manner is good for the bladder and kidneies, and allaieth the outrageous lust of the bodie: the iuice also hath the same vertue.

The iuice of Purflane stoppeth the bloody fluxe, the fluxe of the hemorrhoides, monthly termes, D spitting of blood, and all other fluxes whatsoeuer.

The same throwen vp with a mother firing, cureth the inflammations, frettings, and vlcérations E of the matrix; and put into the fundament with a clister pipe, helpeth the vlcérations and fluxe of the guts.

The leaues eaten rawe, taketh away the paine of the teeth, and fasteneth them; and is good for F teeth that are set on edge with eating of sharpe things.

The seede being taken, killeth and driueth forth woormes, and stoppeth the laske. G

Of sea Purflane, and of the bastarde grounde Pines, Anthillis, or stinking ground Pine. Chap. 141.

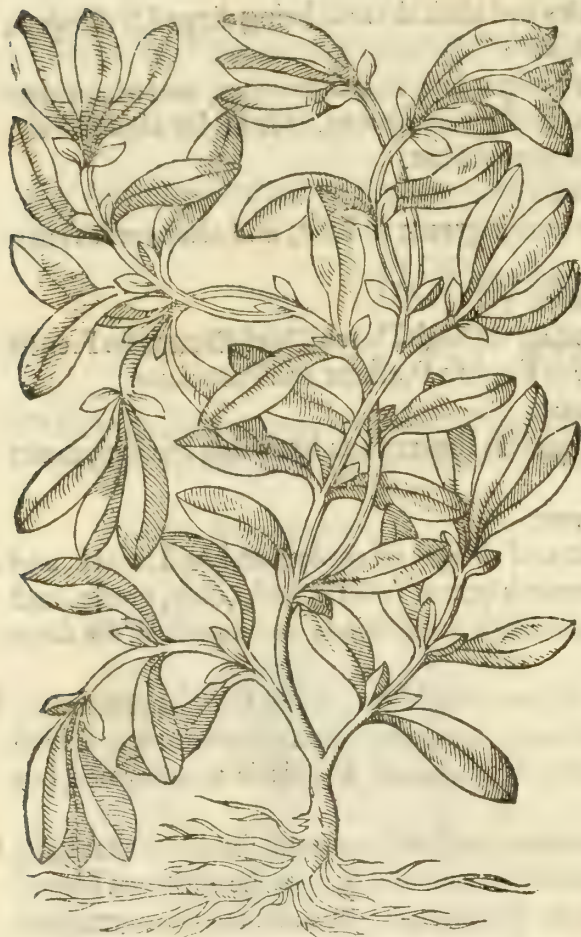
* *The description.*

1 S Ea Purflane is not a herbe as garden Purflane, but a little shrub: the stalkes wherof be hard and wooddie: the leaues fat, full of substance, like in forme to common Purflane, but whiter and harder: the flowers stande round about the vpper parts of the stalkes, as do almost those of Blyte, or of Orach: neither is the seede vnlike being broad and flat: the roote is wooddy, long lasting, as is also the plant, which beareth out the winter with the losse of a few leaues.

There is another sea Purflaine called *Halimus*, or after *Dodoneus Portulaca marina*, which hath leaues like the former, but much whiter (as though meale had beene strewed ouer them) and somewhat longer, not much vnlike the leaues of the Oliue tree. The branches are much greater, and the flowers of a deeper ouerworne herbie colour.

1 *Portulaca marina.*
Sea Purflane.

* *The description.*



There is founde another wilde sea Purflane, whereof I haue thought good to make mention; which doth resemble the kindes of Aizoes. The first kinde groweth vpright with a trunk like a small tree or shrub, hauing many vpright woodie braunches, of an ashe colour, with manie thicke, darke, greene leaues like the small Stone crop, called *Vermicularis*: the flowers are of an herbie yellowish greene colour: the roote very harde and fibrous: the whole plant is of a salt tang taste, and the iuice like that of Kaly.

There is another kinde like the former, and differeth in that, this strange plant is greater, the leaues more sharpe and narrower, resembling the common *Chamapitys*, and the whole plant more woodie, and commeth neere to the forme of a tree. The flowers are of a greenish colour.

* *The place.*

The first sea Purflane groweth in the salt marshes neere the sea side, as you passe ouer the Kings ferrey into the Ile of Shepey, going to Sherlande house, (belonging sometime to the Lord *Cheiny*, and in 1590. vnto the right worshipfull sir *Edward Hobby*) fast by the ditches sides of the same marsh: it groweth plentifully in the Ile of Thanet, as yee go from Margate to Sandwich, and in many other places along

the coast. The other sorts growe vpon bankes and heapes of sande on the sea coasts of Zelande, Flaunders, Hollande, and in like places in other countries, as besides the Ile of Purbeck in Englande; and on Rauenspurne in Holderneshe, as I my selfe haue seene.

* *The time.*

These flourish and flower especially in Iuly. There be also founde other kindes heereof with whiter leaues, longer, and like almost to Oliue leaues; and many times they be higher, and with tenderer braunches, such as *Clusius* writeth that he himselfe sawe and obserued in Portingale, and in the kingdome of Valentia in Spaine.

* *The names.*

Sea Purflane is called *Portulaca marina*: in Greeke *αλιμος*: it is also called in Latine *Halimus*: in Dutch *See Porceleene*: in English Sea Purflane.

The bastard ground Pines are called of some *Chamapitys vermiculata*, *Halimus*, and *Anthyllis*: in English sea ground Pine.

* *The temperature.*

Sea Purflane is (as *Galen* saith) of vnlike parts, but the greater part thereof is hot in a meane, with a moisture vnconcocted, and somewhat windie.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues (saith *Dioscorides*) are boiled to be eaten: a dramme waight of the roote being drunke with meade or honied water, is good against cramps and drawings awrie of sinewes, burstings, and gnawings of the belly: it also causeth nurses to haue store of milke. The leaues be in the Lowe countries preserued in salt or pickle as capers are, and bee serued and eaten at mens tables in steede of them; and that without any mislike of taste, to which it is pleasant. *Galen* doth also report that the yong and tender buds are woont in Cilicia to be eaten, and also laide vp in store for vse.

Of herbe Iue, or ground Pine. Chap. 142.

1 *Chamapitys mas.*
The male ground Pine.2 *Chamapitys femina.*
The female ground Pine.

* The description.

1 **T**He common kinde of *Chamapitys* or ground Pine, is a small herbe and verie tender, creeping vpon the ground, hauing small and crooked braunches trailing about. The leaues be small, narrow, & hairie, in fauour like the firre or Pine tree: but if my sence of smelling be perfect, me thinks it is rather like vnto the smell of hempe. The flowers be little and of a pale yellow colour, and somtimes white: the roote is small and single, and of a woodie substance.

2 The second kinde hath in like maner small and tender braunches, browne and hairie, verie like vnto the former: from which grow small hairie leaues, much clouen or cut, almost like iagged Germanander. The flowers are of a purple colour, and growe about the stalkes in roundles like the dead Nettell. The feede is blacke and rounde, and the whole plant sauoureth like the former.

3 This kinde of herbe Iue, growing for the most part about Montpelier in Fraunce, is the least of all his kinde, hauing small, white, and rough leaues and yellowe flowers, in smell and proportion like vnto the others, but much smaller.

There is a wilde or bastard kinde of *Chamapitys*, or ground Pine, that hath leaues somewhat like vnto the second kinde, but not iagged in that manner, only diuiding themselues into diuers slender stalks. The roote is somewhat bigger, and like vnto the roote of Succorie.

There is a bastarde kinde of *Chamapitys* that hath long and small braunches, disperfing it selfe far about vpon the ground. The leaues are somewhat broader then the last mentioned, being of a strong smell and bitter taste: the feedes (to the view) like vnto the seeds of *Chanelea Tricocos*, or Widowe waile, being fower in number, and set in good order within a little chalice: the roote is greater then any of the rest.

3 *Iua Muscata moschata.*
Herbe Iue, or grounde Pine.



* *The description.*

There is another kind that hath many small & tender branches, beset with little leaues for the most part three together, almost like the leaues of Rosemarie: at the top of which braunches growe slender white flowers, which being turned outwarde (that the inner side maybe seene) do somewhat resemble the flower of *Lamium*: the seede is like the seede of *Spuria altera*.

There groweth in Austrich a kinde of *Chamapytis*, which is a most braue & rare plant, & of great beautie; yet not once remembred either of the auncient or newe writers, vntill of late that famous *Carolus Clusius* had set it foorth in his Pannonicke trauels, who for his singular skill and industrie hath wonne the garlande from all that haue written before his time. This rare and strange plant I haue in my garden, growing with many square stalkes of halfe a foote high, beset euen from the bottome to the top

with leaues so like our common Rosemarie, that it is hard for him which doth not know it exactly to finde the difference; being greene aboue, and somewhat hairie and hoarie vnderneath: among which come foorth rounde about the stalks (after the maner of roundles or crownets) certaine small cups or chalices, of a reddish colour, out of which come the flowers like vnto Archangell in shape, but of a most excellent and stately mixed colour; the outside purple declining to blewnesse, and sometimes of a violet colour. The flower gapeth like the mouth of a beast, and hath as it were a white toong, the lower and vpper iawes are white likewise, spotted with many bloudie spots: which being past, the feedes appeere very long, of a shining blacke colour, set in order in the small huskes, as the *Chamapytis Spuria*. The roote is blacke and harde, with many capillaments or hearie strings fastned thereto.

* *The place.*

Thesekinds of *Chamapytis* (except the two last) grow verie plentifully in Kent, especially about Graues ende, Cobham, Southfleete, Horton, Dartforde, and Surton, and not in anie other shire in England that euer I could finde.

That kinde of *Chamapytis* which beareth the white flower, I haue not as yet seene.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and often in August.

* *The names.*

Ground Pine is called in Greek *χαμαίφυτον*: in Latine *Ibiza*, *Aiuga* & *Abiga*: in shops *Iua Artherica*, & *Iua moschata*: in Italian *Iua*: in Spanish *Chamapiteos*: in high Dutch *Bergis nuch nicht*: in lowe Dutch *Crist Cypres*: in French *Iue moschate*: in English herbe Iue, Forget me not, grounde Pine, and fielede Cypresse.

* *The nature.*

These herbes are hot in the second degree and drie in the third.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues of *Chamapytis* tunned vp in ale, or infused in wine, or sodden with hony, and drunke by the space of eight or ten daies, cureth the iaundies, the Ischiatica, the stoppings of the liuer, the difficultie of making water, the stoppings of the spleene, and causeth women to haue their naturall sicknes.
- B *Chamapytis* stamped greene with honie cureth wounds, malignant and rebellious vlcers, and dissolueth the hardnes of womens breasts or paps, and profitably helpeth against poison, or biting of any venomous beast.
- C The decoction drunke, dissolueth congealed blood, and drunke with vineger driueth forth the dead childe.
- D It clenseth the intrals: it helpeth the infirmities of the liuer and kidneies: it cureth the yellow iaundies being drunke in wine: it bringeth downe the desired sicknes, and prouoketh vrine: being boiled in Meade or honied water and drunke, it helpeth the Sciatica in fortie daies. The people of

Hera-

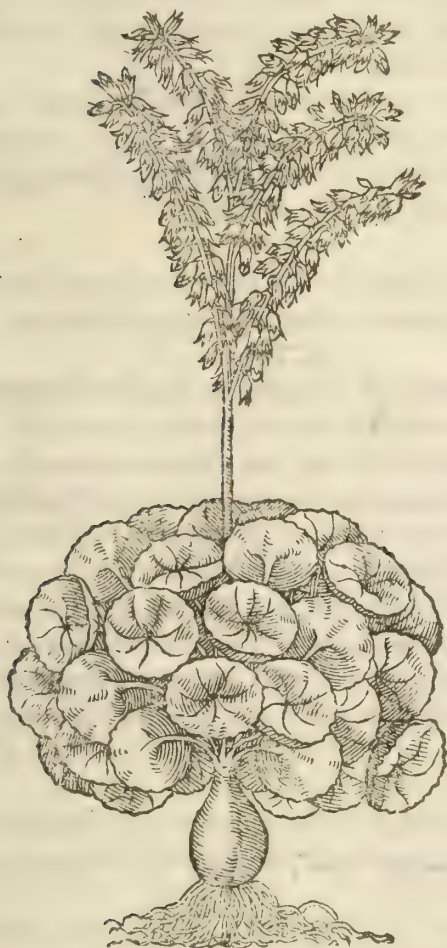
Heraclea in Pontus do vse it against Wolfes bane in steed of a counterpoison.

The powder hereof taken in pills with a fig, mollifieth the belly ; it wasteth away the hardnes of E the paps ; it healeth wounds ; it cureth putrified vlcers being applied with honie : and these things the first ground Pine doth performe, so doth the other two ; but not so effectually, as witneseth *Dioscorides*.

Clusius of whom mention was made, hath not said anything of the vertues of *Chamaepestis Austriaca*; but verily I thinke it better by many degrees for the purposes aforesaid: my coniecture I take from the taste, sinell, and comely proportion of this herbe, which is more pleasing and familiar to the nature of man, than those which we haue plentifully in our owne countrie growing.

Of Naueelwoort, or Penniwoort of the wall. Chap. 143.

1 *Umbilicus Veneris*.
Wall Penniwoort.



2 *Umbilicus Veneris minor*.
Small Naueelwoort.



* The description.

1 **T**He great Naueelwoort hath round and thicke leaues, somewhat bluntly indented about the edges, and somewhat hollow in the midst on the vpper part, hauing a short tender stem fastened to the midst of the leafe, on the lower side vnderneath the stalke, whereon the flowers do grow, is small and hollow, an handfull high and more, beset with many small flowers of an ouerworne incarnate colour. The roote is round like an oliue of a white colour.

2 The second kinde of Wall Pennywoort or Naueelwoort, hath broad thicke leaues, somewhat deeply indented about the edges, & are not so round as the leaues of the former, but somewhat long like toongs, spred vpon the ground in maner of a tuft, set about the tender stalke, like to Sengreene or Housleeke; among which riseth vp a tender stalke whereon do grow the like leaues. The flowers stand on the top consisting of fiue small leaues of a white colour. The root is small and threddie.

3 *Cotyledon palustris.*
Water Pennywoort.

* *The description.*

3 There is a kinde of Naelwoort, that groweth in waterie places, which is called of the husbandman Sheepesbane, because it killeth sheepe that do eate thereof: it is not much vnlike the precedent, but the round edges of the leaues are not so euen as the other; and this creepeth vpon the ground, and the other vpon stone wals.

* *The place.*

The first kinde of Pennywoort groweth plentifully in Northampton vpon euery stone wall about the towne, at Bristowe, Bathe, Wels; and most places of the west countrie vpon stone wals. It groweth vpon Westminster abbay, ouer the doore that leadeth from *Chaucer* his tombe to the olde palace.

The second groweth vpon the Alpes neere Piedmont, and Bauier, and vpon the mountaines of Germany: I founde the same growing vpon Bieston castell in Cheshire.

* *The time.*

They are greene and flourish especially in winter: they flowre in the beginning of sommer.

* *The names.*

Naelwoort is called in Greeke *κοτυλίδων*: in Latine *Vmbilicus Veneris*, and *Acetabulum*: of diuers *Herba Coxendicum*: *Iacobus Manlius* nameth it *Scatum cali*, and *Scatellum*: in Dutch *Naelscrut*: in Italian *Cupertoinle*: in French *Escuelles*: in Spanish *Capadella*: of some *Hortus Veneris*, or Venus garden, and *Terra vmbilicus*, or the

Nauell of the earth: in English Pennywoort, Wall Pennywoort, Ladies nauell, and Hipwoort.

Water Pennywoort is called in Latine *Cotyledon palustris*: in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot, & in the north countrie White rot: for there is also Red rot, which is *Rosa solis*, in Northfolke it is called Flowkwoort.

* *The temperature.*

Naelwoort is of a moist substance and somewhat colde, and of a certaine obscure binding qualitie: it cooleth, repelleth, or driueth backe, scowreth and consumeth, or wasteth away, as *Galen* testifieth.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice of Wall Pennywoort is a singular remedie against all inflammations and hot tumors, as Erysipelas, Saint Anthonies fire, and such like: and is good for kibed heeles, being bathed therewith, and one or more of the leaues laid vpon the heele.
- B The leaues and rootes eaten do breake the stone, prouoke vrine, and preuaile much against the dropie.
- C The ignorant Apothecaries do vse the Water Pennywoort in steade of this of the wall, which they cannot do without great error, and much danger to the patient: for husbandmen know well, that it is noisome vnto sheepe, and other cattell that feede thereon, and for the most part bringeth death vnto them, much more to men, by a stronger reason.



Of Sea Pennymoort. Chap. 144.

1 *Androsace Mathioli.*
Sea Nauell woort.2 *Androsace annua spuria.*
One sommers Nauell woort.

* The description.

1 **T**He Sea Nauellwoort hath many round thicke leaues like vnto little saucers, set vpon small and tender stalkes, bright, shining and smooth, of two inches long, for the most part growing vpon the furrowed backs of the shell fish called *Chamaconcha*, euery small stem bearing vpon the end or point, one little buckler and no more, resembling a nauell; the stalke and leate set together in the middle of the same. Whereupon the Herbarists of Montpelier haue called it *Vmbilicus Marinus*, or Sea Nauell. The leaues and stalkes of this plant, whilest they are yet in the water, are of a pale ashe colour, but being taken forth, they presently waxe white, as Sea Mossie called *Corallina*, or the shell of a Cockle. It is thought to be barren of seede, and is in taste saltish and bitter. It were a maruell to consider (as I haue done) how far, euen the best writers haue beere deceiued in the description of this plant. But we must remember, that no man liuing knoweth all things, and *Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*: it is a good horse that neuer stumbleth.

2 The second *Androsace* hath little smooth leaues, spred vpon the ground like vnto the leaues of small Chickweede, or Henne bit, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde: among which riseth vp a slender stem, hauing at the top certaine little chaffie flowers of a purplish colour. The seede is contained in small scaley huskes, of a reddish colour, and a bitter taste. The whole plant perisheth when it hath perfected his seede, and must be sown againe the next yeere, which plant was giuen to *Mathiolus* by *Cortusius*, who (as he affirmeth) received it from Syria; but I thinke he saide so to make *Mathiolus* more ioifull: but surely I surmise he picked it out of one olde wall or other, where it doth growe euen as the small Chickweede, or Nailewoort of the wall do.

* The place.

Androsaces will not growe any where but in water: great store there is of it about Frontignan by Monpelliers in Languedoc, where euery fisher man doth knowe it.

The seconde groweth vpon olde stone and mudde wals: notwithstanding I haue (the more to grace *Mathiolus* great iewell) planted it in my garden.

* The time.

The bastarde *Androsace* flowreth in Iuly, and the seede is ripe in August.

* The names.

Androsaces is of some called *Vmbilicus marinus*, or sea Nauell.

* The

* *The temperature.*

The sea Nauell is of a diureticke qualitie, and more drie then *Galen* thought it to be, and lesse hot then others haue deemed it: there can no moisture be found in it.

* *The vertues.*

A Sea Nauell woort prouoketh vrine, and digesteth the filthinesse and sliminesse gathered in the iointes.

B Two drams of it, as *Dioscorides* saith, drunke in wine, bringeth downe great store of vrine out of their bodies that haue the dropisie, and maketh a good plaister to cease the paine of the gout.

Of Rosewoort, or Rose roote. Chap. 145.

Rhodi radix.

Rosewoort roote.

* *The description.*

Rosewoort hath manie small, thicke, and fat stems, growing from a thicke and knobby roote, the vpper end of it for the most part standeth out of the ground, and is there of a purplish colour, bunched and knobbed like the roote of Orpin, with many hairie strings hanging thereat, of a pleasant smell when it is broken, like the damaske Rose, whereof it tooke his name. The leaues are set rounde about the stalkes, euen from the bottome to the toppe, like those of the fiede Orpin, but narrower and more snipt about the edges. The flowers growe at the top of a faint yellowe colour.

* *The place.*

It groweth very plentifully vpon sundry mountaines in the north part of England, especially in a place called Ingleborough Fels, neere vnto the brooke sides, and not else where that I can as yet finde out, from whence I haue had plants for my garden.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and flourisheth in Iuly, and the seed is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

Some haue thought it hath taken the name *Rhodia* of the Iland in the Mediterranean sea, called Rhodes: but doubtlesse it tooke his name *Rhodi*

radix, of the roote, which smelleth like a Rose: in English Rose roote, and Rose woort.

* *The vertues.*

A There is little extant in writing of the faculties of Rosewoort: but this I haue founde, that if the roote be stamped with oile of Roses and laide to the temples of the head, it easeth the paine of the head.

Of Sampier. Chap. 146.

* *The kindes.*

The later Herbarists haue obserued certaine kindes of Sampier, as shall be declared.

1 *Crithmum maritimum*.
Rocke Sampier.



2 *Crithmum spinosum*.
Thorny Sampier.



3 *Crithmum Chrysanthemum*.
Golden Sampier.



* *The description.*

1 **R**ocke Sampier hath many fat and thicke leaues, somewhat like those of the lesser Purflane, of a spicie taste with a certaine saltneffe; among which riseth vp a stalke, diuided into many small spraes or sprigs; on the top whereof do growe spokie tuftes of white flowers, like the tuftes of Fenell or Dill; after which commeth the seede like the seede of Fenell, but greater. The roote is thick and knobbie, being of smell delightful and pleasant.

2 The second Sampier called *Pastinaca marina*, or Sea Parsnep, hath long fat leaues, very much iagged or cut euen to the middle rib, sharpe or prickley pointed, which are set vpon large fat iointed stalkes; on the top whereof do growe tuftes of yellowish flowers. The seede is wrapped in thornie huskes. The roote is thicke and long, not vnlike to the Parsnep, very good and wholesome to be eaten.

3 Golden Sampier bringeth forth many stalks from one roote, compassed about with a multitude of long fat leaues, set together by equall distances; at the toppe whereof come yellowe flowers. The seede is like those of the Rocke Sampier.

* *The*

* *The place.*

Rocke Sampier groweth on the rocky cliffes at Douer, Winchelsey, by Rie, about Southampton, the yle of Wight, and most rockes about the west and north west parts of England.

The second groweth neere the sea vpon the sands, and Bayche betweene Whitstable and the yle of Thanet, by Sandwich, and by the Sea neere Westchester.

The third groweth in the mirie Marsh in the yle of Shepey, as you go from the Kings ferrie to Sherland house.

* *The time.*

Rocke Sampier flourisheth in May and Iune, and must be gathered to be kept in pickell in the beginning of August.

* *The names.*

Rocke Sampier is called in Greeke *κρίθμον*: in Latine also *Crithmum*, and of diuers *Bati*: in some shops *Creta marina*: of *Petrus Crescentius*, *Cretamum*, and *Rincum marinum*: in high Dutch *Beerfenchell*, which is in Latine *Faniculus marinus*, or Sea Fenell: in Italian *Fenocchio marino*, *Herba di San Pietro*, and hereupon diuers name it *Sampetra*: in Spanish *Perexil de la mer*, *Hinoso marino*, *Fenol marin*: in English Sampier, and Rocke Sampier, and of some Crestmarine; and these be the names of the Sampier generally eaten in fallads.

The other two be also *Crithma*, or Sampiers, but most of the later writers would drawe them to some other plant: for one calleth the second *Pastinaca marina*, or Sea Parsnep, and the third *Asteratticus*: but we had rather entertaine them, as *Matthiolus* doth, among the kindes of *Crithmum*, or Sampier.

* *The temperature.*

Sampier doth drie, warme, and scowre, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues, seedes, and rootes, as *Dioscorides* saith, boiled in wine and drunke, prouoke vrine, and womens sicknes, and preuaile against the iaundies.
- B The leaues kept in pickle, and eaten in fallads with oile and vineger, is a pleasant sauce for meate, wholsome for the stoppings of the liuer, milt, kidneies, and bladder: it prouoketh vrine gently; it openeth the stoppings of the intrals, and stirreth vp an appetite to meate.
- C It is the pleasantest sauce, most familiar, and best agreeing with mans bodie, both for digestion of meates, breaking of the stone, and voiding of grauell in the reines and bladder.

Of Glasse Saltwoort. Chap. 147.

* *The kindes.*

There be very many kindes of Glassewoorts, as it is euident not onely in the booke of the later Herbarists, but in *Anicen* also, and in *Serapio*.

* *The description.*

I Gassewoort hath many grosse, thicke and round stalkes a foote high, full of fat and thicke sprigs, set with many knots or ioints, without any leaues at all, of a reddish Greene colour. The whole plant resembleth a branch of Corall. The roote is very small and single.

There is another kinde of Saltwoort, which hath beene taken among the ancient herbarists for a kinde of Sampier. It hath a little tender stalke a cubit high, diuided into many small branches, set full of little thicke leaues very narrow, somewhat long and sharpe pointed, yet not pricking; among which commeth forth small seede, wrapped in a crooked huske, turned round like a crooked perwinkle. The stalkes are of a reddish colour. The whole plant is of a salt and biting taste. The roote is small and threddie.

There is likewise another sort of *Kali*, whereof *L'Obelius* maketh mention vnder the name *Crithmum*, which is like vnto the last before remembred, but altogether lesfer.

I *Salicornia*

I *Salicornia.*

Glassewoort, or Saltwoort.

* *The place.*

These plants are to be founde in salt marshes almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in the sommer monethes.

* *The names.*

Saltwoort is called of the Arabians *Kali*, and *Alkali*. *Auicenn* in his 724. chapter describeth them vnder the name of *Vsneen*, which differeth from *Vsnee*: for *Vsnee* is that which the Grecians call *Ρουον*, and the Latines *Muscus*, or Mousse; of some *Empetron*.

The axen or ashes hereof is named of *Matthew Silvaticus*, *Soda*: of most *Sal Alkali*: diuers call it *Alumen catinum*. Others make this kinde of difference betweene *Sal Kali* and *Alumen catinum*, that *Alumen catinum* is the ashes it selfe. and that the salt that is made of the ashes, is *Sal Alkali*.

Stones are beaten to powder, and mixed with ashes, which being melted together become the matter whereof glasses are made. Which while it is made red hot in the fornace, and is melted, becoming liquide and fit to worke vpon, doth yeeld as it were a fat floating aloft; which, when it is cold, waxeth as hard as a stone, yet it is brittle, and quickly broken. This is commonly called *Axungia vitri*: in English Sandeuer: in French *Suin de*

voirre: in Italian *Fior de Christal*, that is, the flower of Christall. The herbe is also called of diuers *Kali articulatum*, or iointed Glassewoort; and in English Crab grasse, and Frog grasse.

* *The temperature.*

Glassewoort is hot and drie: the ashes are both drier and hotter, and that euen to the fourth degree: the ashes haue a causticke or burning qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

A little quantitie of the herbe inwardly taken, doth not onely mightily prouoke vrine, but in like sort casteth forth the dead childe. It draweth forth by siege waterish humors, and purgeth away the dropie.

A great quantitie taken, is mischieuous and deadly. The smell and smoke also of this herbe being burnt, doth driue away serpents.

The ashes are likewise tempered with those medicines, that serue to take away scabs and filth of the skin: it easily consumeth proud and superfluous flesh that groweth in poisonfome vlcers, as *Auicenn* and *Serapio* do report.

We reade in the copies of *Serapio*, that Glassewoort is a tree so great, that a man may stande vnder the shadow thereof: but it is very like, that this error proceedeth rather from the interpreter, than from the author himselfe.

The flower of Christall, or (as they commonly terme it, the fat of Glasfe) doth woonderfully drie. It easily taketh away scabs and manginess, if the soule partes be washed and bathed with the water wherein it is boiled.

Of Thorowe waxe. Chap. 148.

* *The description.*

I Thorowe waxe or Thorowe leafe, hath a round, slender, and brittle stalke, diuided into manie small branches, which passe or go thorow the leaues, as though they had been drawn or thrust thorowe, and (to make it more plaine) euery branch doth grow thorowe euery leafe,

leafe, making them like hollowe cups or sawcers. The seede groweth in spokie tufts or rundels like Dill, long and blackish. The flowers are of a faint yellowe colour. The roote is single, white, and threddie.

2 Codded thorowe waxe reckoned by *Dodonæus* among the Brassickes or Colewoorts, and making it a kinde thereof, and calling it *Brassica siluestris perfoliata*: though in mine opinion without reason, sith it hath neither shape, affinitie, nor likenesse with any of the Colewoorts, but altogether most vnlike, resembling very well the common Thorowe waxe; whereunto I rather referre it. It hath small, tender, and brittle stalks two foote high, bearing leaues, which wrap and inclose themselves round about, although they do not run thorowe as the other do, yet they grow in such maner, that vpon the sudden viewe thereof, they seeme to passe thorowe as the other: vpon the small braunches do growe little white flowers: which being past, there succeede slender and long cods like those of Turneps or Nauewes, whose leaues and cods do somewhat resemble the same, from whence it hath the name *Napifolia*, that is, Thorowe waxe with leaues like vnto the Nauewe. The roote is long and single, and dieth when it hath brought forth his seede.

There is a wilde kinde heereof growing in Kent, in many places among the corne, like vnto the former in ech respect, but altogether lesser: the which no doubt brought into the garden would prooue the very same.

1 *Perfoliata vulgaris.*
Common Thorowe waxe.



2 *Perfoliata siliquosa.*
Codded Thorowe waxe.



* *The place.*

They growe in the gardens of Herbarists, and in my garden likewise.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune, and their seede is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

It hath beene called from the beginning *Perfoliata*, bicause the stalke doth passe thorowe the leafe, following the signification of the same: we call it in English Thorowe waxe, or Thorowe leafe.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

Thorowe waxe is of a drie complexion.

* *The vertues.*

The decoction of Thorowe waxe made of water or wine, healeth wounds. The iuice is excellent A for wounds made either into an oile or vnguent.

The greene leaues stamped, boiled with waxe, oile, rosin and turpentine, maketh an excellent vn- B guent or salue to incarnate, or bring vp flesh in deepe wounds.

Of Honie woort. Chap. 149.

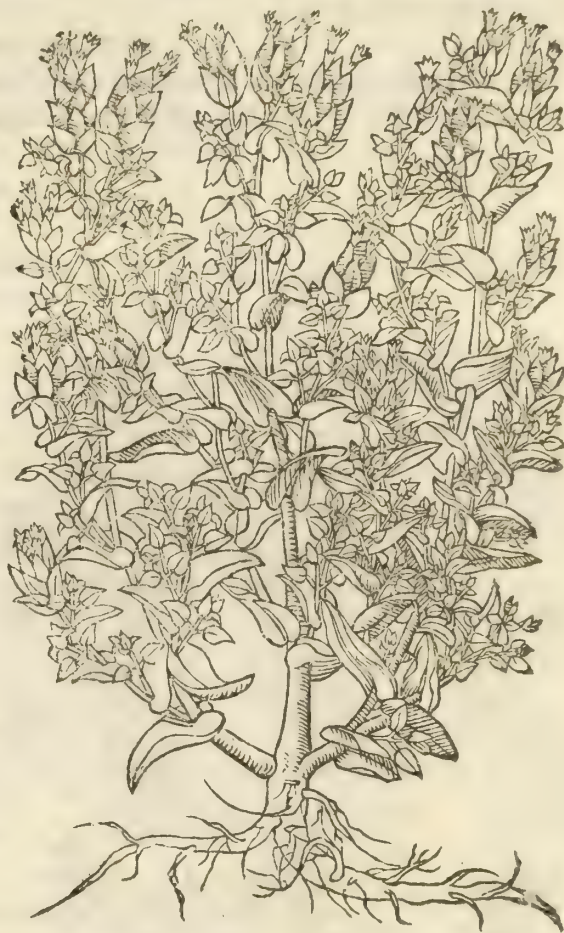
1 *Cerinth maior.*

Great Honie woort.



2 *Cerinth minor.*

Small Honie woort.



* *The description.*

1 **C**erinth or Honie woort, riseth foorth of the grounde after the sowing of his seede, with two small leaues like those of Basill; betweene the which leaues commeth foorth a thicke, fat, smooth, tender, and brittle stalke full of iuice, that diuideth it selfe into many other braunches: which also are diuided in sundrie other armes or braunches likewise, crambling or leaning toward the grounde, being not able without props to sustaine it selfe, by reason of the great waight of leaues, braunches, and much iuice, the whole plant is surcharged with: vpon which braunches are placed many thicke, rough leaues, set with very sharpe prickles like the rough skin of a Thornebacke, of a blewish greene colour, spotted very notable with white strakes & spots, like those leaues of the true *Pulmonaria* or Cowslips of Ierusalem, and in shape like those of the codded Thorowe waxe, which leaues do clippe or imbrace the stalks round about: from the bosome wherof come foorth small clusters of yellowe flowers, with a hoope or bande of bright purple rounde about the middle of the yellowe flower. The flower is hollowe, fashioned like a little boxe, of the taste of honie when it is sucked, in the hollownesse wherof, are many small chiues or threds; which being past, there succedeth round blacke seed, contained in soft skinnie huskes. The root perisheth at the first approach of winter.

2 *Pliny* setteth forth another *Cerinthe* or Honie woort, which *Dodonæus* in his last Edition calleth *Maru herba*: it hath small, long, and slender braunches, reeling this way and that way, as not able to sustaine it selfe, verie brittle, beset with leaues not much vnlike the precedent, but lesser, neither so rough nor spotted, of a blewish Greene colour. The flowers be small, hollow, and yellow. The seede is small, rounde, and as blacke as ieat: the which dieth as the former. There is no taste, either of honie or waxe in the flowers or leaues, as the name doth seeme to import, neither the former, but onely in the flowers which are exceeding sweete.

* *The place.*

These plants do not growe wilde in Englande, yet I haue them in my garden: the seedes whereof I receaued of the right honorable the Lord *Zouch*, my honorable good friend.

* *The time.*

They flower from Maie to August, and perishe at the first approach of winter, and must bee sown againe the next spring.

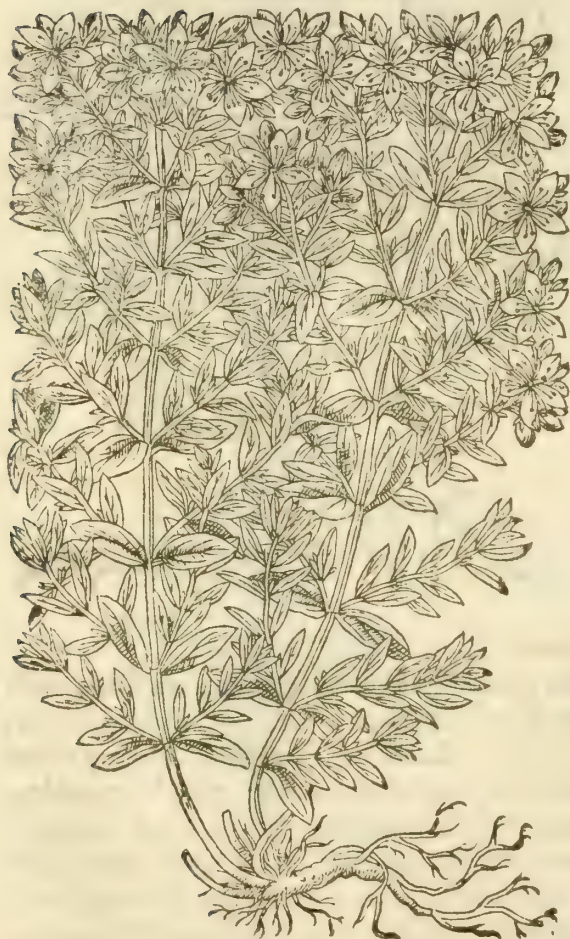
* *The temperature and vertues.*

Plinie and *Auicenn* seeme to agree, that these herbes are of a colde complexion, notwithstanding there is not any experiment of their vertues woorth the writing.

Of Saint Iohns woort. Chap. 150.

1 *Hypericum.*

Saint Iohns woort.



2 *Hypericum Syriacum.*

Rewe Saint Iohns woort.



* *The description.*

1 **S**aint Iohns woort hath brownish stalkes, beset with many small and narrow leaues, which if you behold betwixt your eies and the light, doe appeere as it were bored or thrust thorow in an infinite number of places with pins points. The braunches diuide themselves into sundrie small twigs; at the top whereof do growe many yellowe flowers, which with the leaues brused do yeelede a reddish iuice of the colour of bloode. The seede is contained in little sharpe pointed

pointed huskes blacke of colour, and smelling like rosin. The roote is long, yellow, and of a woody substance.

2 The second kinde of S. Iohns woort named *Siriacum*, of those that haue not seene the fruitfull and plentifull fields of England, wherein it groweth abundantly, hauing small leaues almost like to Rew, or Herbe grace, wherein *Dodoneus* hath failed, intituling the true *Androsæmum*, with the name of *Rui syluestris*, whereas indeede it is no more like Rew, than an apple to an oyster. This plant is altogether like the precedent, but smaller, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 *Hypericum tomentosum* L'Obelij.
Woolly S. Iohns woort.

* The description.



3 Woolly S. Iohns woort hath many small weake branches trailing vpon the ground, beset with many little leaues, couered ouer with a certaine soft kinde of downinesse; among which commeth forth weake and tender branches, charged with small pale yellow flowers. The seedes and rootes are like vnto the true S. Iohns woort.

* The place.

They grow very plentifully in the pastures in eue-ry countrie.

* The time.

They flower and flourish for the most part in Iuly and August.

* The names.

S. Iohns woort is called in Greeke *ὑπερίκον*: in Latine *Hypericum*: in shops *Perforata*: of diuers *Fuga Daemonum*: in Dutch *San Iohans kraut*: in Italian *Hyperico*: in Spanish *Caracanzillo*: in French *Millepertuis*: in English S. Iohns woort, or S. Iohns grasie.

* The temperature.

S. Iohns woort, as *Galen* teacheth, is hot and drie, being of substance thinne.

* The vertues.

S. Iohns woort, with his flowers and seede boiled and drunken, prouoketh vrine, and is right good A against the stone in the bladder, and stoppeth the laske.

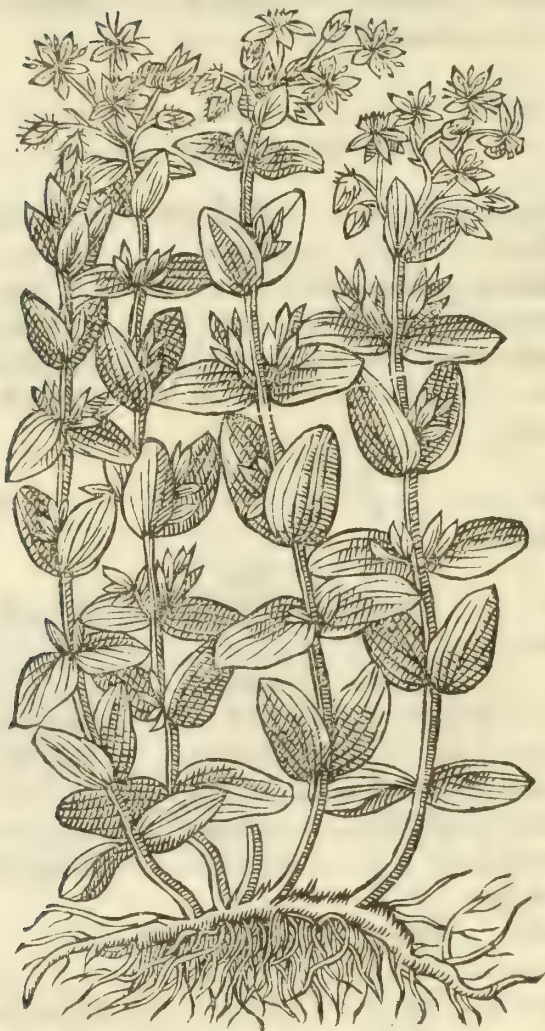
The leaues stamped are good to be laide vpon burnings, scaldings, and all wounds; and also for B rotten and filthie vlcers.

The leaues, flowers, and seedes stamped, and put into a glasse with oile oliue, and set in the hot C sunne for certaine weekes together, and then strained from those herbes, and the like quantitie of new put in, and sunned in like maner, doth make an oile of the colour of blood, which is a most pre-rious remedy for deep wounds, & those that are thorow the bodie, for sinewes that are prickt, or any wound made with a venomed weapon. I am accustomed to make a compound oile hereof, the ma-king of which yee shall receiue at my hands, bicause that I knowe in the world there is not a better, no not naturall Balsam it selfe; for I dare vndertake to cure any such wound, as absolutely in each respect, if not sooner and better, as any man whatsoever shall or may with naturall Balsam.

Take white wine two pintes, oile oliue fower pounds, oile of turpentine two pounds, the leaues, D flowers, and seedes of S Iohns woort, of each two great handfuls gently brused; put them all togi-ther into a great double glasse & set it in the sunne eight or ten daies; then boile them in the same glasse per *Balneum Maria*, that is, in a kettle of water, with some strawe in the bottome, wherein the glasse must stand to boile; which done, straine the licour from the herbes, and do as you did before, putting in the like quantitie of herbes, flowers, and seedes, but not any more wine. And to haue you a great secret for the purposes aforesaid.

Dioscorides saith, that the seede drunke for the space of fortie daies together, cureth the Sciatica, E and all aches that happen in the hips.

The same author saith, that being drunke with wine, it taketh away tertian and quartan agues. F

Of *S. Peters woort*, or *square S. Johns grasse*. Chap. 151.*Ascyron.**S. Peters woort.** *The description.*

Saint Peters woort groweth to the height of a cubit and a halfe, hauing a straight vp-right square stalke, somewhat browne, set by couples at certaine distances with leaues much like those of *S. Johns woort*, but greater; from the bosome of which leaues come forth many smaller leaues, the which are not bored through as those of *S. Johns woort* are: yet sometime there is to be seene some few more or lesse. The flowers grow at the top of the branches of a yellow colour: the leaues and flowers when they are brused, do yeeld forth a bloodie iuice, as doth *S. Johns woort*, whereof this is a kinde. The roote is tough and of a wooddie substance.

* *The place.*

S. Peters woort, or *square S. Johns grasse*, groweth plentifully in the North part of England, especially in Landesdale and Crauen. I haue found it in many places of Kent, especially in a Cops by Master *Sidleyes* house, neere Southfleet.

* *The time.*

It floureth and flourisheth when Saint Johns woort doth.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ἀσχυρον*: the Latines haue no other name but this Greeke name *Ascyron*. It is called of some *Androspermum*: *Galen* maketh it both a kinde of Tutsan, and *S. Johns woort*; and saith it is named *Ascyron* and *Ascyroides*: in English *S. Peters woort*, *Square* or *great S. Johns grasse*: and of some *Hardhay*. Few Apothecaries do knowe it from *S. Johns woort*.

* *The temperature.*

This herbe is of temperature hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

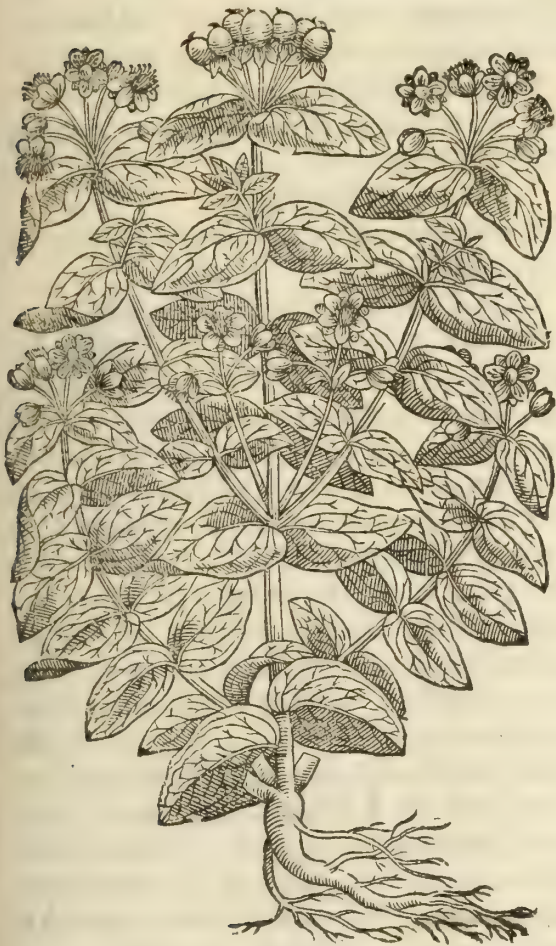
A It is endued with the same vertues that *S. Johns woort* is indued withall. The seede, saith *Dioscorides*, being drunke in fower ounces and a halfe of Meade, doth plentifully purge by siege, cholericke excrements. *Galen* doth likewise affirme the same.

Of *Tutsan*, or *Parke leaues*. Chap. 152.* *The description.*

THe stalkes of Tutsan be straight, round, chamfered or crested, hard and wooddie, being for the most part two foote high. The leaues are three or fower times bigger than those of *S. Johns woort*, which be at the first greene; afterwarde, and in the end of Sommer of a darke red colour. Out of which is pressed a iuice not like to blacke blood, but to Claret or Gascoine wine. The flowers are yellow, and greater than those of *S. Peters woort*: after which riseth vp a little round head or berrie, first greene, afterwarde red, last of all blacke, wherein is contained yellowish red seede. The roote is hard, wooddie, and of long continuance.

Clymenon

Clymenon Itabrum.
Tutfan, or Parke leaues.



✱ *The place.*

Tutfan groweth in wooddes, and by hedges, especially in Hampsteed wood, where the Golden rod doth growe, in a wood by Railie in Essex, and many other places.

✱ *The time.*

It flowreth in Iuly and August. The seede in the meane time waxeth ripe. The leaues become red in Autumne; at that time is very easily pressed forth his winie iuice.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ανδροσανιον*: and the Latines also *Androsamon*; it is likewise called *Dionysius*, as *Galen* witnesseth. They are far from the truth, that take it to be *Clymenum*, and it is needlesse to finde fault with their error: it is also called *Siciliana*, and *Herba Siciliana*: in English Tutfan, and Parke leaues.

✱ *The temperature.*

The faculties are such as S. Peters woort, which doth sufficiently declare it to be hot and drie.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seede hereof beaten to powder, and drunke **A** to the weight of two drams, doth purge cholericke excrements, as *Dioscorides* writeth, and is a singular remedie for the Sciatica, provided that the patient do drinke water for a day or two after purging.

The herbe cureth burnings, and applied vpon **B** new woundes, it stancheth the blood, and healeth them.

The leaues laide vpon broken shins and scabbed legs, healeth them, and many other hurtes and **C** griefes, whereof it tooke his name Tout saine, or Tutlane, of healing all things.

Of the great Centorie. Chap. 153.

✱ *The description.*

THe great Centorie bringeth forth round smooth stalkes, three cubits high: the leaues are long, diuided as it were in many parcels like to those of the Walnut tree, somewhat snipt about the edges like the teeth of a sawe. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes in scalie knaps like the great Knap weede, the middle thrums wherof are of a light blew, or skie colour; when the seede is ripe, the whole knap or head turneth to a downie substance, like the head of an Artichok; wherein is found a long smooth seede, bearded at one end like those of Bastard Saffron, called *Cartamus*, or the seede of *Cardus benedictus*. The roote is great, long, blacke on the outside, and of a sanguine colour on the inside, somewhat sweete in taste, and biting the toong.

There is likewise another sort hereof, hauing great and large leaues like those of the water Dock, somewhat snipt or toothed about the edges. The stalke is shorter than the other, but the roote is more oleous or fuller of iuice, otherwise like.

Centaurium magnum.
Great Centorie.



* *The place.*

The great Centorie ioyeth in a fat and fruitfull soile, and in sunnie banks full of grasse and herbes. It groweth very plentifully, saith *Dioscorides*, in Lycia, Peloponnesus, Arcadia, in Morea, and in Baldus a mountaine in the territories of Verona, and likewise in my garden.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in sommer, and the rootes may be gathered in Autumne.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greek *κενταύριον τὸ μέγα*: of *Theophrastus* also *Centauris*: in diuers shops falsly *Rha Ponticum*: for *Rha Ponticum* is *Rha* growing in the countries of Pontus: a plant differing from great Centorie. There is found among the bastard names *Vncfera*, *Felterra*, and *Polyhydion*: but *Theophrastus* and *Pliny* do set downe among the kindes of *Panaces* or All-heale, this great Centorie, and also the lesser whereof we wil write in the next chap. following. *Pliny* reciting the words of *Theophr.* doth in his 25. book 4. chap. write, that they were found out by *Chiron Centaurus* and surnamed *Centauria*. Also affirming the same thing in his 6. chap. where he more largely expounding both the *Centauries*, repeateth to be found out by *Chiron*: & therupon he addeth, that either of them is named *Chironium*. Of some it is reported, that the said *Chiron* was cured therewith of a wound in his foote, that was made with an arrow

that fel vpon it, when he was entertaining of *Hercules* into his house: wherupon it was called *Chironium*: or of the curing of the woundes of his soldiers, for the which purpose it is most excellent.

* *The temperature.*

It is hot and drie in the third degree. *Galen* saith, by the taste of the roote it sheweth contrarie qualities, so in the vse it performeth contrarie effects.

* *The vertues.*

- A The roote taken in the quantitie of two drams, is good for them that are bursten, or spit bloud; against the crampe and shrinking of sinewes, the shortnes of winde or difficultie of breathing, the cough and gripings of the belly.
- B There is not any part of the herbe, but it rather worketh miracles then ordinarie cures in greene wounds: for it ioineth together the lips of simple wounds in the the flesh, according to the first intention, that is, glewing the lips together, not drawing to the place any matter at all.
- C These things and mo besides *Dioscorides* relieth of. The roote (saith he) is a remedie for ruptures, conuulsions and cramps, taken in the weight of two drams to be giuen with wine to those that are without a feauer, and to those that haue, with water.
- D *Galen* saith, that the iuice of the leaues thereof, performeth those things that the roote doth, which is also vsed in steede of *Lycium*, a kinde of harde iuice of a sharpe taste.

Of small Centorie. Chap. 154.

* *The description.*

THe lesser Centorie is a little herbe: it groweth vp with a cornered stalke, halfe a foot high, with leaues in forme and bignesse of Saint Iohns woort: the flowers growe at the top in a spokie bush or rundell, of a red colour tending to purple, which in the day time, and after the

the funne is vp doe open themselues, and towards euening do shut vp againe : after them come foorth small seede vessels, of the shape of wheate cornes, in which are contained very little feedes. The roote is slender, hard, and soone fading.

2 The yellowe Centorie hath leaues, stalkes, and seede like the other, and is in ech respect alike, sauing that the flowers heereof are of a perfect yellowe colour, which setteth foorth the difference.

1 *Centaurium paruum*.
Small Centorie.



2 *Centaurium paruum luteum* L'Obelij.
Yellowe Centorie.



* *The place.*

The first is growing in great plentie throughout England, in most pastures and grassie fieldes. The yellow doth grow vpon the chalkie cliffes of Greenehith in Kent, and such like places.

* *The time.*

They are to be gathered in their flowring time, that is, in Iuly and August; of some that gather them superstitiously, they are gathered betweene the two ladie daies.

* *The names.*

Pliny nameth the small Centorie *Libadion*, and by reason of his great bitternesse *Felterra*. The Italians in Hetruria call it *Biondella*: in Spanish *Centoria*: in lowe Dutch *Santoye*: in English lesser Centorie, or common Centorie: in French *Centoire*.

* *The temperature.*

The small Centorie is of a bitter qualitie, and of temperature hot and drie in the second degree: and the yellow Centorie is hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

Being boiled in water and drunke, it openeth the stoppings of the liuer, gall, and spleene, it helpeth the yellowe iaudise, and likewise long and lingering agues: it killeth the woormes in the bellie; to be brieft, it clenseth, scoureth, and maketh thinne humors that are thicke, and doth effectually performe whatsoeuer bitter things can.

Dioscorides, and Galen after him, report, that the decoction draweth downe by siege choler and B thicke humours, and helpeth the sciatica: but though we haue vsed this often and luckily, yet could

we not perceiue evidently that it purgeth by the stoole any thing at all, and yet hath performed the effects aforefaide.

C This Centorie being stamped and laide on whilest it is fresh and greene, doth heale and close vp greene wounds, clenseth old vlcers, and perfectly cureth them.

D The iuice is good in medicines for the eies, mixed with hony it clenseth away such things as hinder the sight, and being drunke it hath a peculiar vertue against the infirmities of the sinewes, as *Dioscorides* teacheth.

E The Italian Phisicians do giue the powder of the leaues of yellowe Centorie once in three daies, in the quantitie of a dram, with annise and carowaie seedes, in wine or other liquor, which preuaileth against the drop sicke and greene sicknesse, of which plant *Ioannes Postius* hath thus written;

Flos mihi suauis rubet, sed inest quoque succus amarus,

Qui iuuat obsessum bile, aperitque iecur.

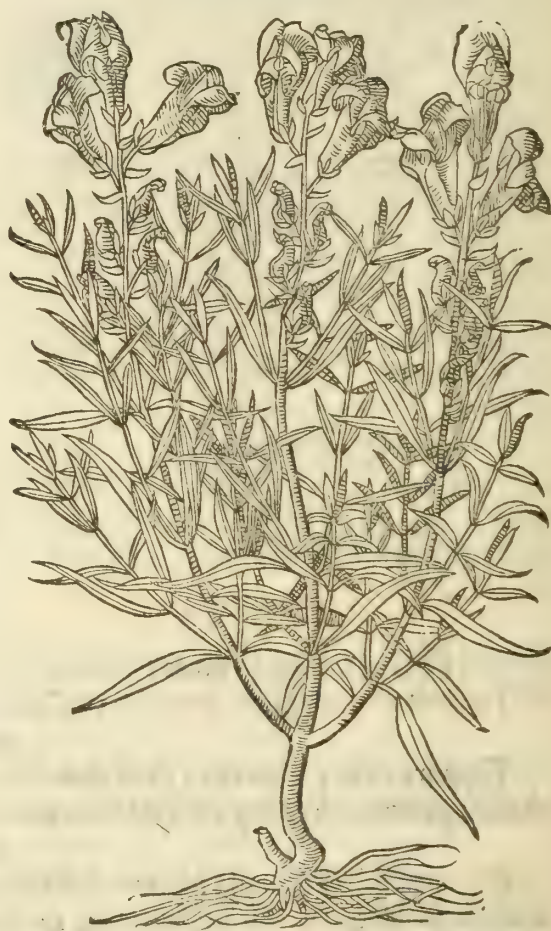
My flower is sweete in smell, bitter my iuice in taste,

Which purge choler and helps liuer that else would waste.

Of Calues snout, or Snapdragon. Chap. 155.

1 *Antirrhinum purpureum.*
Purple Snapdragon.

2 *Antirrhinum album.*
White Snapdragon.



** The description.*

1 **T**He purple Snapdragon hath great and brittle stalks, which diuideth it selfe into manie fragile branches: whereupon do growe long leaues sharpe pointed, very greene like vnto those of wilde flaxe, but much greater, set by couples one opposite against another. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks of a purple colour, fashioned like a frogs mouth, or rather a dragons mouth; from whence the women haue taken the name Snapdragon. The seede is blacke, contained in long husks fashioned like a calues snout, wherupon some haue called it Calues snout, or in mine opinion it is more like vnto the bones of a sheepes head that hath beene long in the water, the flesh consumed cleane awaie.

2 The second agreeth with the precedent in euery part, except in the colour of the flowers: for this plant bringeth forth white flowers, and the other purple, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 *Antirrhinum*

3 *Antirrhinum luteum.*
Yellow Snapdragon.



4 *Antirrhinum minus.*
Small Snapdragon.



✱ *The description.*

3 The yellow Snapdragon hath a long, thicke woodie roote, with certaine strings fastned therto: from which riseth vp a brittle stalke of two cubits and a halfe high, divided from the bottome to the top into diuers braunches; wherupon do grow long green leaues like those of Pimpernell, but greater and longer. The flowers growe at the top of the maine braunches, of a pleasant yellowe colour, in shape like vnto the precedent.

4 The small or wilde Snapdragon differeth not from the others, but in stature. The leaues are lesser and narrower. The flowers purple, but altogither smaller.

✱ *The place.*

The three first do growe in most gardens; but the yellowe kinde groweth not common, except in the gardens of curious Herbarists.

✱ *The time.*

That which hath continued the whole winter doth flower in Maie, and the rest of sommer afterwards: and that which is planted later and in the end of sommer; flowreth in the spring of the same yeere: they do hardly endure the iniurie of our colde winter.

✱ *The names.*

Snapdragon is called in Greeke *αντιρρινον*: in Latine also *Antirrhinum*; of *Apuleius* *Canis cerebrum*, *Herba Simiana*, *Venusta minor*, *Opalis grata*, & *Orontium*: it is thought to be *Leo herba*, which *Columella* in his 10. booke doth reckon among the flowers: yet *Gesnerus* hath thought that this *Leo* is *Columbine*, which for the same cause he hath called *Leontostomium*: but this name seemeth to vs to agree better with *Calues snout*, then with *Columbine*: for the gaping flower of *Calues snout* is more like to *lyons snap* then the flower of *Columbine*: it is called in Dutch *Orant*: in Spanish *Cabeza de ternera*: in English *Calues snout*, *Snapdragon*, and *Lyons snap*: in French *Teste de chien*, and *Teste de veau*.

* *The temperature.*

They are hot and drie, and of subtrill parts.

* *The vertues.*

- A The seede of Snapdragon, as *Galen* saith, is good for nothing in the vse of phisicke; and the herbe it selfe is of like facultie with *Bubonium*, or Starwoort, but not so effectuell.
- B They report, saith *Dioscorides*, that the herbe being hanged about one, preserueth a man from being bewitched, and that it maketh a man gracious in the sight of people.
- C *Apuleius* writeth, that the distilled water or the decoction of the herbe and roote made in water, is a speedie remedie for the watering of eies proceeding of a hot cause, if they be bathed therewith.

Of Tode flaxe. Chap. 156.

1 *Linaria.*
Great Tode flaxe.



2 *Linaria purpurea odorata.*
Sweete purple Tode flaxe.



* *The description.*

1 **L** *inaria* being a kinde of *Antyrrhinum*, hath small, slender, blackish stalkes; from which do growe many leaues like flaxe. The flowers be yellow, with a spurre hanging at the same like vnto a Larkes spurre, hauing a mouth like vnto frogs mouth, euen such as is to be seene in the common Snapdragon; the whole plant so much resembleth *Efula minor*, that the one is hardly knowne from the other, but by this olde verse:

Efula lactescit, sine lacte Linaria crescit.

Some there be that haue confounded *Scoparia*, or *Belueder Italorum*, with this *Linaria*; but in that they are deceiued greatly, as in many other things; for the leaues of *Belueder* are longer then *Linaria*, and more in number, not bitter, nor of that effect which *Linaria* serueth vnto in them which be molested with the iaundise, and brought therby very neere vnto the dropisie.

2 The seventh kinde of Snapdragon, being the second kinde of Tode flaxe, hath leaues like vnto

Bellis

Bellis maior, but not so broad, and somewhat jagged about the edges. The stalke is small and tender, of a cubite high, beset with many purple flowers like vnto the former in shape. The root is long, with many threddes hanging thereat : the whole plant is of a reasonable sweete sauour.

3 *Linaria purpurea altera*.
Variable Tode flaxe.

4 *Linaria Valentia*.
Tode flaxe of Valentia.



* The description.

3 The eight kinde of *Antyrrhinum* or Snapdragon, being likewise a kinde of Tode flaxe, hath small and narrow leaues like vnto the first kinde of *Linaria*: the stalke is a cubite high, beset with flowers of a purple colour, in fashion like *Linaria*, but that it wanteth the taile or spurre at the ende of the flower which the other hath. The roote is small and threddie.

4 *Linaria Valentina* hath leaues like *Hypericon*, or rather like *Cytisus*, growing vpon a stalke or twiggie braunch, of a foote high, and called by *Clusius Valentina*, for that it was founde by himselfe in *agro Valentino*, a citie in Italie; where it beareth yellowe flowers about the top of the stalke like common *Linaria*, but the mouth of the flower is downie, or mossie, and the taile of a purple colour. It flowreth at Valentia in March, and groweth in the medowes there, and hath not as yet been seen in these northern parts.

5 *Osyris alba* hath great, thicke, and long rootes, with some threds or strings hanging at the same: from which rise vp many braunches very tough and pliant, beset towards the top with flowers, not much vnlike the small Snapdragon, but of a white colour, and the inner part of the mouth somewhat more wide and open, and the leaues like the common Tode flaxe.

6 *Osyris purpurocarulea* is a kind of Snapdragon, or Tode flaxe, that hath many smal & weak branches, trailing vpon the ground, beset with many little leaues like flaxe. The flowers grow at the top of the stalke like vnto the common kinde, but of a purple colour declining to blewnesse. The roote is small and threddie.

5 *Oxyris alba*.
White Tode flaxe.



7 *Linofyris Nuperorum*.
Bushie Tode flaxe.



6 *Oxyris purpurocarulea*.
Purple Tode flaxe.



8 *Linaria aurea*.
Golden Tode flaxe.

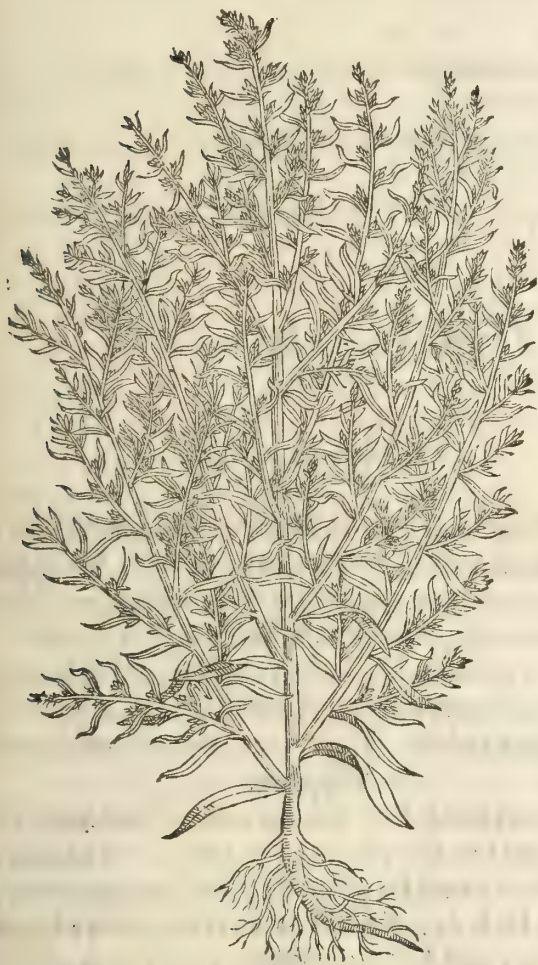


7 Forasmuch as this plant is stalked and leaved like common *Linaria*, the new writers have called it *Linosyris*: it hath stalkes very stiffe and wooddie, beset with leaues like the common *Linaria*, with flowers at the top of the stalks of a faint shining yellow colour, in forme or shape somewhat like vnto *Conyza maior*. The whole plant groweth to the height of two cubits, & is in taste sharpe & clammie, or glutinous, & somewhat bitter. The root is compact of many strings, intangled one within another. *Guilandinus* calleth this plant *Hyssopus umbellitera Dioscoridis*, that is, *Dioscorides* his Hysope, which beareth a tuft in all points like *Linosyris*, whereof it is a kinde, not differing from it in shew and leaues. The stalkes are a cubite high, diuided aboue into many small branches, the tops whereof are garnished with tuftes of small flowers, glistering full of many golden haire or thrums, with seede as small as dust.

8 Golden Tode flaxe hath diuers small vpright branches very little & tender, garnished from the bottome to the top with small long thinne leaues like those of wilde flaxe: on the toppe of the stalkes doe grow tufts of flowers of a gold yellow colour. The roote is tough and single.

9 *Scoparia sine Osyris Græcorum.*
Broome Tode flaxe.

10 *Passerina linaria.*
Sparrowes Tode flaxe.



* The description.

9 *Scoparia*, or after *Dodoneus Osyris*, which the Italians call *Belvidere*, hath very many shootes or sprigs rising from one small stalke, making the whole plant to resemble a broome or beesome, whereof it tooke the name *Scoparia*. The leaues be small and narrowe, almost like to the leaues of flaxe. The flowers be as it were a bush of hebbie coloured threds, growing among the leaues, which keepe Greene all the winter.

10 This plant also for resemblance sake is referred vnto the Linaries, bicause his leaues be like *Linaria*. At the top of the small branched stalks, do growe little yellowish flowers, pale of colour, somewhat like the tops of *Chrysosome*, and the stalkes of *Limonium*. *John Mouton* of Tournay taketh it to be *Chrysosome altera*: and bicause there hath beene no concordance among writers, it shall be sufficient to haue set foorth his description with his name *Passerina*.

* The

* *The place.*

The kindes of Tode flaxe growe wilde in many places, as vpon stone wals, grauelly grounds, barren medowes, and along by hedges.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iune to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Tode flaxe is called of the herbaristes of our time, *Linaria*, or Flaxweede, and *Vrinalis*: of some *Oxyris*: in high Dutch *Lynkraut*, and *Onser fraumen flasch*: in Lowe Dutch *Wilt Ulas*: in English Wilde flaxe, Tode flaxe, and Flaxe weede: in Italian *Bel vedere*, or faire in sight, which may very well agree with the first described, as being in shew a most glorious and goodly flower, but at the nose most lothsomly stinking. The plant called *Scoparia*, is named also *Herba studioforum*, because it is a fit thing to make broomes of, wherewith schollers and students may sweepe their owne studies and closets. The particular names are expressed both in Latine and English in their seuerall titles, whereby they may be distinguished.

* *The temperature.*

The kindes of Tode flaxe are of the same temperature with wilde Snapdragons, whereof they are kindes.

* *The vertues.*

- A The decoction of Tode flaxe taketh away the yellownesse and deformitie of the skin, being washed and bathed therewith.
- B The same drunken openeth the stoppings of the liuer and spleene, and is singular good for the iandise which is of long continuance.
- C The same decoction doth also prouoke vrine, in those that pisse drop after drop, vnstoppeth the kidneies and bladder.

Of Garden Flaxe. Chap. 157.

Linum catharticum.
Garden Flaxe.

* *The description.*

Flaxe riseth vp with slender and round stalkes. The leaues thereof be long, narrow, & sharpe pointed: on the toppes of the sprigs are faire blewe flowers, after which spring vp little rounde knops or buttons, in which is contained the seede, in forme somewhat long, smooth, glib or slipperie, of a darke colour. The rootes be small and thred-die.

* *The place.*

It prospereth best in a fat and fruitfull soile, in moist and not drie places; for it requireth as *Columella* saith a very fat ground, and somewhat moist. Some, saith *Palladius*, do sowe it thicke in a leane ground, and by that meanes the flaxe groweth fine: *Pliny* saith that it is to be sown in grauellie places, especially in one furrowe: *Nec magis festinare aliud*: and that it burneth the ground and maketh it wooser, which thing also *Virgil* testifieth in his *Georgicks*:

Vrit lini campum seges, vrit Avena:

Vrunt lethaeo perfusa papauera somno.

Flaxe and Otes sowne consume
the moisture of a fertile field:
The same worketh Poppie, whose
juice a deadly sleepe doth yeeld.

* *The*

* *The time.*

Flaxe is sown in the spring, it flowreth in Iune and Iuly. After it is cutte downe (as *Plinie* in his 19. booke first chapter saith) the stalks are put into the water subiect to the heate of the sunne, and some waight laide on them to be steeped therein, the loosenes of the rinde is a signe when it is well steeped: then is it taken vp and dried in the sunne, and after vsed as most husbandries can tell better then my selfe.

* *The names.*

It is called both in Greeke and Latine *linum*, *Linum*: in high Dutch *Jachsz*: in Italian and Spanish *Lino*: in French *Dulin*: in lowe Dutch *Ulas*: in English Flaxe and Lyne.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Galen in his first booke of the faculties of nourishments saith, that diuers vse the seede heereof A parched as a sustenance with *Garum*, no otherwise then made salt.

They also vse it mixed with honie; some likewise put it among bread, but it is hurtfull to the sto- B macke, and is hard of digestion, and yeeldeth to the bodie but little nourishment: but touching the qualiti which maketh the belly soluble, neither wil I praise or dispraise it; yet that hath it some force to prouoke vrine, is more apparant when it is parched: but then it also staieth the belly more.

The same author in his bookes of the faculties of simple medicines saith, that Lineseede being C eaten is windie although it be parched, so full is it of superfluous moisture: and it is also after a sort hot in the first degree, and in a meane betweene moist and drie. But how windie the seede is, and how full of superfluous moisture it is in euery part, might very wel haue been perceiued a few yeeres since at Middleborough in Zeland, where for want of graine and other corne, most of the Citizens were faine to eate breade and cakes made heereof with honie and oile, who were in short time after swolne in the bellie about the short ribs, faces, and other parts of their bodies in such sort, that a great number were brought to their graues thereby: for these symptomes or accidents came no otherwise then by the superfluous moisture of the seede, which causeth windinesse.

Lineseed, as *Dioscorides* hath written, hath the same properties that Fenugreeke hath: it wasteth D awaie and mollifieth all inflammations or hot swellings, as well inwarde as outward, if it be boiled with honie, oile, and a little faire water, and made vp with clarified honie; it taketh away blemishes of the face and the sunne burning, called in Greeke *Ephelis*, being rawe & vnboiled; and also foule spots, if it be mixed with salt peter & figs: it causeth rugged and ill fauoured nailes to fall off, mixed with honie and water Cresses.

It draweth foorth of the chest corrupted flegme and other filthie humours, if a composition with E honie be made thereof to licke on, and easeth the cough.

Being taken largely with pepper and honie made vp into a cake, it stirreth vp lust. F

The oile which is pressed out of the seede, is profitable for many purposes in phisicke and chirur- G gerie; and is vsed of painters, picture makers, and other artificers.

It softneth all hard swellings; it stretcheth foorth the sinewes that are shrunke and drawne togi- H ther, mitigateth paine, being applied in maner of an ointment.

Some also giue it to drinke to such as are troubled with paine in the side & collicke; but it must be I fresh and newly drawne: for if it be olde and ranke, it causeth aptnesse to vomite, and withall it ouermuch heateth.

Lineseed boiled in water with a little oile, & a quantitie of Annise seede impowdered and implai- K stered vpon *angina*, or any swelling in the throate, helpeth the same.

It is with good successe vsed plaisterwise, boiled in vineger, vpon the diseases called *Coliaca*, and L *Dysenteria*, which are fluxes and paines of the bellie.

The seedes stamped with the rootes of wilde Cucumbers, draweth foorth splinters, thornes, bro- M ken bones, or any other thing fixed in any part of the bodie.

The decoction is an excellent bath for women to sit ouer for the inflammation of the secret parts, N bicause it softneth the hardnesse thereof, and easeth paine and aking.

The seed of Line & Fenugreek made into powder, boiled with Mallowes, Violet leaues, Smallage, O & Chickweed, vntill the herbs be soft; then stamped in a stone mortar with a litle hogs grease to the forme of a cataplasme or pultus: appeaseth all maner of paine, softneth a. olde tumors or swellings, mollifieth & bringeth to suppuration all apostomes; defendeth wounded members from swellings & rankling, and when they be already rankled, it taketh the same away being applied verie warme cuening and morning.

Of Wilde Flaxe. Chap. 158.

1 *Linum sylvestre floribus albis.*
Wilde white flaxe.



2 *Linum sylvestre tenuifolium.*
Thin leaved wilde flaxe.



* The description.

1 **T**his Wilde kinde of Line or flaxe hath leaues like *Asparagus*, or rather like Fennell, growing vpon round bright and shining sprigs, a foote long, and flowers like the manured flaxe, but of a white colour. The roote is tough and small, with some fibres annexed thereunto.

2 The narrow and thinne leaved kinde of Line is very like to the common flaxe, but in all pointes lesser. The flowers consist of five leaues, which do soone fade and fall away, hauing many stalks proceeding from one roote, of a cubite high, beset with small leaues, yea lesser than those of *Linaria purpurea*.

3 There is a kinde of wilde flaxe which hath many hairie branches, rising vp from a very suiall roote, which doth continue for many yeeres without sowing, increasing by rootes into many other plants, with stalkes amounting to the height of one cubite, beset with many rough and hairie broad leaues: at the toppe of the stalkes do growe many faire blew flowers, compact of five leaues, much greater and fairer than common Line or flaxe; which being past, there succcede small sharpe pointed heads full of feedes, like Linefeede, but of a blacke shining colour.

4 *Camalinum* (of some called *Linum sylvestre perpusillum*, & may be called in English very Lowe or Dwarfe wild flaxe; for this word *Chama* ioined to any simple doth signifie, that it is a low or dwarfe kinde thereof) being scarce an handfull high, hath pale yellow flowers: but as it is in all things like vnto flaxe; so the flowers, leaues, and stalkes, and all other partes thereof, are fower times lesser than *Linum*.

3 *Linum sylvestre tenuifolium.*
Thinne leaved Wilde flaxe.



4 *Chamalinum perpusillum.*
Dwarfe wilde flaxe.



* *The place.*

They growe generally in grauellie grounds.

The first groweth in well manured places, as in gardens, and such like soiles.

The second groweth by the sea side. The third and fourth growe vpon rocks and cliffes neere to the sea side.

I haue seene them growe vpon the sea bankes by Lee in Essex, and in many places of the yle of Shepey. They growe also betweene Quinborow and Sherland house.

* *The time.*

They flower from May to the middest of August.

* *The names.*

Their names are sufficiently expressed in their seuerall titles.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The faculties of these kindes of Wilde flaxe are referred vnto the manured flaxe; but they are feldome vsed either in phisicke or chirurgerie.

Of blacke Salt woort. Chap. 159.

* *The description.*

IN olde time this plant was vsed for sauce and meate, as Purslaine and other herbes are in these our daies, and receiued among the *Legumina*. In mine opinion it was called *Glaux*, by reason of the colour of the leaues, which are of a gray or olde dried colour, called in Latine *Glaucus color*, such as are in the Sallow leafe: of others it is called *Galax* or *Glax*: of others *Engalaeton*, *qualitica* or *Lactifica*: bicause it is good to increase milke in the breasts of women, it is much vsed. *Ruellius* and others haue set downe *Galega*, *Securidica*, *Polygala*, and many other plants for the true *Glaux*, which

which hath bred a confusion. The true *Glaux* of *Dioscorides* hath many small branches, some creeping on the ground, and some standing vpright, tender, and small, beset with many little fat leaues like *Tribulus terrestris*, or *Herniaria*, growing along the stalkes by couples; betweene whom grow small purple flowers; which being past, there succeed certaine little bullets, or seede vessels. The roote is very small and threddy, & taking hold of the vpper face of the earth, as it doth runne abroade, by which meanes it doth mightily increase.

* *The place.*

The true *Glaux* or Milkwoort groweth very plentifully in salt places and marshes neere the sea, from whence I haue brought it into my garden, where it prospereth as well as in his natie soile. I found it especially betweene Whitstable and the yle of Thanet in Kent, and by Grauesend in the same countie, by Tilbery Blockhouse in Essex, and in the yle of Shepey, going from Kings ferry to Sherland house.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in May, and the seede is ripe in Iune.

* *The names.*

The names haue beene sufficiently spoken of in the description. It shall suffice to call it in English Sea Milkwoort.

* *The nature.*

Paulus Aegineta saith, it is hot and moist of temperature.

* *The vertues.*

A This Milkwoort taken with milke, drinke or pottage, ingendreth store of milke, and therefore it is good to be vsed by nurses that want the same.

Of Milke woort. Chap. 160.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sortes of Milke woorts, varying in the colour of their flowers, wherein consisteth their difference.

* *The description.*

1 T Here haue beene many plants neerely resembling *Polygala*, and yet not the same in deede, which doth verifie the Latine saying, *Nullum simile est idem*. This neere resemblance doth rather hinder those that haue not spent much time in the knowledge of simples, than increase their knowledge. And this also hath beene an occasion that many haue imagined a sundrie *Polygala* vnto themselves, and so of other plants. Of which number, this (whereof I speake) is one, obtaining this name of the best writers and herbarists of our time, describing it thus. It hath many thicke spreading branches, creeping on the ground, bearing leaues like them of *Herniaria*, standing in rowes like the Sea Milkwoort; among which do growe small whorles, or Crownets of white flowers: the roote being exceeding small and threddie.

2 The second kinde of *Polygala* is a small herbe with slender pliant stems, of a wooddie substance, an handfull long, creeping by the ground: the leaues be small and narrow like vnto Lintels, or little Hyssope. The flowers growe at the top, of a blew colour, fashioned like a little bird, with wings, taile, and bodie, easie to be discerned by them that do obserue the same: which being past, there succede small pouches, like those of *Bursa pastoris*, but lesser. The roote is small and wooddie.

1 *Polygala.*

Glaux exigua maritima.
Blacke Salt woort.



1 *Polygala repens.*
Creeping Milke woort.



2 *Polygala flore carulea.*
Blew Milke woort.



3 *Polygala rubris floribus.*
Red Milke woort.



4 *Polygala albis floribus.*
White Milke woort.



* *The description.*

3 This third kinde of *Polygala* or Milkewort, hath leaues and stalkes like the last before mentioned, and differeth from it herein, that this kinde hath smaller branches, and the leaues are not so thicke thrust together, and the flowers are like the other; but that they be of a red or purple colour.

4 The fourth kinde is like the last spoken of in euery respect, but that it hath white flowers; otherwise it is very like.

5 *Polygala purpurea.*
Purple Milke wort.



6 *Polygala obsoletiflora.*
Darke coloured Milke wort.

* *The description.*

5 Purple Milke wort differeth from the others in the colour of the flowers: it bringeth forth more branches than the precedent, and the flowers are of a purple colour; wherein especially consisteth the difference.

6 The sixth Milke wort is like vnto the rest in each respect, sauing that the flowers are of an ouer-worne ill fauored colour, which maketh it to differ from all the other of his kinde.

* *The place.*

These plants or Milke worts growe commonly in euery wood and fertill pasture, wheresoeuer I haue trauelled.

* *The time.*

They flowre from May to August.

* *The names.*

Milke wort is called *Ambralis flos*: so called because it doth specially flourish in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke; of which flowers, the maidens which vse in the countries to walke the procession, do make themselves garlands, and nosegayes: in English we may call it Crosse flower, Gang flower, Rogation flower, and Milke wort, of their vertues in procuring milke in the breasts of nurses. Hieronimus Tragus calleth it *Polygalon*, and likewise Dioscorides.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

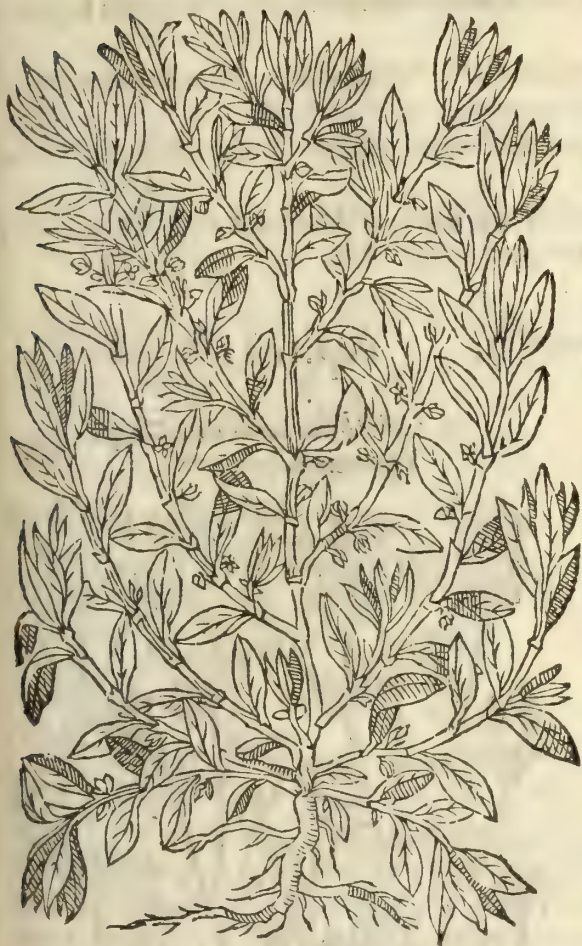
Galen, Theophrastus, and Dioscorides do account these for Milke woorts, and may without error be vsed for those purposes, whereunto *Glaux* serueth.

Of Knot grasse. Chap. 161.

* *The kinds.*

T Here be diuers herbes of sundrie formes and shapes, comprehended vnder this name *Polygonum*, or Knot grasse. But of the common or best known Knot grasse, we intend to intreate in this chapter: whereof there be two sorts, the greater and the lesser.

1 *Polygonum mas vulgare.*
Common Knot grasse.



2 *Polygonum mas minus.*
Small common Knot grasse.

* *The description.*

1 **T** He common male Knot grasse creepeth along vpon the ground, with long slender weake branches, full of knots or ioints, whereof it tooke his name. The leaues growe vpon the weake branches like those of small *S. Iohns woort*, but longer and narrower. The flowers are maruellous little, and growe out of the knots, of an herbie colour; in their places come vp triangled seede. The roote is long, slender, and full of strings.

2 The second differeth not from the former, but onely that it is altogether lesser, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

These Knot grasses do growe in barren and stonie places almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They are in flower and seede all the sommer long.

Rf 2

* *The*

* The names.

Knot grasse is called in Greeke *πολύγονον ἀγρίον*, that is to say, *Polygonum minus*, or male Knot grasse: in Latine *Seminalis*, *Sanguinaria*: of Columell *Sanguinalis*: in shops *Centummodia*, and *Corrigiola*: of *Apuleius Proserpinaca*: in high Dutch *Moagout*: in lowe Dutch *Aerkens gras*, and *Quiscent knop*: in Italian *Polygono*: in Spanish *Corriola*: in French *Renouee*: in Wallen *Mariolaine de Cure*: in English Knot grasse, and Swines grasse: in the North, Birdes tooing.

* The temperature.

Knot grasse, as *Galen* teacheth, is of a binding qualitie, yet is it colde in the second degree, or else in the beginning of the third.

* The vertues.

- A The iuice of Knot grasse is good against the spitting of blood, the pissing of blood, and all other issues or fluxes of blood, as *Brasanolus* reporteth, and *Camerarius* saith he hath cured many with the iuice thereof, that haue vomited blood, giuen in a little stipticke wine. It greatly preuaileth against the *Gonorrhœa*, that is, the running of the reines, and the weaknes of the backe comming by meanes thereof, being shred and made in a tansie with eggs and eaten.
- B The decoction of it cureth the disease aforesaid, in as ample maner as the iuice: or giuen in powder in a reare egge, helpeth the backe very much.
- C The herbe boiled in wine and honie, cureth the vlcers and inflammations of the secret partes of man or woman, adding thereto a litle allume, and the parts washed therewith.
- D *Dioscorides* saith that it prouoketh vrine, and helpeth such as do pisse drop after drop, when the vrine is hot and sharpe.
- E It is giuen vnto swine with good successe, when they are sicke, and will not eate their meate; whereupon the countrie people do call it Swines grasse, and Swines skir.

Of sundry sortes of Knot grasses. Chap. 162.

1 *Polygonum montanum*.
Mountaine Knot grasse.



2 *Anthyllis valentina* Clusij.
Valentia Knot grasse.



* The

* The description.

1 **T**He snowie white and least kinde of *Polygonum*, or Knot grasse, called of *Clusius Paronychia Hispanica*, is a strange and woorthie plant to behold, handle, and consider, although it be but small. It is not about two inches long, hauing small branches, thicke, tough, hard, and full of ioints: out of which the leaues come foorth like small teeth lesser than the leaues of *Herniaria*, or *Thymum tenuifolium*. At the top of the stalkes stand most delicate flowers framed by nature, as it were, with fine parchment leaues, standing like small buttons, in their singular whitenes and snowie colour resembling the perfect white silke, so many in number at the top, and so thicke, that they ouershadow the rest of the plant beneath. The roote is slender, and of a wooddie substance, longer than the branches, or the whole plant. The seede is couered as it were with chaffe, and is as small as dust, or the mores in the sunne.

2 *Anthyllis* of Valentia, being likewise a kinde of Knot grasse, hath small leaues like *Glaux exigua*, set orderly by couples at the ioints: among which come flowers, and other smal leaues like the first, but altogither lesser. The roote is small and long, and of a wooddie substance.

3 *Polygonum Selinoides, sive Kewel.*
Parsley Pierr.



* The description.

3 There is a kinde of Knot grasse, which hath many long and slender branches, or rather small twigs, spread and stretched vpon the ground like *Serpillum*: from among which leaues, do cluster in rundels like tuftes, hauing spaces betweene each tuft; out of which proceedeth a small dustie flower. The whole plant is full of iuice like *Aizoon*, or small Sengreene. The roote is somewhat long and wooddie, bitter in taste, and hot, and somewhat astringent.

Among the Knot grasses may well be sited this small plant but lately written of, and not so commonly knowne as growing in Englande, being about an handfull high, and putteth out from a fibrous roote sundrie slender stalkes full of little branches and ioints: about which growe confusedly many narrow leaues, for the most part of an vnequall quantitie; yet heere and there two longer then the rest, and much alike in greatnes: at the outmost parts of the branches and stalkes (where it hath thickest tufts) appeere out of the middest of the leaues little flowers of an

herby colour. The whole plant is all ouer whitish or hoarie. If my memorie faile me not, *Pena* doth meane this herbe where he speaketh of *Saxifraga anglicana*, in his *Aduersaria* pag. 103. and also reporteth that he founde this plant by the way side as he rode from London to Bristow, on a little hill not far from Chipnam; his picture doth very well resemble the kinde of Knot grasse, called among the Germanes *Kewel*, and calling it *Saxifraga anglicana*, causeth me to thinke that some in the west parts where he first founde it do call it Saxifrage, as we do call sundrie other herbes, especially if they serue for the stone. My friende master *Steuens Bredwell*, practitioner in Physick in those parts, heard of a simple man, who did much good with a medicine (that he made with Parsley Pierr) against the stone, which he ministred vnto all sorts of people. This my friend requested the poore man to shew him the herbe called Parsley Pierr, who frankly promised it him, and the next morning brought him an handfull of the herbe, and tolde him the composition of his medicine withal, which you shall finde set downe in the vertues, and prooued by sundrie of good account, to be a singular remedie for the same.

* The place.

The first and common Knot grasse groweth in euery grauely or barren ground: the seconde groweth neere the sea banks: the thirde and fourth are strangers in Englande: the fift doth growe in my garden: the sixt groweth in barren sandie fieldes where Barley hath been sown: the seuenth groweth by the sea side vpon rockes and cliffes: and the last doth growe in the places where corne

hath beene sown, as by Barne elmes, where my friende aforesaid founde the same: it doth growe in Kent in sundrie places, from whence I brought some for my garden, where it prospereth well; and by Chipnam aforesaide, as *Penateporteth*.

* *The time.*

These flower for the most part from Maie to September.

* *The names.*

That which hath beene saide of their severall names in their descriptions shall suffice.

* *The nature.*

They are colde in the seconde degree, and drie in the thirde, astringent and making thicke.

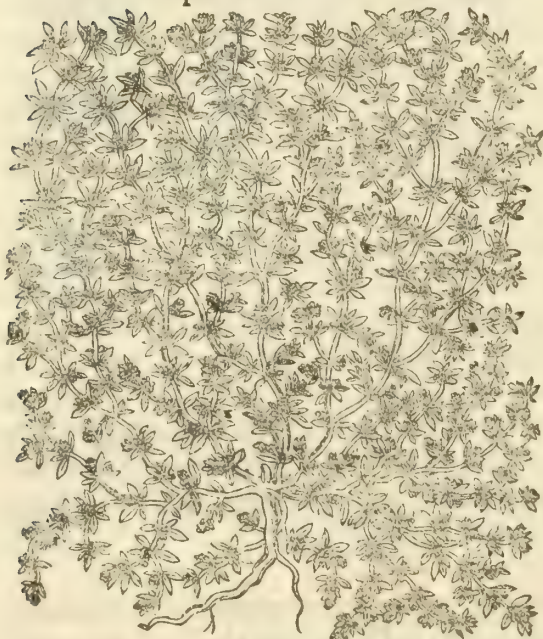
* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice of Knotgrasse is good against the spitting of bloude, the pissing of bloud and all other issues and fluxe of bloud: it preuaileth against the Gonorrhæa, and the weaknesse of the backe, being made in a tansie with egges.
- B The decoction of Knotgrasse cureth the disease aforesaide, in as ample manner as the iuice, and being boiled in honie and wine, it cureth the vlcers & inflammations of the priuie or secret parts of man or woman.
- C *Dioscorides* saith that Knotgrasse prouoketh vrine, and helpeth such as pisse drop by drop, when the vrine is hot and sharpe.
- D Heere according to my promise I haue thought good to insert this medicine made with Knewel, which herbe is called (as I saide before) Parsley Piert; but if I might without offence, it shoulde be called *Petra Pungens*: for that barbarous worde Parsley Piert, was giuen by some simple man, who had not well learned the true terme. The composition which followeth must be giuen in warme white wine halfe a dram, yea two scruples or more, according to the constitution of the bodie which is to receiue it.
- E The leaues of Parsley Piert, Mouscare, of eche one ounce when the herbes be dried, Baie berries, Turmericke, Cloues, the seedes of the great Burre, the seedes in the berries of heppes or Briertree, Fenugreeke, of eche one ounce, the stone in the oxe gall, the waight of 24. Barley cornes, or halfe a dram, made together into a most fine and subtile powder, taken and drunke in manner aforesaide, hath beene prooued most singular for the disease aforesaide.

Of Rupture woort. Chap. 163.

Herniaria.

Rupture woort.



whole plant seemeth as it were couered ouer with seedes or graines, like the seedes of Panicke, but much lesser.

* *The description.*

There is also a kinde of Knotgrasse commonly called in Latin *Herniaria*: in English Rupture woort, or Rupture grasse. It is a base and lowe creeping herbe, hauing many small slender braunches trailing vpon the ground, yet very tough and full of little knots somewhat reddish, whereupon do growe very small leaues like those of Time; among which come forth little yellowish flowers which turne into very small seede, & great quantitie thereof, considering the smallnesse of the plant, growing thicke clustering together by certaine spaces. The whole plant is of a yellowish Greene colour. The roote is very slender and single.

There is another kinde of *Herniaria*, called *Millegrana*, or all seed, that groweth vpriight a handfull high, with manie small and tender braunches, set with leaues like the former, but few in number, hauing as it were two small leaues and no more. The

* *The*

* *The place.*

It ioyeth in barren and sandie grounds, and is likewise founde in dankish places that lie wide open to the sunne, it doth growe and prosper in my garden exceedingly.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and flourisheth in Maie, Iune, Iulie, and August.

* *The names.*

It is called of the latter Heibaristes *Herniaria*, and *Herniola*: taken from the effect in curing the disease *Hernia*: of diuers *Herba Turca*, and *Empetron*: in French *Boutonet*: in English Rupture woort, and Burstwoort.

* *The temperature.*

Rupture woort doth notably drie, and throughly closeth vp together and fastneth.

* *The vertues.*

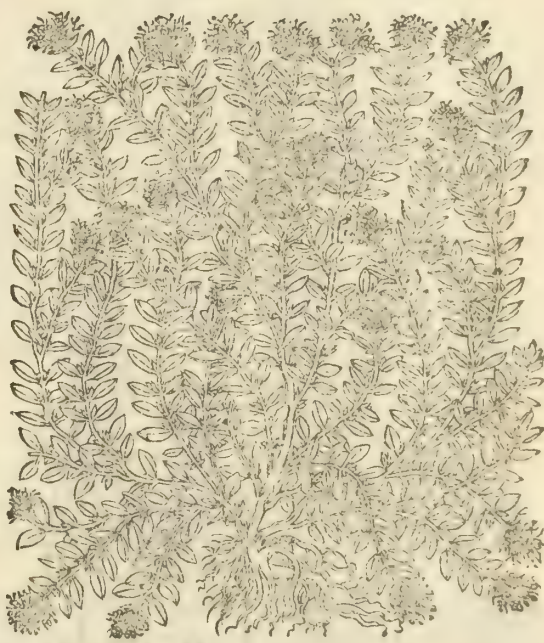
It is reported, that being drunke it is singular good for ruptures, and that very many that haue A beene bursten, were restored to health by the vse of this herbe: also the powder heereof taken with wine, doth make a man to pisse that hath his water stopt, and that it wasteth awaie the stones in the kidneies, and expelleth them.

Of wilde Time. Chap. 164.

1 *Serpillum vulgare.*
Wilde Time.



2 *Serpillum vulgare flore albo.*
White wilde time.

* *The description.*

1 Both *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* make two kindes of *Serpillum*, that is, of creeping or wilde Time, whereof the first is our common creeping Time, which is so well known, that it needeth no description; yet this ye shall vnderstand, that it beareth flowers of a purple colour, as euerie bodie knoweth. Of which kinde I found another sort, with flowers as white as inowe, and haue planted it in my garden, where it becommeth an herbe of great beautie.

2 This wilde Time that bringeth forth white flowers, differeth not from the other, but onely in the colour of the flowers.

There is another kinde of *Serpillum*, which groweth in gardens, in smell and saour resembling Marierom. It hath leaues like Organic, or wilde Marierome, but somewhat whiter, putting forth many small stalkes, set full of leaues like Rue, but longer, narrower, and harder. The flowers are of a biting taste, and pleasant smell. The whole plant groweth vp right, whereas the other creepeth along vpon the earth, catching hold where it groweth, and spreading it selfe far abroad.

- 3 *Serpillum maius flore purpureo* Clusij & L'Obelij.
Great purple wilde Time.



- 5 *Serpillum folijs amaraci.*
Time Marierom.



- 4 *Serpillum maius flore albo.*
Great white wilde Time.



- 6 *Serpillum Creticum.*
Wilde Time of Candie.



* The description.

3 This great wilde Time creepeth not as the others do, but standeth vpright, and bringeth forth little slender branches full of leaues like those of Rue; yet narrower, longer, and harder. The flowers be of a purple colour, and of a twinging biting taste: it groweth vpon rocks, and is hotter than any of the others

4 This other great one with white flowers differeth not from the precedent, hauing many knaps or heads, of a milke white colour, which setteth foorth the difference.

5 This wilde Time creepeth vpon the ground, set with many leaues by couples like those of Marierom, but lesser, of the same smell: the flowers are of a reddish colour. The roote is very threddie.

6 Wilde Time of Candie is like vnto the other wilde Times, sauing that his leaues are narrower and longer. The smell is more aromaticall than any of the others, wherein is the difference.

There is a kinde of wilde Time growing vpon the mountaines of Italie called *Serpillum Citratum*, that is, hauing the smell of a Pome Citron, or a Limon, which giueth it the difference from the other wilde Times.

* The place.

The first groweth vpon barren hils, and vntoiled soiles, the second groweth in gardens. The white kinde I found at Southfleete in Kent, in a barren field belonging to one Master William Swan.

* The time.

They flower from May to the end of sommer.

* The names.

Wilde Time is called in Latine *Serpillum*, à *serpendo*, of creeping: in high and lowe Dutch *Quendel*, and in *Isden Chymus*, and also *Onser Vrouwen bedstroo*: in Spanishe *Serpol*: in Italian *Serpillo*: in French *Pillolet*: in English wilde Time, Puliall Mountaine, Pella mountaine, running Time, creeping Time, Mother of Time, and our Ladies Bedstrawe. Yet there is another herbe hauing the same name, called also *Gallum*: it is doubtles *Serpillum veterum*: of some Apothecaries named *Fulegium montanum*; notwithstanding it answereth not so well to the wilde Times, as to *Dioscorides* his *Saxifraga*: for if it be diligently compared with the description of Time and *Saxifraga*, it shall be found to be little like the wilde Times, but very much like to *Saxifraga*, being none of the kindes of the olde phisitions wilde Time, but *Saxifraga Dioscoridis*: for saith he, *Saxifraga* is an herbe like Time, growing on rocks where our common wilde Time is oftentimes found.

Aelianus in his ninth booke of his sundrie histories, seemeth to number wilde Time among the flowers. *Dionysius Iunior*, saith he, comming into the citie Locris in Italie, possessed most of the houses of the citie, and did strew them with roses, wilde Time, and other such kindes of flowers. Yet *Virgil* in the second Eglog of his Bucolicks, doth most manifestly testifie, that wilde Time is an herbe, and not a shrubbie plant, in these wordes,

Thestylis & rapido sessime soribus astu
Allia, serpillumque, herbas contundit olentes.
 Thestylis, to ease men wearied with parching heate;
 Garlick, wild Time and holosome herbes prouides to eate.

Out of which place it may be gathered, that common wilde Time is the true and right *Serpillum*, or wilde Time, which the Grecians call *ἐρπυλλον*. *Marcellus* an olde ancient author among the French men, saith it is called *Gilarum*, as *Plinius Valerianus* saith it is called of the same *Laurio*.

* The temperature.

Wilde Time is of temperature hot and drie in the third degree: it is of thinne and subtile partes, cutting, and much biting.

* The vertues.

It bringeth downe the desired sicknes, prouoketh vrine, applied in bathes and fomentations it procureth sweate: being boiled in wine, it helpeth the ague, it easeth the strangurie, it staith the hicket, it breaketh the stones in the bladder, it helpeth the Lythargie, frensie, and madnes, and staith the vomiting of blood.

Wilde Time boiled in wine and drunke, is good against the wambling and gripings of the bellie, Bruptures, conuulsions, and inflammations of the liuer.

It helpeth against the bitings of any venemous beast, either taken in drinke, or outwardly applied.

- D *Aetius* writeth, that *Serpillum* infused well in vineger, and then sodden and mingled with rose water, is a right singular remedie to cure them that haue had a long phrensie or lythargie.
- E *Galen* prescribeth one dram of the iuice to be giuen in vineger against the vomiting of bloud, and helpeth such as are greued with the spleene.

Of garden Time. Chap. 165.

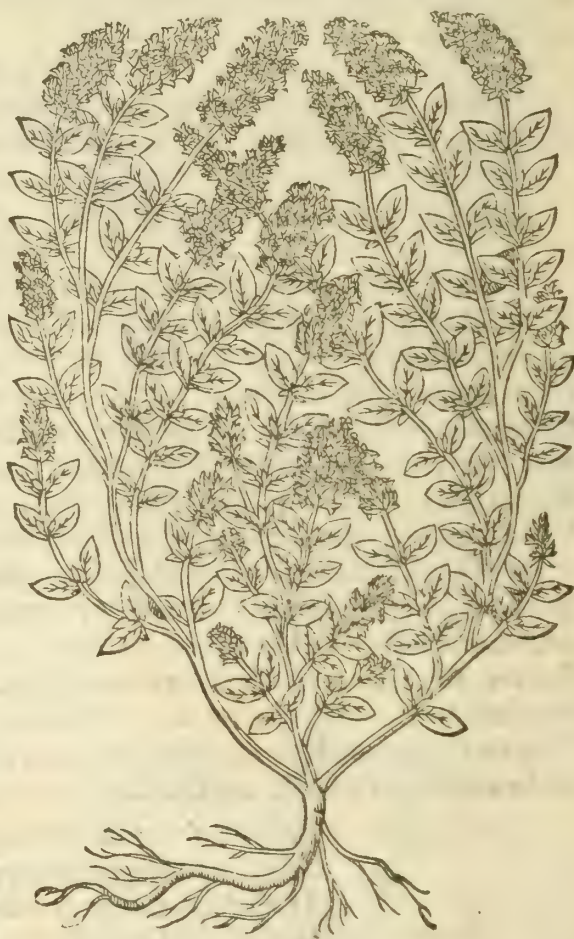
* The kindes.

There be two sorts of garden Time among the old writers, the latter Herbarists haue found more.

1 *Thymum durum.*
Hard Time.



2 *Thymum latifolium.*
Great or broadleaved Time.

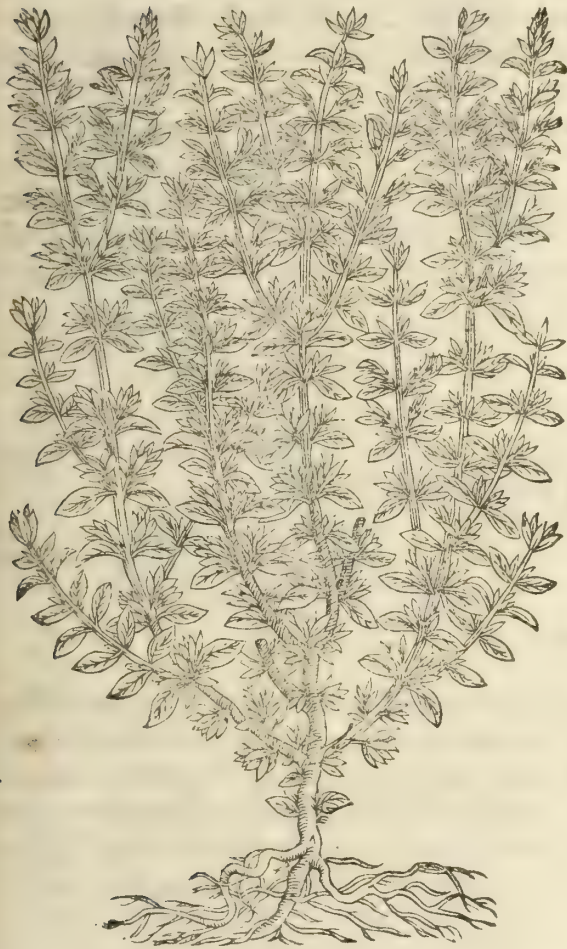


* The description.

- 1 **T**He first kinde of Time is so well known, that it needeth no description, bicause there is not any which are ignorant what *Thymum durum* is, I meane our common Garden Time.
- 2 The seconde kinde of Time with broadleaves, hath many wooddie braunches rising from a threddie roote, beset with leaues like *Myrtus*. The flowers are set in rundels about the stalke like Horehounde. The whole plant is like the common Time in taste and smell.
- 3 Time of Candie is in all respects like vnto common Time, but differeth in that, that this kinde hath certaine knoppie tufts like vnto the small eares of *Phalaris*, and not much vnlike the spikes or knops of *Stacades*, but much lesser, beset with slender flowers of a purple colour. The whole plant is of a more pontick and gracious smell then any of the Times, and of another kinde of taste, as it were fauoring like spice. The roote is brittle, and of a wooddie substance.
- 4 Doubtlesse that kinde of Time whereon *Epithymum* doth growe, (and is called for that cause *Epithymum*, and vsed in shoppes,) is nothing else then Dodder that groweth vppon Time; and is all one with ours, though *Mathiolus* makes a controuerfie & difference therof: for *Penetra*uelling ouer the hils in Narbone neere the sea, hath seene not onely the garden Time, but the wilde Time

Time likewise, loden and garnished with this *Epithymum*. So that by his sight and mine owne knowledge, I am assured that it is not another kinde of Time that beareth *Epithymum*, but is common Time: for I haue often founde the same in Englande, not onely vpon our Time, but vpon Sauorie, and other herbes also: notwithstanding, thus much I may coniecture, that the clymate of those countries doth yeelde the same foorth in greater abundance then ours, by reason of the intemperance of colde, whereunto our country is subiect.

3 *Thymum Creticum*.
Time of Candie.



4 *Epithymum Gracorum*.
Laced Time.



* *The place.*

These kindes of Time growe plentifully in England euery where, except that with broad leaues, and Time of Candie, which I haue in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flourish from Maie vnto September.

* *The names.*

The first may be called harde Time, or common garden Time: the seconde broade leaved Time: the thirde Time of Candie; our English women call it Muske Time: the last may be called Dodder Time.

* *The nature.*

These kindes of Time are hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

Time boiled in water and honie and drunken, is good against the cough and shortnesse of the A breath; it prouoketh vrine, expelleth the secondine or afterbirth, and the dead childe; and dissolueth clotted or congealed bloud in the bodie.

The same drunke with vinegar and salt, purgeth flegme: and boiled in Meade or Metheglin, B clenseth the brest, lungs, reines, and matrix, and killeth wormes.

Made into powder and taken in the waight of three drams with Meade or honied vinegar, called C Oxmell,

Oximell, and a little salt, purgeth by stoole tough and clammie flegme, sharpe cholericke humours, and all corruption of blood.

D The same taken in like sort, is good against the Ischiatica, the paine in the side and brest, against the winde in the side and bellie, and is profitable also for such as are fearefull, melancholike, and troubled in minde.

E It is good to be giuen vnto those that haue the falling sicknesse to smell vnto.

F *Epithymum*, after *Galen*, is of more effectuall operation in Phisicke then Time, being hot & dry in the third degree, more mightily clensing, heating, drying, and opening then *Cuscuta*, hauing right good effect to eradicate melancholie, or any other humour in the spleene, or other disease, sprung by occasion of the spleene.

G It helpeth the long continued paines of the head, and besides his singular effects about spleneticall matters; it helpeth the leproy, or any disease of melancholie, or hypochondriaes; all quartaine agues, and such like griefes proceeding from the spleene.

H *Dioscorides* saith, *Epithymum* drunke with honied water, pulleth downe by siege flegme, called *Pituita*, and melancholie.

I Of his natieue propertie it releueth them which be melancholike, or houen vp, swollen in the face and other parts, if you pound *Epithymum* and take the fine powder thereof in the quantitie of fower scruples in the liquor which the apothecaries call *Passum*, or with Oximell and salt, which taketh away all flatuous humours and ventosities.

Of Sauorie. Chap. 165.

* The kinds.

There be two kinds of Sauorie, the one that endureth winter & is of long continuance: the other an annuall or yeerly plant, that perisheth at the time when it hath perfected his seede, and must be sown againe the next yeere, which we call Sommer Sauorie, or Sauorie of a yeere. There is likewise another, which is a stranger in England, called of *L'Obelius* *Thymbra S. Iuliani*, denying it to be the right *Satureia*, or Sauorie; whether that of *L'Obelius*, or that we haue in our English gardens be the true Winter Sauorie, is yet disputable: for we thinke that of *S. Iulians* rocke, to be rather a wilde kinde, than otherwise.

* The description.

1 Winter Sauorie is a plant resembling Hyssope, but lower, more tender, and brittle: it bringeth forth very many branches, compassed on euery side with narrowe and sharpe pointed leaues, longer than those of Time; among which growe the flowers, from the bottom to the top, out of small huskes, of colour white, tending to a light purple. The roote is hard and wooddie, as is the rest of the plant.

2 Sommer Sauorie groweth vp with a slender brittle stalke a foote high, diuided into little branches: the leaues are narrow, lesser than those of Hyssope, like the leaues of Winter Sauorie, but thinner set vpon the branches. The flowers stand hard to the branches, of a light purple tending to whitenes. The roote is small, full of strings, and perisheth when it hath perfected his seede.

3 This small kinde of Sauorie, which *L'Obel* hath set forth vnder the title *Thymbra S. Iuliani*, because it groweth plentifully vpon the rough cliffes of the Tyrrhenian sea in Italie, called Saint Iulians rocke, it hath tender twiggie branches an handfull high, of a wooddie substance, set full of leaues from the bottom to the top, very thicke thrust together like vnto those of Time, sauing that they be smaller and narrower, bringing forth at the top of the sprigs a round spikie tuft, of small purplish flowers. The whole plant is whitish tending to a bleake colour, and of a hot and sharpe tast, and well smelling.

1 *Satureia hortensis.*
Winter Sauorie.



2 *Satureia hortensis aestiva.*
Sommer Sauorie.



3 *Satureia Sancti Iuliani.*
Rocke Sauorie.



* *The place.*

They are sown in gardens, and bring forth their flowers the first yeere of their sowing.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Sauorie is called in Greek *σάτιρα*, neither hath it any other true name in Latine than *Thymbra*. The interpreters would haue it called *Satureia*, wherein they are repugnant to *Columella* a Latine writer, who doth shew a manifest difference betweene *Thymbra* and *Satureia*, in his tenth book where he writeth, that Sauorie hath the taste of Time; and of *Thymbra*, or Winter Sauorie.

Et Satureia Thymi referens Thymbrae g. sapor em.

Sauorie is like Thyme in taste, but not in sent:

So winter Sauorie from it is different.

Notwithstanding the contradiction of *Columella*, or whosoeuer, our Winter Sauorie may be that *Thymbra*, called also *Cunila*: in high Dutch *Suncel*

Saturey, and *Sadaney*: in lowe Dutch *Cruisen*: which name, as it seemeth, is drawn out of *Cunila*: in Italian *Sauoreggia*: in Spanish *Axedrea*, and *Sagorida*: in French *Sarriette*: in English Sauorie, Winter Sauorie, and Sommer Sauorie.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Winter Sauorie is of temperature hot and drie in the third degree, it maketh thinne, cutteth, it A
cleaseth

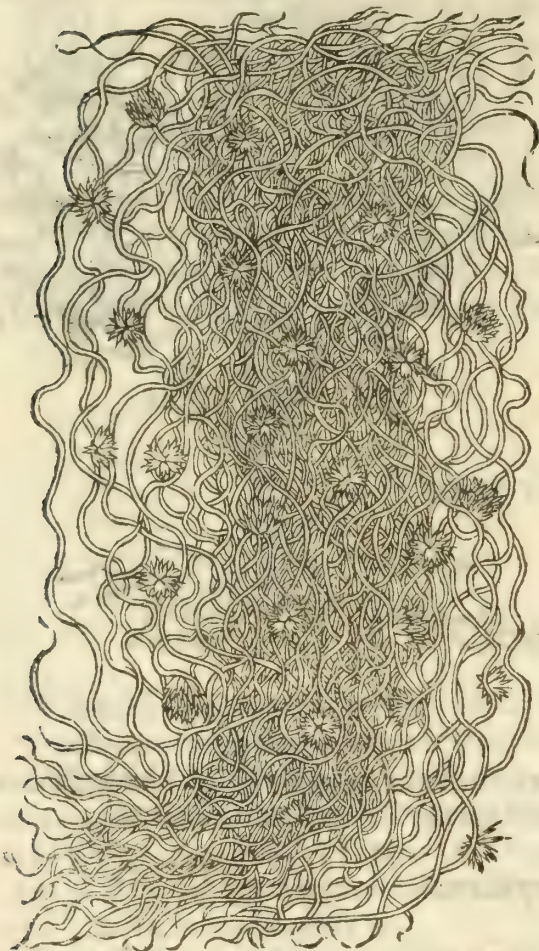
clenseth the passages, to be briefe, it is altogether of like vertue with Time.

B Sommer Sauorie is not full so hot as Winter Sauorie, and therefore saith *Dioscorides*, more fit to be vsed in medicine: it maketh thin, and doth maruellously preuaile against winde: therefore it is with good successe boiled and eaten with beanes, peason, and other windie pulses, yea if it be applied to the belly in a fomentation, it foorthwith helpeth the mother proceeding of winde.

Of Dodder. Chap. 166.

Cuscuta sine Cassutha.

Dodder.



* The description.

Cuscuta, or Dodder, is a strange herbe, altogether without leaues or roote, like vnto threds very much snarled or wrapped together, confusedly winding it selfe about bushes and hedges, and sundrie kindes of herbes. The threds are somewhat red: vpon which grow heere and there little rounde heads or knops, bringing foorth at the first slender white flowers, afterward a small seed.

* The place.

This herbe groweth vpon sundrie kindes of herbes, as vpon Time, Winter Sauorie, Germander, and such like, taking his name from the herbe whereupon it doth growe, as that vpon Time is called *Epithymum*, vpon Line or flaxe *Epilinum*, and so of others, as *Dodonaeus* setteth foorth at large: yet hath he forgotten one among the rest, which groweth very plentifully in Sommer-setshire vpon nettles: neither is it the least among manie, either in beautie or operation, but comparable to the best *Epithymum*: following therefore the example of *Dioscorides*, I haue thought good to call it *Epiurtica*, and so of the rest according to the herbe whereon they do growe.

* The names.

The greatest is called in shops euery where *Cuscuta*: and of diuers bicause it groweth vpon flaxe or

Lyne, *Podagra Lini*; the better learned do name it *Cassutha*, or *Cassytha*: and *Gesnerus* *λινόδεσμον*: the Arabians *Kessuth*, and *Chasuth*: in Dutch *Schoofste*, and *Wanghe*: in high Dutch *Filkraut*: in French *Goute d' Lin*, and *Tigne de Lin*: in English Dodder.

That lesser and slenderer which wrappeth it selfe vpon Time and Sauorie, is called of *Dioscorides* *ἐπιθύμον*, the apothecaries keepe the name *Epithymum*: others, among whom is *Actuarius*, name that *Epithymum* which groweth vpon Time onely, and that which groweth on Sauorie *Epithymbrum*, and that also which hangeth vpon *Stæba*, or Scabious, they terme *Epistæben*, giuing a peculiar name to euery kinde.

* The nature.

The nature of this herbe changeth and altereth, according to the nature and qualitie of the herbes wherupon it groweth: so that by searching of the nature of the plant you may easilie finde out the temperament of the laces growing vpon the same. But more particularly: it is of tempera-
ture somewhat more drie then hot, and that in the seconde degree: it also clenseth with a certaine
astringent or binding qualitie, and especially that which is founde growing vpon the bramble: for
it also receiueth a certaine nature from his parents on which it groweth; for when it groweth vpon
the hotter herbes, as Time and Sauorie, it becommeth hotter and drier, and of thinner parts: that
which commeth of Brome prouoketh vrine more forcibly, and maketh the bellie more soluble: and
that is moister which groweth vpon flaxe: that which is founde vpon the bramble hath ioined with
it,

it, as we haue saide, a binding qualitie, which also by reason of this facultie ioyned by good right cure other infirmities of the liuer and milt: for seeing that it hath both a purging and binding facultie vnited to it, it is most singular good for the entrals: for *Galen* in his 13. booke of the methode of curing, doth at large declare that such medicines are fittest of all for the liuer and milte.

* *The vertues.*

This kinde of Dodder remooueth the stoppings of the liuer and of the milt or spleene, it disburdeneth the veines of flegmatike, cholericke, corrupt and superfluous humours: prouoketh vrine gently, and in a meane openeth the kidneies, cureth the yellowe iaundise which are ioined with the stopping of the liuer and gall: it is a remedie against lingring agues, corrupt and long tertians, quartains also, and properly agues in infants and yong children, as *Mesues* saith in *Scrapio*: who also teacheth, that the nature of Dodder is to purge choler by the stoole, and that more effectually if it haue Wormewoode ioined with it; but too much vsing of it, is hurtfull to the stomacke: yet *Auicenn* writeth that it doth not hurt it, but strengtheneth a weake or feeble stomacke; which opinion also we do better allowe of.

Epithymum, or the Dodder which groweth vpon Time, is hotter and drier then the Dodder that groweth vpon flaxe, that is to saie, euen in the thirde degree, as *Galen* saith. It helpeth all the infirmities of the milte: it is a remedie against obstructions and hard wennie swellings: it taketh awaie olde head aches, the falling sicknesse, madnesse that commeth of melancholie, and especially that which proceedeth from the spleene and parts thereabout: it is good for those that haue the French disease, and such as be troubled with contagious vlcers, the leprosie, and the scabbie enill.

It purgeth downwards blacke and melancholicke humours, as *Aetius*, *Actuarius*, and *Mesues* write; and also flegme as *Dioscorides* noteth: that likewise purgeth by stoole which groweth vpon Sauorie and Scabious, but more weakely, as *Actuarius* saith.

Cuscuta, or Dodder that groweth vpon flaxe, boiled in water or wine and drunk, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the bladder, the gall, the milt, the kidneies and veines, and purgeth both by siege and vrine cholericke humours.

It is good against the ague which hath continued a long time, and against the iaundise, I meane that Dodder especially that groweth vpon brambles.

Epiurtica or Dodder growing vpon nettles, is a most singular and effectual medicine to prouoke vrine, and to loose the obstructions of the body, and is proued oftentimes in the west parts to haue good successe against many maladies.

Of Hyssope. Chap. 167.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sortes of Hyssope, some greater, others lesser, some with white flowers, others of a purplish blew colour, as shall be declared in this present chapter.

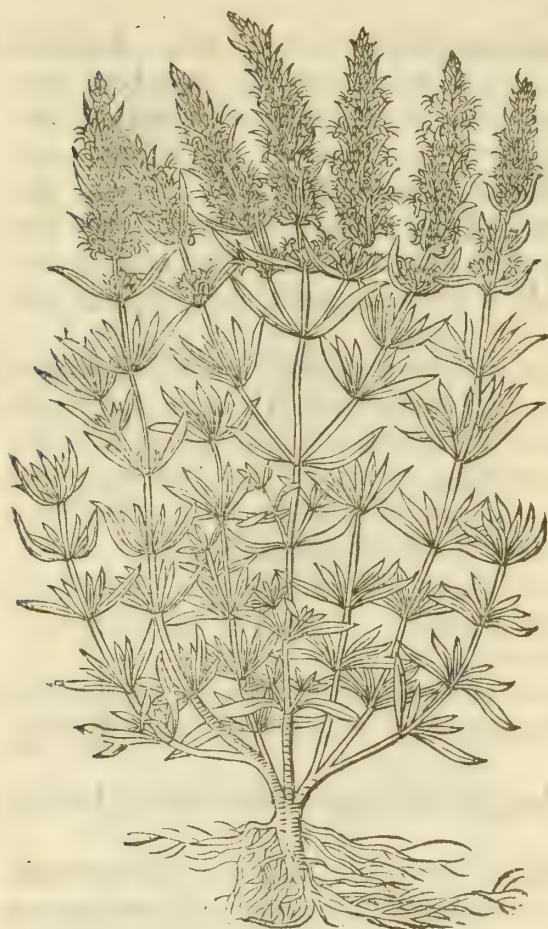
* *The description.*

1 *Dioscorides* that gaue so many rules for the knowledge of simples, hath left Hyssope altogether without description, as being a plant so well knowen, that it needed none: whose example I follow not onely in this plant, but in many others which be common, to auoide tediousnes to the reader.

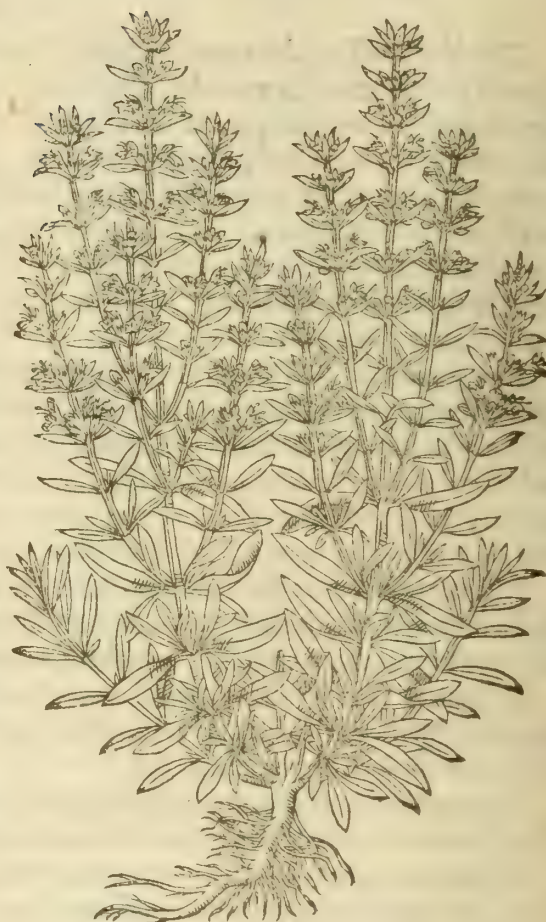
2 The second kinde of Hyssope is like the former, which is our common Hyssope, and differeth in that, that this Hyssope hath his small and slender branches decked with faire red flowers.

1 Hyssopus

1 *Hyssopus Arabum*.
Hyssope with blew flowers.



2 *Hyssopus Arabum flore rubro*.
Hyssope with reddish flowers.



* *The description.*

3 The third kinde of Hyssope hath leaues, stalkes, branches, seede, and roote, like the common Hyssope, and differeth in the flowers onely, which are as white as snowe.

4 This kinde of Hyssope of all the rest is of the greatest beautie; it hath a wooddie roote, tough, and full of strings; from which rise vp small, tough, and slender flexible stalkes, whereupon do grow infinite numbers of small Fenell-like leaues, much resembling those of the smallest grasle; of a pleasant sweet smell, and aromaticke taste, like vnto the rest of the Hyssopes, but much sweeter: at the top of the stalkes do growe amongst the leaues small hollow flowers, of a blewish colour tending to purple. The seedes as yet I could neuer obserue.

We haue in England in our gardens another kind, whose picture it shall be needlesse to expresse, considering that in few words it may be deliuered. It is like vnto the former, but the leaues are some of them white, some greene, as the other; and some greene and white, mixed and spotted, very goodly to beholde.

Of which kinde we haue in our gardens moreouer another sort, whose leaues are woonderfully curled, rough, and hairie, growing thicke thrust together, making as it were a tuft of leaues; in taste and smell, and in all other things like vnto the common Hyssope.

I haue likewise in my garden another sort of Hyssope, growing to the forme of a small wooddie shrub, hauing very faire broad leaues like vnto those of *N. umularia*, or Money woort, but thicker, fuller of iuice, and of a darker greene colour; in taste and smell like the common Hyssope.

- 3 *Hyssopus albis floribus.*
White flowred Hyssope.



- 4 *Hyssopus tenuifolia.*
Thin leafed Hyssope.



* *The place.*

All these kindes of Hyssope do growe in my garden, and in some others also.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iune, to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Hyssope is called in Latine *Hyssopus*: the which name is likewise retained among the Germans, Brabanders, French men, Italians, and Spaniards. Therefore that shall suffice, which hath beene set downe in their severall titles.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A decoction of Hyssope made with figs, and gargled in the mouth and throte, ripeneth and breake-**A** keth the tumors and impostumes of the mouth and throte, and easeth the difficultie of swallowing, comming by cold rheumes.

The same made with figs, water, honie, and rue, and drunken, helpeth the inflammation of the **B** lungs, the olde cough, and shortnes of breath, and the obstructions or stoppings of the breast.

The sirupe or iuice of Hyssope taken with the sirupe of vineger, purgeth by stoole tough and **C** clammy flegme, and driueth forth woormes, if it be eaten with figs.

The distilled water drunke, is good for those diseases before named, but not with that speede, and **D** force.

Of Hedge Hyssope. Chap. 168.

* *The description.*

- 1 **H**edge Hyssope is a lowe plant or herbe about a span long, very like vnto the common hyssope, with many square stalkes or slender branches, beset with leaues somewhat larger than Hyssope, but very like. The flowers growe betwixt the leaues vpon short stems, of a

Gg 1

white

white colour declining to blewnes. All the herbe is of a most bitter taste, like the small Centorie. The roote is little and threddie, dilating it selfe far abroad; by which meanes it multiplieth greatly, and occupieth much ground where it groweth.

2 Broad leaved Hedge Hyssope hath many small and tender branches, fower square, and somewhat hollow or furrowed, beset with leaues by couples one opposite against another, like vnto the former, but somewhat shorter and much broader: among which grow the flowers of a purple colour, spotted on the inside with white, and of a brighter purple than the rest of the flower, fashioned like the smallest *Antirrhinum*, or least Snapdragon; which being past, there succeed little seed vessels, fashioned like the nut of a crossebowe, which containe small yellowish seede, extreme bitter of taste. The whole plant is likewise bitter, as the common or well known *Gratiola*. The roote is compact of a great number of whitish strings, intangled one within another, which mightily increaseth and spreadeth abroad.

1 *Gratiola*.
Hedge Hyssope.



2 *Gratiola latifolia*.
Broad leaved Hedge Hyssope.



* *The place.*

The first groweth in lowe and moist places naturally, which I haue planted in my garden. The second groweth likewise in moist places. I found it growing vpon the bog or marrish ground at the further end of Hampsteed heath, and vpon the same heath towards London, neere vnto the head of the springs that were digged for water to be conueied to London 1590. attempted by that carefull citizen sir *John Hart* Knight, Lord Maior of the Citie of London: at which time my selfe was in his Lordships company, and viewing for my pleasure the same goodly springs, I found the said plant, not heretofore remembred.

* *The time.*

The first flowreth in May, the second in August.

* *The*

* The names.

Hedge Hyssöpe is called in Latine *Gratiola*, and *Gratia Dei*, or the Grace of God; notwithstanding there is a kinde of *Geranium*, or Storkes bill, called by the same name. Of *Cordus Linneum*, and *Centaureis* of *Anguillara* and *Dioscorides*, and also *Papauer spumcum*, or Spatling Poppie: but there is another herbe comprehended vnder the same name, which we call *Behen album*: in Dutch it is called *Godts gratie*: in Italian *Stanca cavallo*, because that horses when they haue eaten thereof, do waxe leane and languish thereupon: and in English *Gratia Dei*, and Hedge Hyssöpe. The feede hereof is called *Gibenech*, which name the Arabians do retaine vnto this day.

* The temperature.

Hedge Hissöpe is hot and drie of temperature.

* The vertues.

Who so taketh but one scruple of *Gratiola* bruised, shall perceiue evidently his effectuall operation & vertue, in purging mightily, and that in great abundance, watrish, grosse, & slimie humors. *Conradus Gesnerus* experimented this, and found it to be true, and so haue I my selfe and many others.

Gratiola boiled, and the decoction drunke or eaten with any kinde of meate, in manner of a sal-lade, openeth the belly, and causeth notable loosenes, and to scowre freely, and by that meanes purgeth grosse flegmes, and cholerike humors.

Gratiola, or Hedge Hyssöpe boiled in wine and giuen to drinke, helpeth feuers of what sort soeuer, and is most excellent in dropsies, and such like diseases proceeding of colde and waterie causes.

The extraction giuen with the powder of cinamom and a little of the iuice of Calamint, preuaileth against tertian and quotidian feuers, set downe for most certaine by the learned *Ioachimus Camerarius*.

Of Lauander spike. Chap. 169.

1 *Lauandula flore caeruleo.*

Common Lauander spike.

2 *Lavandula flore albo.*

White flowered Lauander spike.



Gg 2

* The

* *The description.*

1 **L**auander spike hath many stiffe branches of a wooddie substance, growing vp in manner of a shrub, set with many long hoarie leaues, by couples for the most part; of a strong sinell, yet pleasant ynough to such as loue strong sauors. The flowers growe at the top of the branches spike fashion, of a blew colour. The roote is hard and wooddie.

2 The second differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the flowers: for this plant bringeth milke white flowers; and the other blew, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

3 *Lauandula hortensis minima.*
The Smallest Lauander.

* *The description.*

3 We haue in our English gardens a smal kinde of Lauander, which is altogither lesser than any of the other of his kinde, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

In Spaine, and Languedocke in France, most of the mountaines and desert fieldes, are as it were covered ouer with Lauander. In these cold countries they are planted in gardens.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Lauander spike is called in Latine *Lauandula*, and *Spica*: in Spanish *Spigo*, and *Languda*. The first is the male, and the seconde the female. It is thought of some to be that sweete herbe *Casia*, whereof *Virgil* maketh mention in the seconde Eclog of his *Bucolicks*.

*Tum Casia atque alijs intexens suauibus herbis,
Mollia luteola pingit vacinia Caltha.*

The maidē faire hir garlād decks with flowers gay
That yeeld a fragrant smel as fresh as sōmer may;
Mingling sweete Lauander and yellow Marigold
With purple violet, most pleasant to behold.

And likewise in the fourth of his Georgicks, where he intreateth of choosing of seates and places for Bees, and for the ordering thereof.

*Hac circum Casia virides, & olentia late
Serpilla, & grauter spirantis copia Thynbra,
About the seates of Bees many braue herbes are planted
That with pleasant aires fill the places of them haunted,
As Lauander, wilde Time and Thymber, most sweete in sent
Breathing forth strong sinells, their appetites oft to content.*

Yet there is another *Casia*, called in shops *Cinamomum*, and *Canella*, as also *Casia nigra*, which is named *Casia fistula*; & another a small shrubbie plant extant among the shrubs or hedge bushes called *Casia poetica*.

* *The temperature.*

Lauander is hot and drie, and that in the third degree, and is of a thin substance, consisting of many airie and spirituall partes. Therefore it is good to be given any way against the diseases of the head, and especially those which haue their originall or beginning not of abundance of humors, but chiefly of a qualitie onely.

* *The vertues.*

A The distilled water of Lauander smelt vnto, or the temples and forehead bathed therewith, is a refreshing to them that haue the Catalepsie, a light Migraine, and to them that haue the falling sicknes, & that vse to swoone much. But when there is abundance of humors, especially mixed with blood, it is not then to be vsed safely, neither is the composition to be taken, which is made of distilled wine: in which such kinde of herbes, flowers, or feedes, and certaine spices are infused or steeped,

steeped, though most men do rashly and at adventure giue them without making any difference at all. For by vsing such hot things that fill and stuffe the head, both the disease is made greater, and the sicke man also brought into danger, especially when letting of blood, or purging haue not gone before. This much by way of admonition, bicause euery where diuers rash and ouerbold Apothecaries, and other foolish women, do by and by giue such compositions, and others of the like kinde, not onely to those that haue the Apoplexie; but also to those that cannot sleepe, & haue also an ague; to whom they can giue nothing worfe, seeing those things do very much hurt, and oftentimes bring death it selfe.

The flowers of Lauander picked from the knaps, I meane the blew part, and not the huske, mixed B with Cinamom, nutmegs, and cloues, made into powder, and giuen to drinke in the distilled water thereof, doth helpe the panting and passion of the hart, preuaileth against giddinesse, turning, or swimming of the braine, and members subiect to the palsie.

Conserue made of the flowers with sugar, profiteth much against the diseases aforesaid, if the C quantitie of a beane be taken thereof in the morning fasting.

It profiteth them much that haue the palsie, if they be washed with the distilled water of the D flowers, or annointed with the oile made of the flowers and oile oliue, in such manner as oile of roses is, which shall be expressed in the treatise of Roses.

Of French Lauander, or Stickadoue. Chap. 170.

1 *Stæchas siue spica hortulana.*
Sticadoue and Sticados.



2 *Stæchas multifida.*
Iagged Sticados.



* The description.

1 F Rench Lauander hath a body like Lauander, short, and of a woodie substance, but slenderer, beset with long narrow leaues, of a whitish colour, lesser then those of Lauander: it hath in the top bushie or spikie heads, well compact or thrust together; out of the which grow forth small purple flowers, of a pleasant smell. The seede is small and blackish: the roote is harde and woodie.

2 This jagged Sticadoue hath many small stiffe stalkes of a woody substance; whereupon do grow jagged leaues in shape like vnto the leaues of Dill, but of an hoarie colour: on the top of the stalks do growe spike flowers of a blewish colour; and like vnto the common Lauander spike. The roote is likewise woodie.

3 *Stachas folio serrato.*
Toothed Sticadoue.



* *The description.*

3 There is also a certaine kinde heereof, differing in smalnesse of the leaues onely, which are rounde about the edges nicked or toothed like a sawe, resembling those of Lauander cotton. The roote is likewise woodie.

* *The place.*

These herbs do grow wilde in Spaine, in Languedock in Fraunce, and the Ilands called Stœchades ouer against Massilia: we haue them in our gardens, and kept with great diligence, from the iniurie of our colde clymate.

* *The time.*

They are sown of seede in the end of Aprill, and couered in the winter from the colde, or else set in pots or tubs with earth, and caried into houses.

* *The names.*

The apothecaries do cal the flower *Stacados*: *Dioscorides* *stachas*: *Galen* *stachas*, by the diphthong *oi* in the first sillable: in Latin *Stachas*: in high Dutch *Stichas* kraut: in Spanish *Tomani*, and *Can-tueso*: in English French Lauander, Steckado, Stickadoue, Cassidonie, and some simple people imitating the same name doe call it, Cast me downe.

* *The temperature.*

French Lauander saith *Galen* is of temperature compounded of a little colde earthie substance, by reason whereof it bindeth: it is of force to take away obstructions, to extenuate or make thinne, to scoure and clense, and to strengthen not onely all the entrailes, but the whole bodie also.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Dioscorides* teacheth that the decoction thereof doth helpe the diseases of the chest, and is with good successe mixed with counterpoisons.
- B The later phisitions affirme, that *Stachas*, and especially the flowers of it, are most effectuell against paines of the head, and all diseases thereof proceeding of colde causes, and therefore they be mixed in all compositions almost which are made against headach of long continuance, the apoplexie, the falling sicknesse, and such like diseases.
- C The decoction of the huskes and flowers drunke, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the lungs, the milt, the mother, the bladder, and in one worde all other inwarde parts, clensing and driuing forth all euill and corrupt humours, and procureth vrine.

Of Fleawoort. Chap. 171.

* *The description.*

1 **P** *Syllium*, or the common Fleawoort, hath many round and tender branches, set full of long and narrow leaues somewhat hairie. The top of the stalkes are garnished with sundrie round chaffie knops, beset with small yellow flowers; which being ripe, containe many little shining seedes, in proportion, colour, and bignes like vnto fleas.

The

2 The second kinde of *Psyllium*, or Fleawoort, hath long and tough branches, of a wooddie substance like the precedent, but longer & harder, with leaues resembling the former, but much longer & narrower. The chaffie tuft which containeth the seed is like the other, but more like the eare of *Phalaris*, which is the eare of *Alpisti*, the Canarie seede which is meate for birdes, that come from the Ilands of Canarie. The roote hereof lasteth all the winter, and likewise keepeth his greene leaues, whereof it tooke his name.

1 *Psyllium sine pulicaris herb.*
Fleawoort.



2 *Psyllium semper virens* L'Obelj.
Neuer dying Fleawoort.



* *The place.*

These plants are not growing in our fieldes of England, as they do in France and Spaine, yet I haue them growing in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Fleawoort is called in Greeke *Ψυλλιον*: in Latine *Pulicaris*, and *Herba Pulicaris*: in shops *Psyllium*: in English Fleawoort, not bicause it killeth fleas, but bicause the seeds are like fleas: and of some Fleabane, but vnproperly. in Spanish *Zargatona*: in French *L'herbe aux pulces*: in Dutch *Duyls vloey-cruyt*.

* *The temperature.*

Galen and *Serapio* record, that the seede of *Psyllium*, which is chiefly vsed in medicine, is colde in the second degree, and temperate in moisture and drinesse.

* *The vertues.*

The seede of Fleawoort boiled in water, or infused, and the decoction or infusion drunke, pur- A geth downwarde adust and cholericke humors, cooleth the heate of the inward partes, hot feuers, burning agues, and such like diseases proceeding of heate, and quencheth drought and thirst.

The seede stamped, and boiled in water to the forme of a plaister, and applied, taketh away all B swellings of the ioints, especially if you boile the same with vineger and oile of roses, and applic it as aforesaid.

C The same applied in maner aforesaid, vnto any burning heate, called S. Anthonies fire, or any hot and violent flaming impostume, asswageth the same, and bringeth it to ripenes.

D Some hold that the herbe strowed in the chamber where many fleas be, will driue them away; for which cause it tooke the name Fleawoord: but I thinke it is rather bicause the seede doth resemble a flea so much, that it is hard to discerne the one from the other.

* *The danger.*

Too much Fleawoord seede taken inwardly is very hurtful to mans nature; so that I wish you not to follow the minde of *Galen* and *Dioscorides* in this point, being a medicine rather bringing a maladie, than taking away the grieve: remembering the olde prouerbe, A man may buie gold too deere: and the honie is too deere that is lickt from thornes.

Of Cloue Gilloflowers. Chap. 172.

* *The kinds.*



Here are at this day vnder the name of *Caryophyllus*, comprehended diuers and sundrie sorts of plants, of such variable colours, and also seuerall shapes, that a great and large volume would not suffice to write of euery one at large in particular; considering how infinite they are, and how euery yeere, euery climate and countrie bringeth forth new sortes, such as haue not beene heretofore written of; some whereof are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers, some Sops in wine, some Pagiants or Pagon colour, Horseflesh, blunker, purple, white, double and single Gilloflowers, as also a Gilloflower with yellow flowers. The which a worshipfull marchant of London Master *Nicholas Lete*, procured from Poland, and gaue me therof for my garden, which before that time was neuer seene nor heard of in these countries. Likewise there be sundrie sorts of Pinks, comprehended vnder the same title, which shall be described in a seuerall chapter. There be vnder the name of Gilloflowers also those flowers, which we do call Sweet Iohns, and Sweete Williams. And first of the great Carnation and Cloue Gilloflower.

1 *Caryophyllus maximus multiplex.*
The great double Carnation.



2 *Caryophyllus multiplex.*
The double Cloue Gilloflower.



* *The*

* *The description.*

1 **T**He great Carnation Gilloflower hath a thicke wooddie roote, from which riseth vp many strong ioined stalks, set with long greene leaues by couples: on the top of the stalkes do growe very faire flowers of an excellent sweete smell, and pleasant Carnation colour, whereof it tooke his name.

2 The Cloue Gilloflower differeth not from the Carnation, but in greatnes as well of the flowers as leaues. The flower is exceeding well knowen, as also the Pinks and other Gilloflowers, wherefore I will not stand long vpon the description.

* *The place.*

These Gilloflowers, especially the Carnations, are kept in pots from the extremitie of our colde winters. The Cloue Gilloflower endureth better the cold, and therefore is planted in gardens.

* *The time.*

They flourish and flower most part of the sommer.

* *The names.*

The Cloue Gilloflower is called of the later Herbarists *Caryophyllus flos*, of the smell of Cloues, wherewith it is possessed: in Italian *Garofoli*: in Spanish *Clauel*: in French *Oeilletz*: in low Dutch *Ginoffelbloemen*: in Latine of most *Ocellus Damascenus*, *Ocellus Barbaricus*, and *Barbarica*: in English Carnations, and Cloue Gilloflowers. Of some it is called *Vetonica*, and *Herba Tunica*. The which *Bernardus Gordonius* hath set downe for *Dioscorides* his *Polemonie*.

That woorthie Herbarist and learned phisition of late memorie, Master Doctor *Turner*, maketh *Caryophyllus* to be *Cantabrica*, which *Plinie* in his 23. booke 8. chapter, writeth to haue been found out in Spaine about *Augustus* time, and that by those of Biscay.

Iohannes Ruellius thought, that the Gilloflower was vnknown to the olde writers, whose iudgement is very good, especially bicause this flower is not like to that of *Vetonica*, or *Cantabrica*. It is maruell, saith he, that such a famous flower, so pleasant and sweete, should lie hid, and not be made known by the olde writers, which may be thought not inferior to the Rose in beautie, smell and varietie.

* *The temperature.*

The Gilloflower, with the leaues and rootes for the most part are temperate in heat and drinesse.

* *The vertues.*

The Conserue made of the flowers of the Cloue Gilloflower and sugar, is exceeding cordiall, and A woonderfully aboue measure doth comfort the hart, being eaten now and then.

It preuaileth against hot pestilentiall feuers, expelleth the poison and furie of the disease, and B greatly comforteth the sicke, as hath of late been found out by a learned gentleman of Lee in Essex, called Master *Rich*.

Of Pinks, or wilde Gilloflowers. Chap. 173.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He double purple Pinke hath many grassie leaues, set vpon small ioined stalks by couples, one opposite against another; whereupon do growe pleasant double purple flowers, of a most fragrant smell, not inferiour to the Cloue Gilloflower. The roote is small and wooddie.

2 The single red Pinke hath likewise many small grassie leaues, lesser then the former. The flowers growe at the top of the small stalkes single, and of a sweete bright red colour.

3 The white iagged Pinke hath a tough wooddie roote: from which rise immediately many grassie leaues, set vpon a small stalke full of ioints or knees, at euery ioint two, one against another, euen to the top; whereupon do growe faire double purple flowers of a sweete and spicie smell, consisting of five leaues, sometimes more, cut or deeply iagged on the edges, resembling a feather; whereupon I gaue it the name *Plumarius*, or feathered Pinke. The seede is soft, blackish, and like vnto Onion seede.

4 This purple coloured Pinke is very like the precedent, in stalkes, rootes, and leaues. The flowers growe at the top of the braunches lesser then the last described, and not so deeply iagged; of a purple colour tending to blewnesse, wherein consisteth the difference.

1 *Caryophyllus sylvestris multiplex*.
Double purple Pinkes.



2 *Caryophyllus sylvestris simplex, saepe rubens*.
Single red Pinkes.



3 *Caryophyllus plumarius albus*.
White jagged Pinkes.



4 *Caryophyllus plumarius purpureus*.
Purple jagged Pinkes.



There be diuers sorts of Pinkes more, whereof to write particularly were to small purpose, considering they are all well knowne to the most, if not to all. Therefore these few shall serue at this times for those that we do keepe in our gardens: notwithstanding I thinke it conuenient to place these wilder sorts in this same chapter; considering their nature and vertues do agree, and fewe or none of them are vsed in phisicke, besides their neerenesse in kindred and neighbourhoode.

5 *Caryophyllus plumarius syluestris albus.*
White wilde iagged Pinkes.

6 *Caryophyllus montanus purpureus.*
Wilde purple iagged Pinkes.



* *The description.*

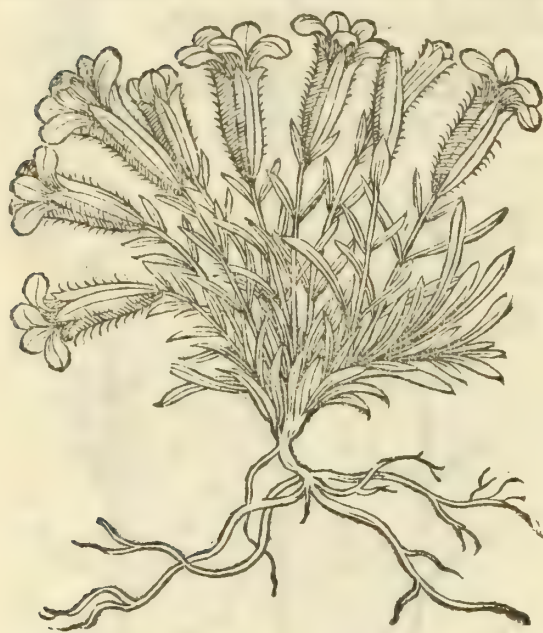
5 This wilde iagged Pink hath leaues, stalks, and flowers like vnto the white iagged Pinke of the garden, but altogether lesfer, wherein they especially differ.

6 The purple mountaine or wilde Pinke hath many small grassie leaues; among which rise vp slender stalkes, set with the like leaues, but lesfer: on the top whereof do growe small purple flowers, much lesfer then any of the others before described.

7 The mountaine Pinke of *Clusius* description, hath many leaues growing in a tuft like vnto those of Thrift, and of a bitter taste: among which rise vp small tender foote stalkes, rather then stalkes or stems themselues, of the height of two inches; whereupon do growe such leaues as those that were next the ground, but lesfer, set by couples one opposite to another: at the top of each small foote stalk doth stande one red flower without smell, consisting of fve little leaues, set in a rough hairie huske, or hose, fve cornered, of a greenish colour tending to purple. The roote is tough and thicke, casting abroad many shootes, whereby it greatly increaseth.

8 This leafeles Pinke, as the Greeke worde doth seeme to import, hath many small rushie or bentic leaues, rising immediately from a tough rushy roote; among which rise vp stalkes like vnto rushes of a span high, without any ioint at all, but smooth and plaine: on the top whereof groweth a small flower of a blewish or skie colour, consisting of fower little leaues somewhat iagged in the edges, not vnlike those of wilde flaxe. The whole plant is very bitter and of a hot taste.

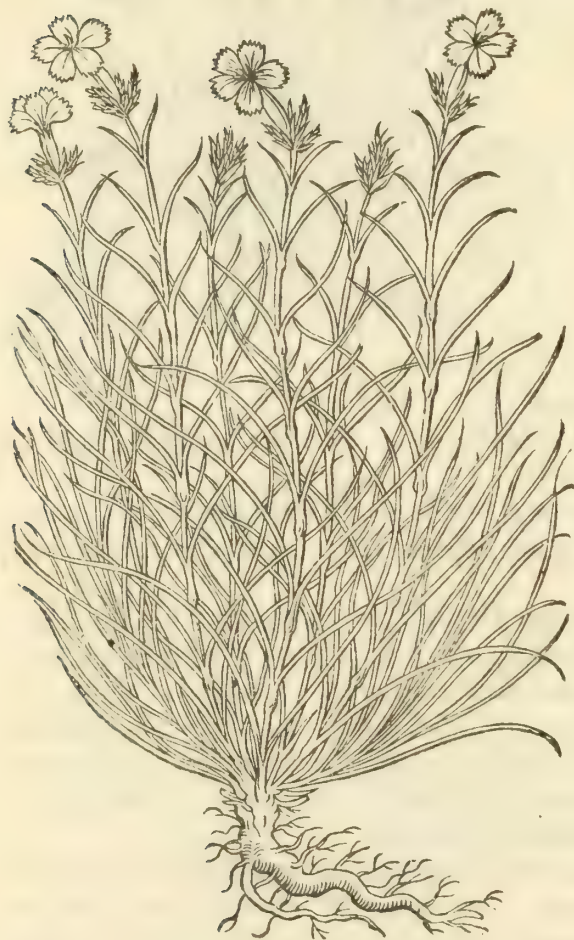
7 *Caryophyllus montanus* Clusii.
Clusius mountaine Pinke.



8 *Caryophyllus caruleus* sine Aphyllanthos.
Leafeles Pinke, or rushie Pinke.



9 *Caryophyllus montanus albus*.
White Mountaine Pinke.



The flowers are of a blush colour, whereof it tooke his name, which sheweth the difference from the other.

* The description.

9 The white Mountaine Pinke hath a great, thicke, and wooddie roote, from the which immediately rise vp very many small and narrow leaues, finer & lesser than grasse, not vnlike to the smallest rush: among which rise vp little tender stalkes, iointed or kneed by certaine distances, set with the like leaues, euen to the top by couples, one opposite against another: on the top whereof do growe pretie sweete smelling flowers, composed of five little white leaues. The feede is small and blackish.

There is a Wilde creeping Pinke, which groweth in our pastures neere about London, and other places, but especially in the great field next to Detford, by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenwich, which hath many small tender leaues, shorter than any of the other wilde Pinkes; set vpon little tender stalks, which lie flat vpon the ground, taking holde of the same in sundrie places, whereby it greatly encreaseth; wherevpon doth growe little reddish flowers. The roote is small, tough, and long lasting.

10 This Virginlike Pinke is like vnto the rest of the garden Pinkes in stalkes, leaues, and rootes.

10 *Caryophyllus Virginicus.*
Maidenly Pinkes.



11 *Caryophyllus Holostris.*
Wilde Sea Pinke.



* The description.

11 This wilde Sea Pinke hath diuers small tender weake braunches, trailing vpon the ground; whereupon are set leaues like those of our smallest garden Pinke, but of an olde hoary colour, tending to whitenesse, as are most of the Sea plants. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks in shape like those of Stitchwoort, and of a reddish colour. The seedes, neither the seede vessels, I haue not as yet obserued. The roote is tough and single.

12 There is another of these Wilde Pinkes, which is found growing in plowed fieldes; yet in such as are neere vnto the sea: it hath very many leaues spread vpon the ground, of an ouerworn hoary colour, like those of the Cam-pion; among which rise vp tender stalkes of the height of two foote, set with the like leaues by couples at certaine distances. The flowers growe at the top many together, in maner of the Sweete William, of a red colour tending to purple. The roote is small, tough, and long lasting.

12 *Caryophyllus Holostris aruensis.*
Broad leaved wilde Pinke.



* *The place.*

These kinds of Pinkes do growe for the most part in gardens, and likewise many other sortes, which were ouerlong to write of particularly. Those that be wilde do grow vpon mountaines, stonie rockes, and desart places. The rest are specified in their descriptions.

* *The time.*

They flower with the Cloue Gilloflower, and often after.

* *The names.*

The Pinke is called of *plinie* and *Turner*, *Cantabrica*, and *Statice*: of *Fuchsius* and *Dodonæus*, *Vetonica altera*, and *Vetonica altalis*: of *L'Obelius* and *Fuchsius*, *Superba*: in French *Gyrofflees*, *Ocilletz*, and *Violettes herbues*: in Italian *Garofoli* and *Garoni*: in Spanish *Clauis*: in English Pinkes, and Smal Honesties.

* *The temperature.*

The temperature of the Pinkes is referred vnto the Cloue Gilloflowers.

* *The vertues.*

A These are not vsed in phisicke, but esteemed for their vse in garlands and nosegayes. They are good to be put into vineger, to giue it a pleasant taste, and gallant colour, as *Ruellius* writeth. *Fuchsius* saith, that the rootes are commended against the infection of the plague; and that the iuice therof is profitable to waste away the stone, and to driue it forth: and likewise to cure them that haue the falling sicknesse.

Of Sweete Iohns, and Sweete Williams. Chap. 174.

1 *Armeria alba.*
White Iohns.



2 *Armeria rubra.*
Red Iohns.

* *The description.*

1 S Weete Iohns hath round iointed stalkes, as haue the Gilloflowers (whereof this is a kinde) halfe a cubite high: whereupon do growe long leaues broader than those of the Gilloflower, of a greene grassie colour. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, very like vnto Pinkes, of a perfect white colour.

2 The

2 The second differeth not from the other, but in that, that this plant hath redde flowers, and the other white.

We haue in our London gardens a kinde hereof, bearing most fine and pleasant white flowers, spotted very confusedly with reddish spots, which setteth foorth the beautie thereof, and hath beene taken of some to be the plant called of the later writers *Superba Austriaca*, or the pride of Austrich.

We haue likewise one of the same kinde, bringing foorth most double flowers, and yet very white of colour.

3 *Armeria rubra latifolia*.
Broad leaved Sweete Williams.



4 *Armeria suauerubens*.
Narrow leaved Sweete Williams.



* *The description.*

3 The great Sweete William hath round iointed stalkes, thicke and fat, somewhat reddish about the lower iointes, a cubite high, long, broad, and ribbed leaues as those of the Plantaine, of a greene grassie colour. The flowers at the top of the stalkes are very like to the small Pinks, many iointed together in one tuft or spokie vmbell, of a deepe red colour. The roote is thicke and wooddie.

4 The narrow leaved Sweete William groweth vp to the height of two cubites, very well resembling the former, but lesser, and the leaues narrower. The flowers are of a bright red colour, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

These plants are kept and maintained in gardens, more for to please the eie, than either the nose or belly.

* *The time.*

They flourish and bring foorth their flowers in Aprill and May, somewhat before the Gilloflowers, and after beare their flowers the whole sommer.

* *The names.*

The sweet Iohn, & also the sweet William are both comprehended vnder one title, that is to saie, *Armeria*, of some *Superba*, and *Caryophyllus syluestris*: of some Herbarists *Vettonica agrestis*, or *Syluestris*, of some *Herbatunica*: but it doth no more agree heerewith then the cloue Gilloflower doth
with

with *Vettonica altera*, or *Polemonium*: in French *Armoires*, heereupon *Ruellius* nameth it *Armerij flores*: in Dutch *Keykens*, as though you shoulde saie a bundell or cluster, for in their vulgar tooing bundels of flowers or nosegaies they call *Keykens*; doubtlesse they are wilde kinds of Gilloflowers: in English the first two are called sweete Iohns; and the two last sweete Williams, Tolmeiners, and London Tuftes.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These plants are not vsed either in meate or medicine, but esteemed for their beautie to decke vp gardens, the bosomes of the beautifull, garlands and crownes for pleasure.

Of Crowe flowers, or wilde Williams. Chap. 175.

1 *Armoraria pratensis mas.*
The male Crowe flower.



2 *Armoraria pratensis femina.*
The female Crowe flower.



* *The description.*

- 1 **B** Esides these kinds of Pinkes before described, there is a certaine other kinde, either of the Gilloflowers or else of the sweet Williams, altogether and euery where wild, which of some hath been inserted amongst the wilde Campions, of others taken to be the true *Flos Cuculi*: notwithstanding I am not of any of their mindes, but do holde it for neither: but rather a degenerate kinde of wilde Gilloflower. The Cukowe flower I haue comprehended vnder the title of *S. spmbrum*, Englished Ladies smocks, which plant hath bene generally taken for *Flos Cuculi*. It hath stalkes of a span or a foote high, whereupon the leaues do stand by couples out of euery ioint; they are smal & bluntly pointed, very rough & hairy. The flowers are placed on the tops of the stalks, many in one tuft, finely and curiously snipt in the edges, lesser then those of Gilloflowers, very well resembling the sweete William (whereof no doubt it is a kinde) of a light red, or scarlet colour.
- 2 This female Crowe flower differeth not from the male, sauing that this plant is lesser, and the flowers more finely iagged like the fethered Pinke, whereof it is a kinde.

Of these Crowe flowers we haue in our gardens one that doth not differ from the former of the
felde

felde, fauing that the plant of the garden hath very faire red double flowers, and thofe of the felde fingle.

* *The place.*

Thefe growe all about in medowes and pastures, and dankifh places.

* *The time.*

They begin to flower in Maie, and ende in Iune.

* *The names.*

The Crow flower is called in Latine *Armoraria fylueftris*, & *Armoracia*, of fome *Flos Cuculi*, but not properly; it is alfo called *Tunix*: of fome *Armeria*, *Armerius flos primus* of *Dodonæus*; and likewise *Caryophyllus minor fylueftris folijs latioribus*: in Dutch *Traeynbloemkens*, that is to faie *Cornicis flores*: in French *Cuydrelles*: in Englifh Crowe flowers, wilde Williams, marfh Gilloflowers, and Cockowe Gilloflowers.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Thefe are not vfed either in medicine or in nourifhment: but they ferue for garlands and crowns, and to decke vp gardens.

Of Catch Flie, or bird-Lime woort. Chap. 176.

1 *Viscaria.*
Lime woort.



2 *Muscipula L'Obelij.*
Catch Flie.



* *The description.*

1 **T** His plant, called *Viscaria* or Lime woort, is likewise of the stock and kindred of the wilde Gilloflowers: notwithstanding *Clusius* hath ioined it with the wilde Campions, making it a kinde thereof, but not properly; *L'Obelius* among the sweete Williams, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde. It hath many leaues rising immediately from the roote like thofe of the Crowe flower, or wilde sweete William: among which rise vp many reddifh stalkes ioined or kneed at certaine spaces, fet with leaues by couples one againft another: at the toppe whereof come forth

pretie little red flowers, which being past there commeth in place small blackish seede. The roote is small and threddie. The whole plant, as well leaues & stalkes, as also the flowers, are couered ouer with a most thicke and clammy matter like vnto Birde lime, which if you take in your handes, the limynesse is such, that your fingers will sticke and cleaue together, as if your hand touched birde-lime: & furthermore, if flies do light vpon the plant, as they do vpon other herbs, they wil be so intangled with the limynesse, that they cannot flie away; insomuch that in some hot day or other, you shall see manie flies caught by that meanes: whereupon I haue called it Catch flie, or Lime woort.

2 This plant hath many broad leaues like the great Sweet William, but shorter (wherof it is likewise a kinde) set vpon a stiffe and brittle stalk; from the bosome of which leaues spring forth smaller branches than the aforesaide, clothed with the like leaues, but much lesser. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes many together tuft fashion, of a bright red colour. The whole plant is also possessed with the like limynesse, as the other is, but lesse in quantitie.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe wilde in the fieldes in the west partes of England, among the corne: we haue them in our London gardens rather for toyes of pleasure, than any vertues they are possessed with, that hath as yet been known.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish most part of the sommer.

* *The names.*

Catch flies hath beene taken for *Behen*, commonly so called, for the likenesse that it hath with *Behen rubentis floris*, or with *Behen* that hath the red flower, called of some *Valeriana rubra*, or red Valerian; for it is something like vnto it in iointed stalkes and leaues, but more like in colour: of *L'Obelius Muscipula* and *Viscaria*: of *Dodoneus Armerius flos tertius*: of *Clusius Lychnis sylvestris*, *Silene Theophrasti*, and *Behen rubrum Salamanticum*: in English Catch flie, and Lime woort.

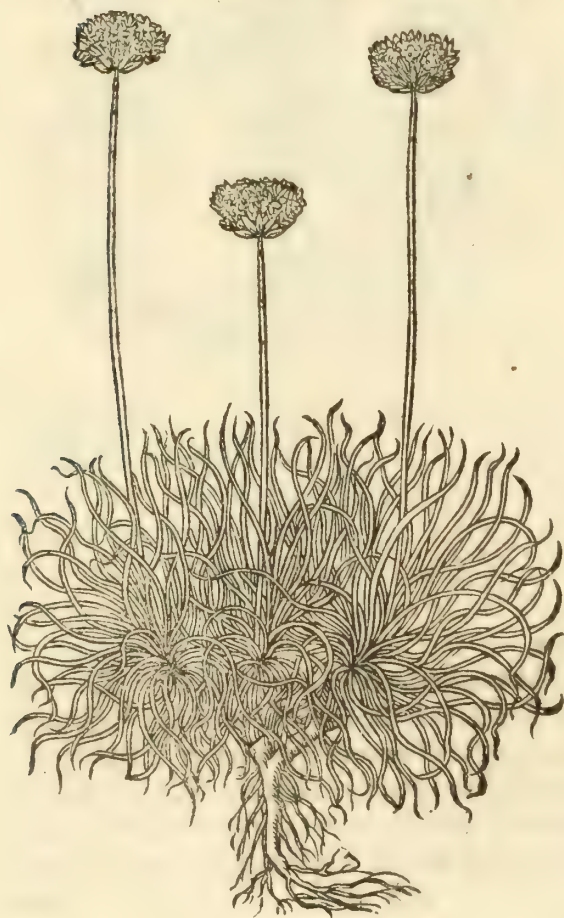
* *The nature and vertues.*

The nature and vertues of these wilde Williams are referred to the wilde Pinkes and Gilloflowers.

Of Thrift, or our Ladies cushion. Chap. 177.

1 *Caryophyllus marianus minimus* L'Obelij.
Thrift, or Sea Gilloflowers.

2 *Caryophyllus Mediterraneus.*
Leuant Thrift, or Sea Gilloflower.



* The description.

1 **T**hrift is also a kinde of Gilloflower, of *Dodoneus* reckoned among grasses, which bringeth forth leaues in great tuftes, thicke thrust together, smaller, slenderer, and shorter than grasse: among which rise vp small tender stalkes of a span high, naked and without leaues; on the tops whereof stand little flowers in a spokie tuft, of a white colour tending to purple. The roote is long and threddie.

2 The other kind of Thrift, found vpon the mountaines neere vnto the Leuant or Mediterranean sea, differeth not from the precedent in leaues, stalkes, or flowers, but yet is altogether greater, and the leaues are broader.

* The place.

The first is found in most salt marshes in England, as also in gardens, for the bordering vp of beds and bankes, for the which it serueth very fitly. The other is a stranger in these northen regions.

* The time.

They flower from May till sommer be far spent.

* The names.

Thrift is called in Latine *Gramen Polyanthemum*, of the multitude of the flowers: of some *Gramen maritimum*: of *L'Obelius Caryophyllus marinus*: in English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion.

* The temperature and vertues.

Their vse in phisicke as yet is not knowen, neither doth any seeke into the nature thereof, but esteeme them onely for their beautie and pleasure in gardens.

Of Sneese woort. Chap. 178.

1 *Ptarmica*.
Sneesewoort.



2 *Ptarmica duplici flore*.
Double flowred Sneese woort.



Hb 2

* The

* *The description.*

1 **T**He small Sneefewoort hath many rounde and brittle braunches, beset with long and narrow leaues, hackt about the edges like a sawe; at the top of the stalkes do grow smal single flowers like the wilde fiede Daisie. The roote is tender and full of strings, creeping farre abroad in the earth, and in short time occupieth very much ground: the whole plant is sharpe, biting the toong and mouth like Pellitorie of Spaine, for which cause some haue called it wilde Pellitorie. The smell of this plant procureth sneezing, whereof it tooke the name *Sternutamentoria*, that is the herbe which doth procure Sneefing, or Neefewoort.

2 Double flowred Sneefewoort, or *Ptarmica*, is like vnto the former in leaues, stalks, and rootes, so that vnlesse you behold the flower, you can not discerne the one from the other, and it is exceeding white, and double like vnto double Fetherfew. This plant is of great beautie, and if it be cut downe in the time of his flowring, there will come within a moneth after a supplie or crop of flowers fairer then the first.

3 *Ptarmica Austriaca.*
Sneefewoort of Austrich.

* *The description.*

3 There is also another kind hecrof, of exceeding great beautie, hauing long leaues somewhat narrow like those of the Oliue tree: the stalkes are of a cubite high, on the top wherof do grow very beautiful flowers of the bignesse of a small single Marigold, consisting of fiftene or sixteene large leaues, of a bright shining red colour tending to purple; set about a ball of thrummie substance, such as is in the middle of the Daisie, in manner of a pale, which flowers stand in scalie knops like those of Knapweede, or Matfellow. The roote is straight, and thrusteth deepe into the ground.

* *The place.*

The first kinde of Sneefewoort groweth wilde in drie and barren pastures in many places, and in the three great fieldes next adioining to a village neere London called Kentish towne, and in sundry fieldes in Kent about Southfleete.

The second groweth in my garden, and in some others also.

* *The time.*

They flower from May to the ende of September.

* *The names.*

Sneefewoort is called of some *Ptarmica*, and *Pyrethrum sylvestre*, and also *Draco sylvestris*, or *Tarcon sylvestris*, of most *Sternutamentoria*, taken from his effect, bicause it procureth sneezing; of *Tragus Tanacetum acutum album*: in English Pellitorie of Spaine, taking that name from his

sharp and biting taste; but it is altogether vnlike in proportion to the true Pellitorie.

* *The nature.*

They are hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

A The iuice mixed with vineger and holden in the mouth easeth the paine of the toothach.

B The herbe chewed and holden in the mouth, bringeth mightily from the braine slimie fleagme, like Pellitorie of Spaine, and therefore from time to time it hath beene taken for a wilde kinde thereof.

Of Hares eares. Chap. 179.

1 *Bupleurum angustifolium* Montpelienſe.
Narrowe leaved Hares eare.2 *Bupleurum latifolium* Montpelienſe.
Broad leaved Hares eare.

✱ The description.

1 **N**arrowe leaved Hares eares is called in Greeke *Bupleuron*, and is reputed of the Latine writers to be *Bupleurum* *Pliny*, from which the name or figure disagreeeth not: it hath the long, narrow and grassie leaues of *Lachryma Iob*, or *Gladiolus*, streaked or balked as it were with sundrie stiffe streakes or ribbes running along euery leafe, as *Pliny* speaketh of his *Heptapleurum*: The stalkes are a cubite and a halfe long, full of knots or knees, very rough or stiffe, spreading themselves into many braunches: at the tops whereof growe yellow flowers in rounde tufts or heads like Dill. The roote is as bigge as a finger, and blacke like *Peucedanum*, whereunto it is like in taste, sinell and resemblance of seede, which doth the more perswade me that it is the true *Bupleurum*, whereof I now speake, and by the authoritie of *Nicander* and *Pliny* confirmed.

2 The seconde kinde called broad leaved Hares eares, in figure, tufts, and flowers, is the verie same with the former kinde, saue that the leaues are broader & stiffer, and more hollow in the midst: which hath caused me to call it Hares eares, hauing in the middle of the leafe some hollownesse resembling the same. The roote is greater and of a woodie substance.

✱ The place.

They growe among oken woods in stonie and harde grounds in Narbone. I haue founde them growing naturally among the bushes vpon Beistone castell in Cheshire.

✱ The time.

They flower and bring forth their seede in Iulie and August.

✱ The names.

Hares eare is called in Latine *Bupleurum*: in Greeke *Bupleuron*: the Apothecaries of Montpelier in Fraunce do call it *Auricula leporis*, and therefore I terme it in English Hares eares: *Valerius Cordus* nameth it *Isophyllon*, but whence he had that name, it is not knowne.

* The temperature.

They are temperate in heate and drinesse.

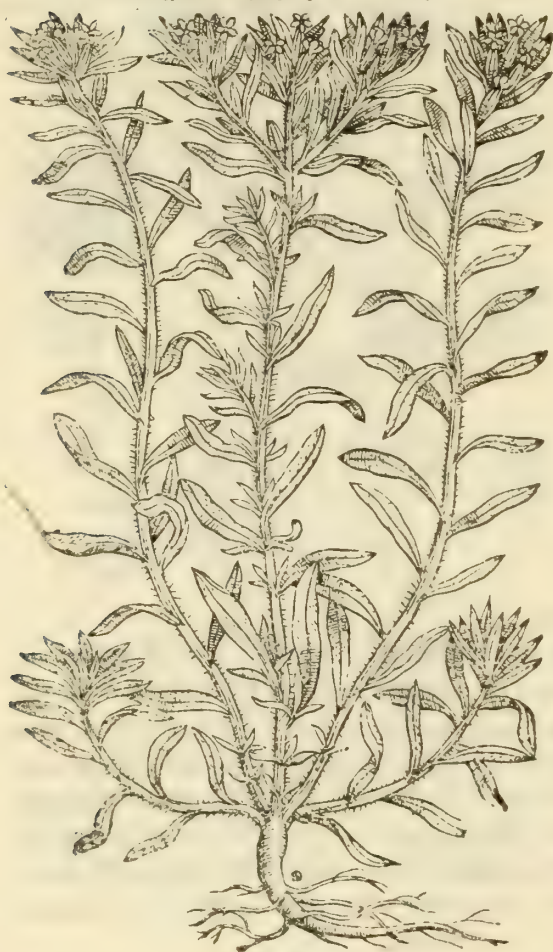
* The vertues.

A *Hippocrates* hath commended it in meates, for sallads and potherbes: but by the authoritie of *Glaucō*, *Nicander*, it is effectuell in medicine, hauing the taste and sauour of *Hypericon*, seruing in the place thereof for woundes, and is taken by *Tragus* for *Panax Chironium*, who doth reckon it inter *Herbas vulnerarias*.

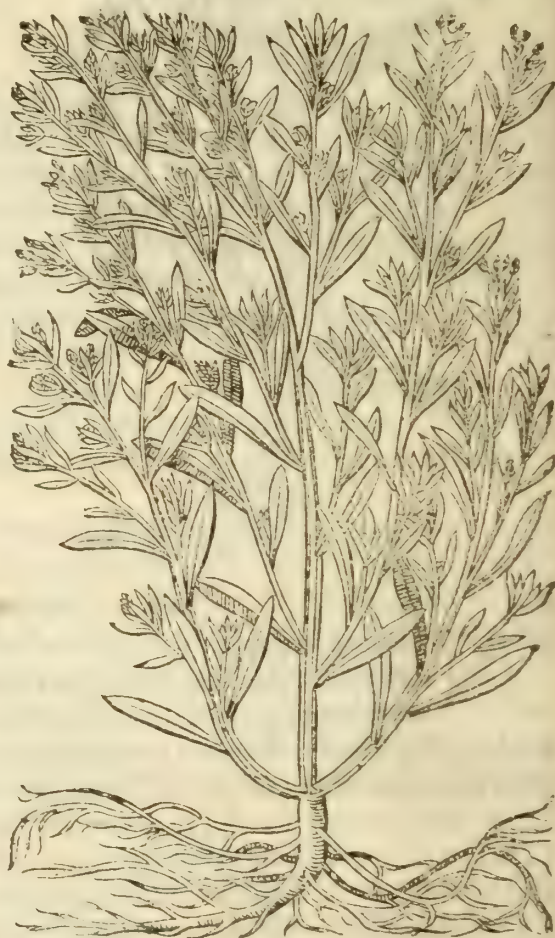
B The leaues stamped with salt and wine, and applied, doth consume and driue away the swelling of the necke, called the Kings euill, and is vsed against the stone and grauell.

Of Gromell. Chap. 180.

1 *Lithospermum maius*.
Great Gromell.



2 *Lithospermum minus*.
Small Gromell.



* The description.

1 **T**He great Gromell hath long, slender and hairie stalkes, beset with long, browne and hoarie leaues; among which growe certaine bearded huskes, bearing at the first small blew flowers; which being past, there succeedeth a gray stonie seede somewhat shining. The roote is hard, and of a wooddie substance.

2 The second kinde of Gromell hath straight, round, wooddie stalks, full of branches: the leaues long, small, and sharpe, of a darke greene colour; smaller than the leaues of great Gromell: among which come forth little white flowers; which being past, there doth follow such seede as the former hath, but smaller.

There is another kinde of Gromell, which hath leaues and stalkes like the small kinde; the seede is not so white, neither so smooth and plaine, but somewhat shrieled or wrinkled. The leaues are somewhat rougher, like vnto a wilde kinde of Bugl offe, called *Anchusa*, for which cause it carrieth that

that additament *Anchusa facie*. The flowers are like vnto the former, that is, of a white colour, growing in tufts at the top of the stalkes, like vnto Sopewoort.

There is also a degenerate kinde hereof called *Anchusa degener*, being either a kinde of wilde Buglosse, or a kinde of wilde Gromell, or else a kinde of neither of both, but a plant participating of both kindes: it hath the seeds and stalkes of *Milium solis*, or Gomell; the leaues and rootes of *Anchusa*, which is Alkanet, and is altogether of a red colour like the same.

* *The place.*

The two first kindes do growe in vntoiled places, as by the high waies sides, and barren places, in the streete at Southfleete in Kent, as you go from the church vnto an house belonging to a gentleman of worship, called Master *William Swan*, and in fundrie other places.

The two last kindes growe vpon the sands and bach of the sea, in the yle of Thanet neere Reculvers, among the kinds of wilde Buglosse there growing.

* *The time.*

They flower from the sommer Solstice, or from about the twelke day of Iune euen vnto Autumne, and in the meane season the seede is ripe.

* *The names.*

Gromell is called in Greeke *λεβοπεριμον*, of the hardnesse of the seede: of diuers *Gorgonium*: of others *Aegonychon*, *Leontion*, or *Diosporon*, or *Diospyron*, as *Plinie* readeth it, and also *Heracleos*: of the Arabians *Milium soler*: in thops, and among the Italians *Milium solis*: in Spanish *Mijo del sol*: in French *Gremil*, and *Herbe aux perles*: in English Gromell: of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of Gromell is hot and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*


The seede of Gromell pound, and drunke in white wine, breaketh, dissolueth, and driueth forth A the stone, and prouoketh vrine, and especially breaketh the stone in the bladder.

Of Chickweede. Chap. 181.

* *The kindes.*

Here be diuers sorts of Chickweedes, among which one is greater and other lesser and lower: and other some there be also which we may call bastarde Chickweedes: and first of the best knowne Chickweedes.

* *The description.*

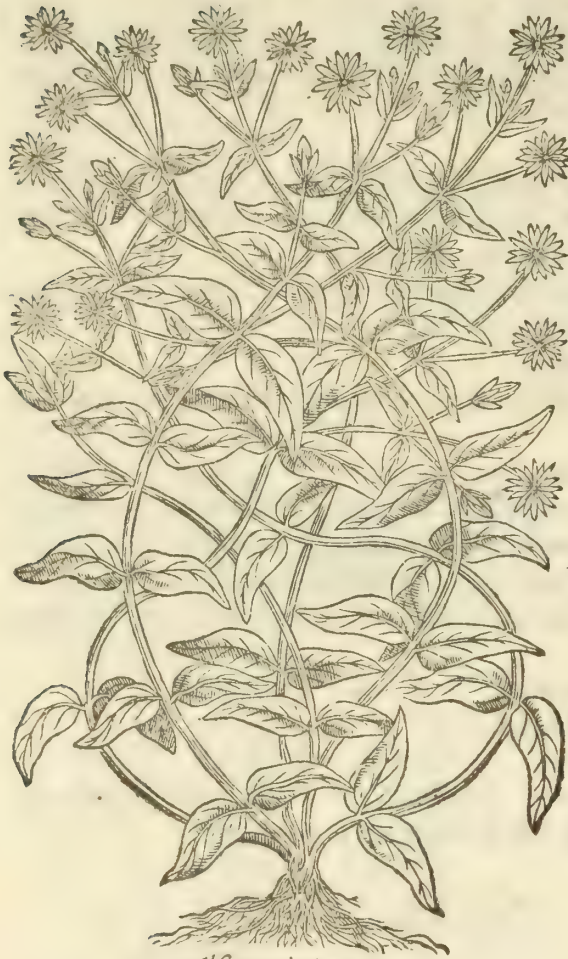
1  He great Chickweede riseth vp with stalkes a cubite high, and some time higher, a great many from one roote, long and rounde, slender, full of ioints, with a couple of leaues growing out of euery knot or ioint aboue an inch broad, and longer then the leaues of Pellitorie of the wall, whereunto they are very like in shape, but smooth without haire or downe, and of a light greene colour: the stalkes are some thing cleere, and as it were transparent or thorow shining, and about the ioints they be oftentimes of a very light red colour, as be those of Pellitory of the wal: the flowers be whitish on the top of the branches like the flowers of Stitchwoort, but yet lesser: in whose places succede long knops, but not great, in which the seede is contained. The roote consisteth of fine little strings like haire.

2 The seconde Chickweede for the most part lieth vpon the ground: the stalkes are small, slender, long, and rounde, and also iointed; from which slender branches do spring leaues resembling the precedent, but much lesser, as is likewise the whole herbe, which in no respect attaineth to the greatnesse of the same: the flowers are in like sort little and white; the knaps or seede heads are like the former. The roote is also full of little strings.

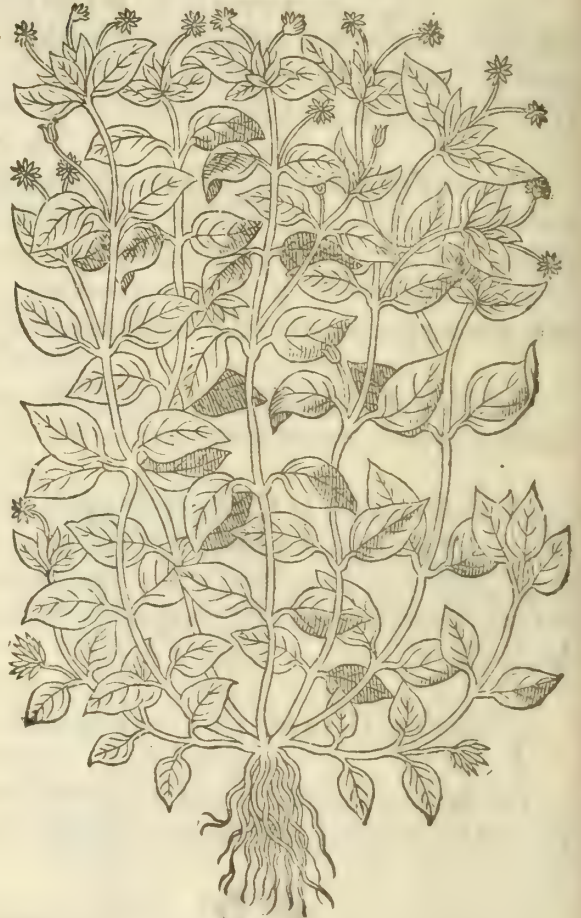
3 The third is like the second, but farre lesser: the stalkes be most tender and fine: the leaues are very small: the flowers very little; the rootes marvellous slender.

4 Also there is a fourth kinde which groweth by the sea; this is like to the seconde, but the stems are thicker, shorter, and fuller of ioints. The leaues in like sort be thicker: the knaps or seede heades be not long and rounde, but somewhat broad, in which are three or fower seedes contained.

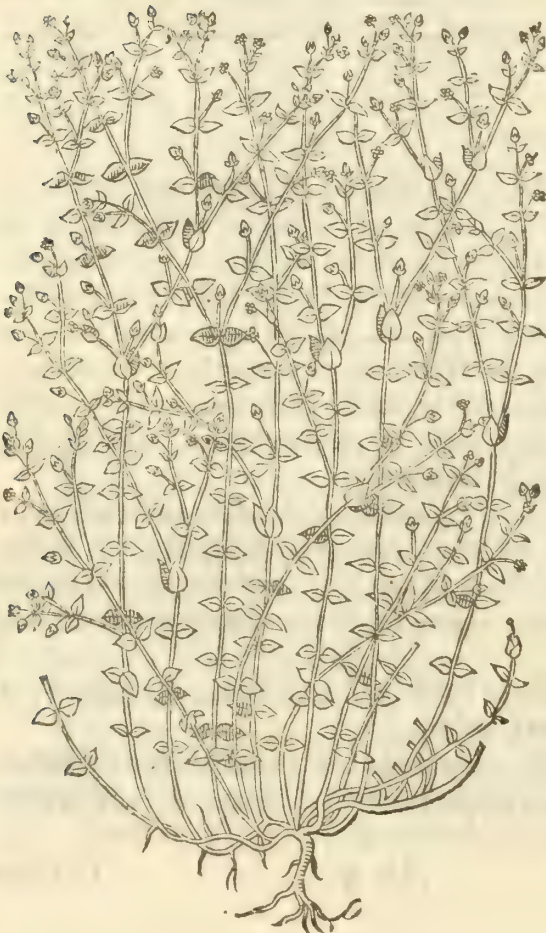
1 *Alsine maior.*
Great Chickweede.



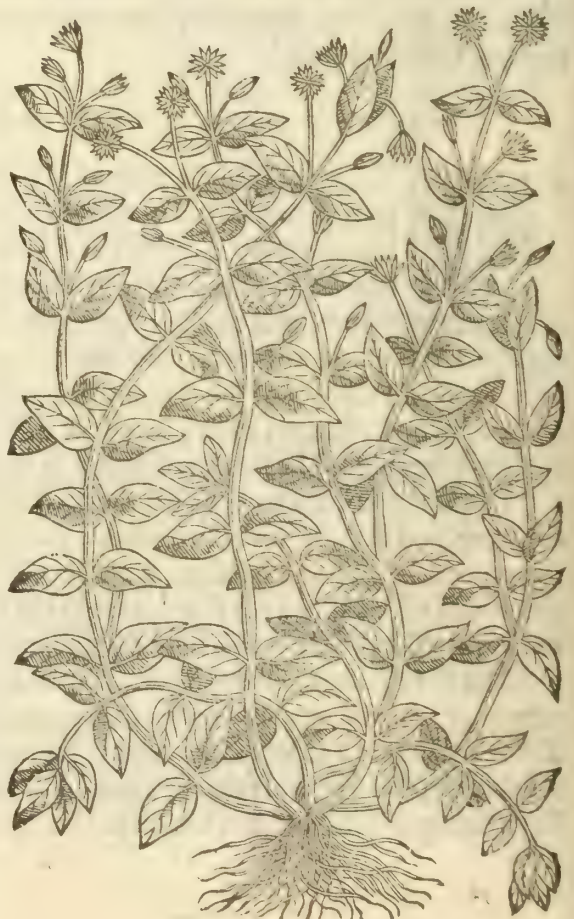
2 *Alsine minor.*
Small Chickweede.



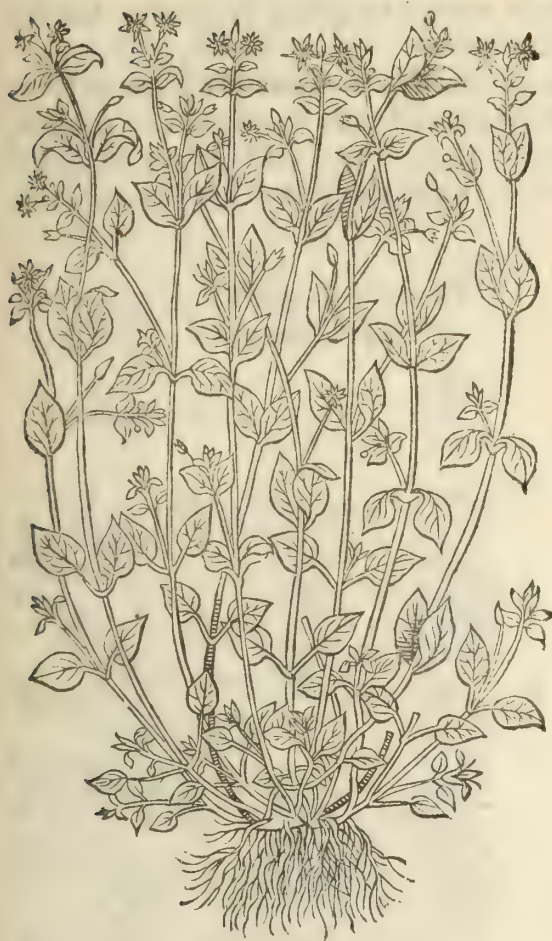
3 *Alsine minima.*
Fine Checkweede.



4 *Alsine marina.*
Sea Chickweede.



5 *Alfne media.*
Middle Chickweede.



6 *Alfne recta.*
Right Chickweede.

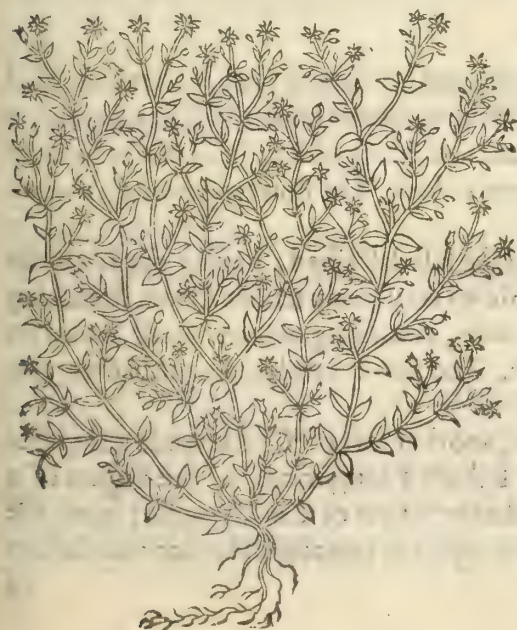


* The description.

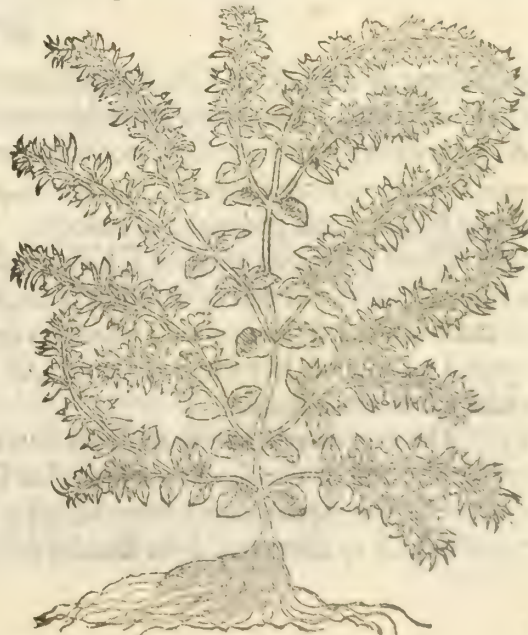
5 The middle Chickweede hath long trailing braunches, disperfed heere and there vpon the ground, whereupon are set by couples small leaues like those of *Vuluaria*. The flowers are very little, and white of colour; after which come rounde knops wherein is the feede. The roote is slender and threddie.

6 The vpright Chickweede hath a very small single threddie roote, from which riseth vp a slender stem, diuiding it selfe into diuers braunches, euen from the bottome to the top; whereon do growe small leaues, thicke and fat in respect of the others, in shape like those of Rue or Herbe grace. The flowers grow at the top of the branches consisting of fower small leaues of a white colour.

7 *Alfne Petraea.*
Stone Chickweede.



8 *Alfne folijs vetonica.*
Speedwell Chickweede.



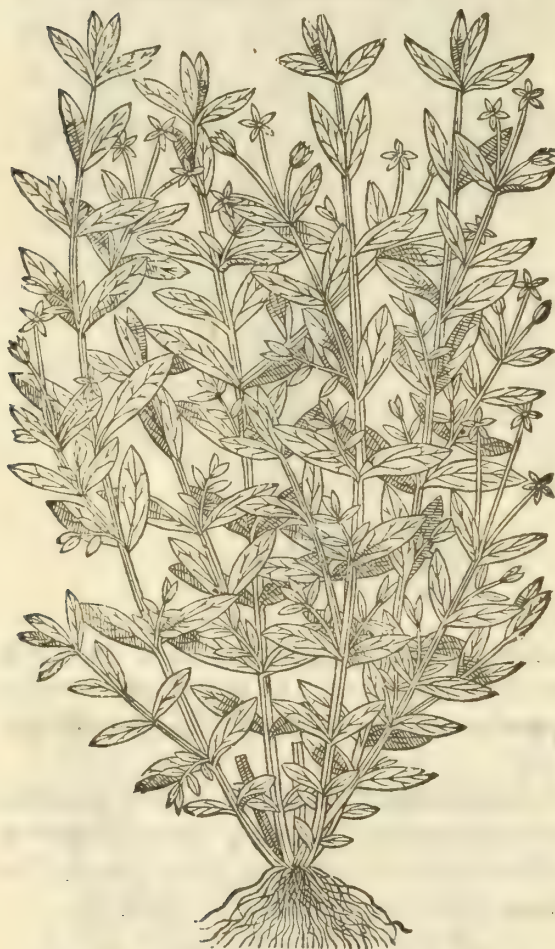
* *The description.*

7 This stone Chickweede is one of the common Chickweeds, hauing very threddie branches covering the grounde farre abroad where it groweth: the leaues be set together by couples: the flowers be small and verie white: the roote is tough and very slender.

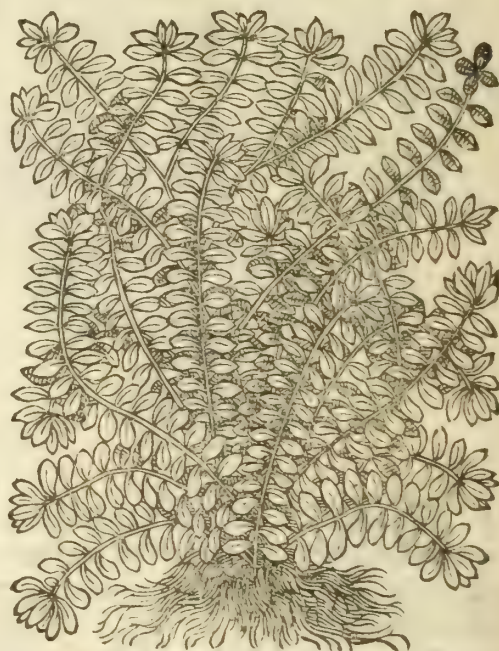
8 Speedwell Chickweede hath a little tender stalke, from which come diuers smal armes or branches as it were wings, set together by couples: whereon doe growe leaues set likewise by couples, like those of *Veronica*, or herbe Fluellen, whereof it tooke his name. The flowers growe along the branches of a blewe colour, after which come little pouches wherein is the seed. The roote is small, and likewise threddie.

9. *Alpine fontana.*

Fountaine Chickweede.

10. *Alpine fluiatilis.*

Riuer Chickweede.

* *The description.*

9 There is a kinde of Chickweede growing in the brinks and borders of wels, fountaines, and shallow springs, hauing many threddie rootes; from which rise vp diuers tender stalkes, whereupon do growe long narrow leaues, not vnlike to the yoong leaues of Marigoldes: from the bosome of which, come forth diuers smaller leaues, of a bright greene colour. The flowers growe on the top of the stalkes, small and white of colour.

10 There is likewise another Chickweede, smaller than the last described, hauing for his roote a thicke hassocke or tuft of threddie strings; from which rise vp very many tender stems, stretching or trailing alongst the ground; whereon do growe long leaues, consisting of many small leaues set vpon a middle rib, like those of Lentils, or the wilde Fetch. The flowers and seedes are like the precedent, but much smaller.

11 There groweth in the marrish or waterish grounds, another sort of Chickweede altogether vnlike the rest of the stocke or kindred of Chickweedes. It hath a long roote, of the bignes of a wheate strawe, with diuers strings hanging thereat, very like the rootes of Couch grasse; from the which riseth vp diuers vpriht slender stalks, set vpon by couples at certaine distances: on the top
of

of the stalkes do growe small white flowers like those of Stitchwoort, but lesser, and of a white colour.

II *Alfne palustris.*
Marsh Chickweede.



* *The place.*

Chickweedes, some growe among bushes and briers, olde wals, gutters of houses, and shadowie places. The place is set forth in the severall descriptions of the other sorts.

* *The time.*

The Chickweedes are greene in winter, they flower and seede in the spring.

* *The names.*

Chickweede or Chickenweede, is called in Greeke *αλσιν*: in Latine it retaineth the same name *Alfne*: of some of the ancients it is called *Hippia*, the greater and the lesser. The rest of the plants are distinguished in their severall titles, with proper names which likewise setteth forth the place of their growings.

* *The temperature.*

Chickweede is colde and moist, and of a waterish substance; and therefore it cooleth without astringent or binding, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Chickweede boiled in water A very soft, adding thereto some hogs greace, the powder of Fenugreece and Lincseede, and a few rootes of Marsh Mallowes, stamped to the forme of a Cataplasma or pultus, taketh away the swellings of the legs, or any other part; bringeth to suppuration or matter, hot apostemes;

dissolueth swellings that will not willingly yeeld to suppuration; easeth members that are shrunke vp; comforteth wounds in sinewie partes; defendeth foule maligne and virulent vicers from inflammation during the cure: in a word, it comforteth, digesteth, defendeth, and suppurateth very nobly.

The leaues boiled in vineger and salt, is good against mangynesse of the hands & legs, if they be B bathed therewith.

Little birdes in cages (especially Linets) are refreshed with the lesser Chickweed, when they C loath their meate; whereupon it was called of some *Passerina*.

Of the bastard Chickweeds. Chap. 182.

* *The kindes.*

T He bastard Chickweedes do differ from the former, especially because they be rough and hairie: some also differ in forme and fashion of the leaues, and in colour of the flowers.

* *The description.*

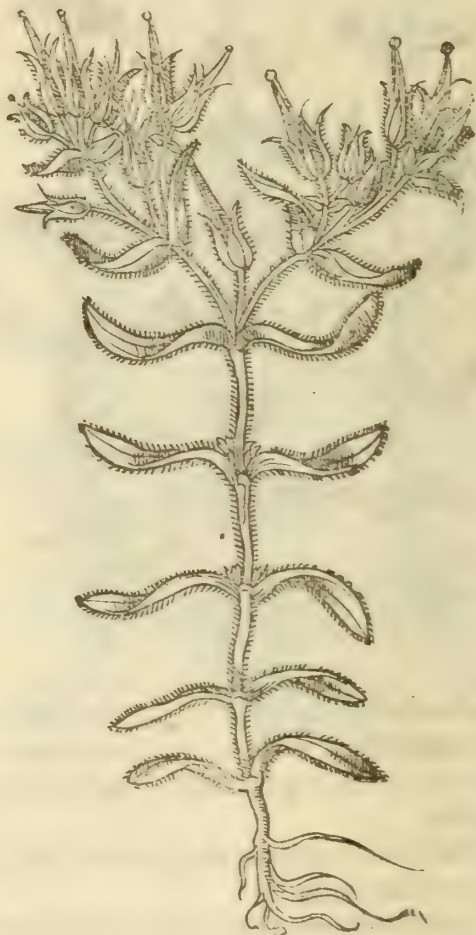
I G Ermander Chickweede hath small tender branches trailing vpon the ground, beset with leaues like those of *Scordium*, or Water Germander. Among which come forth little blew flowers; which being faded, there appeere small flat huskes or pouches, wherein lieth the seede. The roote is small and threddie, which being gotten into a garden ground, it is hard to be destroyed, but naturally commeth vp from yeere to yeere as a noisome weede.

2 *Clusius*, a man singular in the knowledg of plants, hath set down this herbe for one of the Chickweedes, which doth very well resemble the Storks bill, and might haue been there inserted. But the matter being of small moment I let it passe; for doubtlesse it participateth of both, that is, the head or beake of Storks bill, and the leaues of Chickweed, which are long & hairy, like those of Scorpion Mouse eare. The flowers are small, and of an herbie colour; after which come long horned cods or feede vessels, like vnto those of the Storks bill. The roote is small and single, with strings fastened thereto.

1 *Alfne folijs Trissaginis.*
Germander Chickweede.



2 *Alfne corniculata Clusij.*
Horned Chickweede.



* *The description.*

3 Iuie Chickweede or small Henbit, hath thinne hairie leaues somewhat broade, with two cuts or gashes in the sides, after the maner of those of grounde Iuie, whereof it tooke his name, resembling the backe of a Bee when she flieth. The stalkes are small, tender, hairie, and lying flat vpon the grounde. The flowers are slender and of a blew colour. The roote is little and threddie.

4 The great Henbit hath feeble stalkes leaning towarde the grounde, whereon do grow at certaine distances leaues like those of the dead Nettell; from the bosome whereof come foorth slender blew flowers tending to purple; in shape like those of the small dead Nettell. The roote is tough, single and a few strings hanging thereat.

3 *Alfine Hederacea.*
Iuie Chickweede.

4 *Alfine Hederula altera.*
Great Hennebit.



* *The place.*

These Chickweedes are sown in gardens among potherbes, in darke shadowie places, and in the fieldes after the corne is reaped.

* *The time.*

They flourish and are greene when the other Chickweedes are.

* *The names.*

The first is called *Morsus Gallinae*, Hens bit, *Alfine Hederula*, and *Hederacea*: in high Duerbis: in French *Morselin*, and *Morgeline*: in low Dutch *Hoenderbit*: in English Henne bit the greater and the lesser.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These are thought also to be colde and moist, and like to the other Chickweedes in vertue and A operation.

Of Pimpernell. Chap. 183.

* *The description.*

1 **P**impernell is like vnto Chickweede; the stalkes are fower square, trailing heere and there vpon the ground, whereupon do growe broad leaues, and sharpe pointed, set together by couples: from the bosome whereof come foorth slender tendrels, whereupon do growe small purple flowers tending to rednesse: which being past there succede fine rounde bullets, like vnto the seede of Corianders, wherein is contained small dustie seede. The roote consisteth of slender strings.

2 The female Pimpernell differeth not from the male in any one point, but in the colour of the flowers; for like as the former hath reddish flowers, this plant bringeth foorth flowers of a most perfect blew colour, wherein is the difference.

1 *Anagallis mas.*
Male Pimpernell.



2 *Anagallis femina.*
Female Pimpernell.



3 *Anagallis lutea.*
Yellowe Pimpernell.



* *The description.*

3 The yellowe Pimpernell hath many weake and feeble braunches trailing vpon the ground, beset with leaues one against another like the great Chickweed, not vnlike to *Nummularia*, or Money woorte; betweene which and the stalkes, commeth forth one single and small tender stalke, bearing at the toppe thereof one yellowe flower and no more. The root is small & threddy.

* *The place.*

They grow in plowed fieldes neere path waies, in gardens and vineyards, almost euerywhere. I founde the female with blewe flowers in a chalie corne field in the way from master *William Swaines* house of Southfleete to Long field downes, but neuer any where else.

* *The time.*

They flower in sommer, and especially in the month of August, at what time the husbandmen hauing occasion to go vnto their haruest worke, will first behold the flowers of Pimpernell, whereby they know the weather that shall followe the next day after, as for example: if the flowers be shut close vp, it betokeneth rain & foul weather; contrariwise, if they bee spread abroad, faire weather.

* *The*

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ἀναγallis*: in Latine also *Anagallis*, of diuers as (*Plinie* reporteth) *Corchorus* but vntruely; of *Marcellus* an olde writer *Macia*, the worde is extant in *Dioscorides* among the bastarde names. That with the crimson flower being the male, is named *Phænicion*, and *Corallion*; of this is made the composition or receipt called *Diacorallion* that is vsed against the gout, which composition *Paulus Aegineta* setteth downe in his 7. booke. Among the bastarde names it hath been called *Aetitis*, *agitis*, and *Sauritis*: in English red Pimpernell, and blew Pimpernell.

* *The temperature.*

Both the sorts of Pimpernell are of a drying facultie without biting, and somewhat hot, with a certaine drawing qualitie; inso much that it doth drawe foorth splinters, and things fixed in the flesh, as *Galen* writeth.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth that they are of power to mitigate paine, to cure inflammations or hot swellings, to drawe out of the bodie and flesh, thornes, splinters or shiuers of woode, and to helpe the kings euill.

The iuice purgeth the head by gargarising or washing the throte therewith: it cureth the tooth-ache, being snift vp into the nostrils, especially into the contrary nostrill.

It helpeth those that be dim sighted, the iuice mixed with honie, clenseth the vlcers of the eie, C called in Latine *Argema*.

Moreouer he affirmeth that it is good against the stinging of vipers, and other venemous beasts. D


It preuaileth against the infirmities of the liuer and kidneies, if the iuice be drunke with wine. He E addeth further, how it is reported that Pimpernell with the blew flower helpeth vp the fundament that is fallen downe; and that red Pimpernell applied, contrariwise bringeth it downe.

Of Brookelyme, or water Pimpernell. Chap. 184.

* *The kindes.*

Here be fower sorts of Water herbes comprehended vnder the name *Anagallis aquatica*, or water Pimpernell, or water Chicken weede, whereof some are in vse both in Physicke and chirurgerie; the others not so much vsed, nor so well knowne.

* *The description.*

1  Rookelime or Brooklem, hath fat, thicke stalkes, rounde and parted into diuers braunches. The leaues be thicke, smooth, broad, and of a deepe greene colour. The flowers growe vpon small tender footestalkes, which thrust foorth of the bosome of the leaues, of a perfect blew colour, not vnlike to the leaues of lande Pimpernell. The roote is white, lowe creeping, with fine strings fastned thereto; out of the root spring many other stalks, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 The great water Pimpernell is like vnto the precedent, sauing that this plant hath sharper pointed and larger leaues, and the flowers are of a paler blewe colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 Small water Pimpernell hath for his roote a great bush of threddie strings, from which riseth vp a fat, thicke, straight stalke, set with longer and smaller leaues then those of Brookelem, of an ouerworne green colour, placed together by couples: from the which leaues close by the stalk come foorth smal tender footestalks set by couples with like leaues, but lesser: whereupon toward the top come foorth little foolish or idle flowers, of a faint ouerworne blew colour.

4 The other differeth not from the last described, in leaues, stalkes, flowers, or rootes, sauing that the leaues heereof are rounder, broader, and more blunt at the points, wherein is the difference.

1 *Anagallis seu Becabunga.*
Brooke lime.



2 *Anagallis aquatica.*
Water Pimpernell.



3 *Anagallis aquatica minor.*
Small water Pimpernell.



4 *Anagallis aquatica minor flore pallido.*
Pale flowered water Pimpernell.



* *The place.*

They growe by riuers sides, small running brookes, and waterie ditches. The yellow Pimpernell I found growing in Hampsteed wood neere London, and in many other woods and copses.

* *The time.*

They bring forth their flowers and seede in Iune, Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Water Pimpernell is called *Anagallis aquatica*: of most *Becabunga*, which is borrowed of the Germane word *Bachpungben*: in lowe Dutch *Beeckpungben*: in French *Berle*, wherupon some do call it *Berula*; notwithstanding *Marcellus* reporteth that *Berula* is that which the Grecians call *rapasium*, or rather Cresses: it is thought to be *Cepaea*, that is to say, of the garden; which *Dioscorides* writeth to be like vnto Purslaine, whereunto this Brookelime doth very well agree. But if it be therefore said to be *unraia*, because it groweth either onely in gardens, or for the most part; this Pimpernell or Brookelime shall not be like vnto it, which groweth no where lesse than in gardens, being altogether of his owne nature wilde, desiring to grow in waterie places, and such as be continually ouerflown: in English the first is called Brookelime, and the rest by noe generall name, Water Pimpernell, or Water Chickweede, being likewise a kinde thereof.

* *The temperature.*

Brookelime is of temperature hot and drie like Water Cresses, yet not so much.

* *The vertues.*

Brookelime is eaten in fallads, as Water Cresses is, and is good against that *εμπεριον malum*, of A such as dwell neere the Germane seas, which they call *Scuerbucke*, or as we terme it the Scuruic or Skirbie, being vsed after the same maner that Water Cresses and Scuruic grasse is vsed, yet is it not of so great operation and vertue.

The herbe boiled maketh a good fomentation for swollen legs, and the dropisie. B

The leaues boiled, strained, and stamped in a stone mortar with the powder of Fenugreeke, Line- C seede, the rootes of marsh Mallowes, and some hogs greace, vnto the forme of a Cataplasma or pultis, taketh away any swelling in leg or arme, woundes also that are ready to fall into apostemat- tion, it defendeth mightily that no humor nor accident shall happen vnto it.

The leaues of Brookelime stamped, strained, and giuen to drinke in wine, helpeth the strangurie D and griefes of the bladder.

The leaues of Brookelime, and the tendrels of *Asparagus*, eaten with oile, vineger and pepper, E helpeth the strangurie and stone.

Of stinking Ground Pine. Chap. 185.

* *The kinds.*

T Here be diuers sortes of Ground Pines growing neere vnto the sea, the which may be num- bred among the wilde kinds of Sea Chickweedes.

* *The description.*

Here hath beene much adoe among writers about the certaine knowledge of the true *Anthyllis* of *Dioscorides*: I will therefore set downe that plant, which of all others is found most agreeable thereunto. It hath many small branches full of ioints, not about a cubite high, creeping sundry waies, beset with small leaues of a pale colour, resembling *Lenticula*, or rather *Alsine minima*, the small Chickweede. The flowers growe at the top of the stalke, star fashion, of an herbie colour like Boxe, or *Sedum minus*: it fostereth his small seedes in a three cornered huske. The roote is somewhat long, slender, knottie, and deeply thrust into the ground like *Soldanella*: all the whole plant is saltish, bitter in taste, and somewhat heating.

There is another kind of *Anthyllis*, that hath been taken for *Chamaesice* of ancient writers, which is not possible to agree with truth, because that this plant yeeldeth no milkie iuice at all, and *Chamaesice* hath great plentie of milke like the Tithymales; so that of necessitie this must needs be (as I haue said) one kinde of *Anthyllis*, or Sea Pine, which in shew resembleth *Herniaria*, or *Chamaesice*. The whole plant is very salt and sharpe in taste: the flowers small, of a white purple colour; and vnder the leaues the seede is inclosed in little huskes, much lesler than *Clinopodium*, or the bastard Basill.

1 *Anthyllis lentifolia.*
Stinking Ground Pine.



* *The description.*

There is likewise another sort of *Anthyllis* or Sea Ground Pine, but in truth nothing else than a kinde of Sea Chickweede, hauing small branches trailing vpon the ground of two handes high; whereupon do growe little leaues like those of Chickweede, not vnlike to those of *Lenticula marina*, or Sea Lentils: on the top of the stalks stand many small flowers of an herbie or mossie white colour. The whole plant is of a bitter and saltish taste.

* *The place.*

These do growe in the south yles belonging to England, especially in Portland in the grauelly and sandie foordes, which lie lowe and against the sea; and likewise in the yle of Shepey neere the water side.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Their titles do sufficiently set foorth their severall names: in English they may be called Hoarie Salt woort, Sea ground Pine and Stinking ground Pine, because their smell stinketh in respect of those of the Champion ground.

* *The temperature.*

These Sea herbes are of a temperate facultie betweene cold and drines.

* *The vertues.*

- A** Halfe an ounce of the dried leaues drunke, preuaileth greatly against the hot pisse, the strangurie, or difficultie of making water, and purgeth the reines.
- B** The same taken with Oximell or honied water is good for the falling sicknes, giuen first at morning, and last at night.

Of Whiteblowe, or Whitlowe grasse. Chap. 186.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He first is a very slender plant hauing a fewe small leaues like the least Chickweede, growing in little tufts, from the midst whereof riseth vp a small stalke, nine inches long; on whose top do growe verie little white flowers; which being past, there come in place small flat pouches composed of three filmes; which being ripe, the two outsides fall away, leauing the middle part standing long time after which is like white Sattin, as is that of *Bolbonacke*, which our women call white Sattin, but much smaller: the taste is somewhat sharpe.

2 This small plant hath a slender tough roote, from which rise vp a tuft of leaues spred vpon the ground, very like vnto those of the greater Chickweede, but not altogether so broade: from the midst of which tuft springeth vp a smal vpright stalk, on the top wherof doth growe little idle flowers, of an herbie colour tending to whitenesse; after which there come in place small flat coddies or seede vessels bright shining, and as it were made of a peece of the whitest sattin, wherein is the seede.

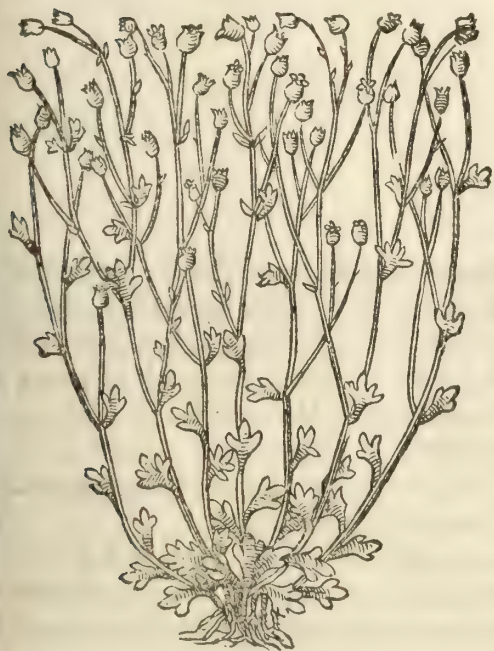
1 *Paronychia vulgaris*.
Common Whitlowe grasse.



2 *Paronychia latifolia*.
Broad leaved Whitlowe grasse.



3 *Paronychia Rutaceo folio*.
Rewe leaved Whitlowe grasse.



4 *Paronychia Laciniata*.
Iagged Whitlowe grasse.



* *The description.*

3 This Whitelowe grasse hath small jagged leaues deeply cut; lying flat vpon the wall or earth where it groweth: among which riseth vp a slender stem, whereupon do growe such leaues as those next the ground, but lesser. The flowers growe at the top like those of the last described. The seede and rootes are also like.

4 The fourth kinde of *Paronychia*, hath small, thicke, and fat leaues, cut into three diuisions, much resembling the small leaues of Rue, but a great deale smaller. The stalks are little like the former, & the leaues also; but the cases wherein the seed is contained, are like vnto the seed vessels of *Myositis Scorpoides*, or Chickweede Scorpion grasse.

There is another sort of Whitlow grasse or Naile woort, that is likewise a low or base herb, hauing a small tough roote, with some threddie strings annexed thereto: from which rise vp diuers slender tough stalkes, set with little narrow leaues confusedly like those of the smallest Chickweede, whereof doubtlesse these be kindes; alongst the stalkes do growe very little white flowers, after which come the seedes in small buttons, of the bignesse of a pinnes head.

* *The place.*

These small, base, and lowe herbes growe vpon bricke and stone wals, vpon olde tiled houses, which are growen to haue much mosse vpon them, and vpon some shadowie and drie muddie wals. It groweth plentifully vpon the bricke wall in Chauncerie lane, belonging to the Earle of Southampton, in the suburbes of London, and sundrie other places.

* *The time.*

These flower many times in Ianuarie and Februarie, and when hot weather approcheth, they are no more to be seene all the yeere after:

* *The names.*

The Grecians haue called these plants *παρανυχία*, which *Cicero* calleth *Reduua*. There be many kindes of plants, called by the said name of *Paronychia*, which hath caused many writers to doubt of the true kinde: but you may very boldly take these plants for the same, vntill time hath reuealed or raised vp some new plant, approaching neerer vnto the truth: which I thinke will neuer be, so that we may call them in English Naile woort, and Whitlowe grasse.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A As touching the qualitie hereof, we haue nothing to set downe: onely it hath been taken to heale the disease of the nailes called a Whitlowe, whereof it tooke his name.

Of Fluellen the female, or Speedwell. Chap. 187.

* *The kindes.*

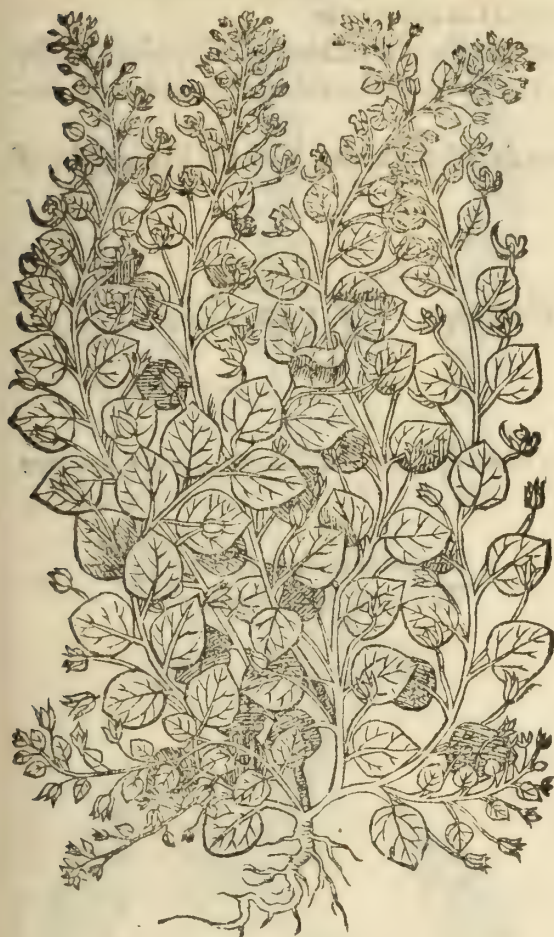
There be two sortes of female Fluellens.

* *The description.*

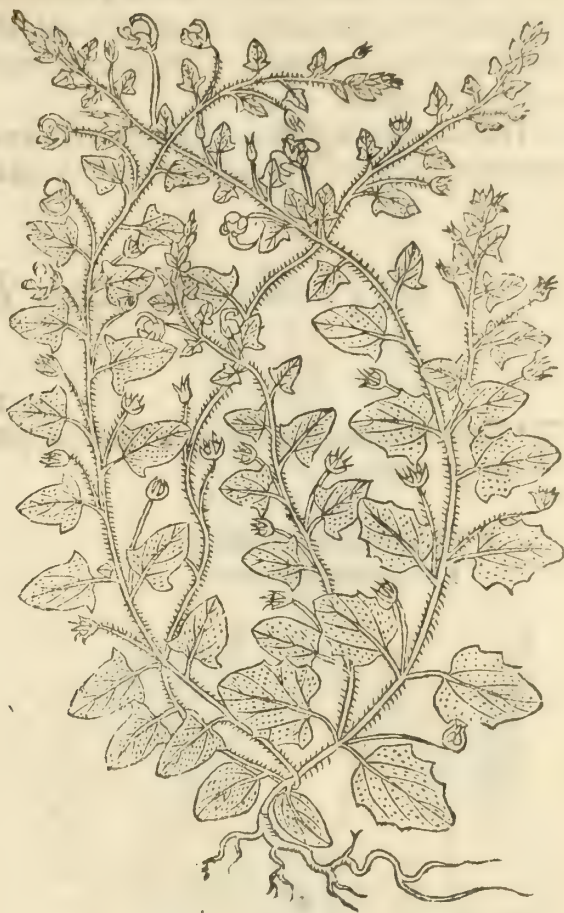
1 **T**He first kinde of *Elatine*, being of *Fuchsius* & *Mathiolus* called *Veronica femina*, or the female Fluellen, shooteth from a small and fibrous root many flexible and tender branches, disperfed flat vpon the ground, ramping & creeping with leaues like *Nummularia*, but that the leaues of *Elatine* are of an hoarie, hairie, and ouerworne greene colour; among which come forth many small flowers, of a yellow colour mixed with a little purple, like vnto the small Snapdragon, hauing a certaine taile or spur fastened vnto euerie such flower, like the herbe called Larkes spur. The lower iawe or chap of the flower is of a purple colour, and the vpper iawe of a faire yellow; which being past, there succedeth small blacke seede contained in round huskes.

2 The second kinde of *Elatine* hath stalkes, braunches, flowers, and rootes, like the first, but the leaues are fashioned like *Erysimum*, and somewhat resembling a broad arrow head, which is sharpe at the point: but the spurre or taile of the flower is longer, and more purple mixed with the yellowe in the flower.

1 *Peronica femina* Fuchsij, sine *Elatine*.
The female Fluellen.



2 *Elatine altera*.
Sharpe pointed Fluellen.



* *The place.*

Both these plants I haue founde in sundrie places where corne hath growen, especially Barley, as in the fieldes about Southfleet in Kent, where within sixe miles compasse there is not a field where in it doth not grow.

Also it groweth in a field next vnto the house sometime belonging to that Honorable gentleman Sir *Fraunces Walsingham*, at Barne-elmes, and in sundrie places of Essex; and in the next field vnto the churchyarde at Cheswicke neere London, towards the midst of the field.

* *The time.*

They flower in August and September.

* *The names.*

Their feuerall titles set foorth their names as well in Latine as English.

* *The nature and vertues.*

These plants are not onely of a singular astringent facultie, and thereby helpe them that be greeued with the dysenterie and hoat swelling; but of such singular efficacie to heale spreading & eating cankers, & corosive vlcers, that their vertue in a maner passeth all credit in these fretting sores vpon sure prooffe done vnto sundrie persons, & especially vpon a man whom *Pena* reporteth to haue his nose eaten most greeuouly with a canker or eating sore, who sent for the Phisitions and Chirurgions that were famously known to be the best, & they with one consent concluded to cut the saide nose off, to preferue the rest of his face: among these Surgeons and Phisicians came a poore forie Barbar, who had no more skill than he had learned by tradition, and yet vndertooke to cure the patient. This foresaide Barbar standing in the companie and hearing their determination, desired that he might make triall of an herbe which he had seene his master vse for the same purpose, which herbe *Elatine*, though he were ignorant of the name whereby it was called, yet he knewe where to fetch. To be short, this herbe he stamped, & gaue the iuice of it vnto the patient to drinke, and outwardly applied the same plaisterwise, and in very short space perfectly cured the man, and staied the rest of his bodie from further corruption, which was readie to fall into a leprosie.

- B *Elatire* helpeth the inflammation of the eies, and defendeth humours flowing vnto them being boiled, and as a pultus applied thereto.
- C The leaues sodden in the broth of a henne, or veale, staieth the dysenterie.
- D The new writers affirme, that the female Fluellen openeth the obstructions or stoppings of the liuer and spleene, prouoketh vrine, driueth foorth stones, and clenseth the kidneies and bladder, according to *Paulus*.
- E The waight of a dram or of a french crowne, of the powder of the herbe, with the like waight of treacle, is commended against pestilent feuers.

Of Fluellen the male, or Paules Betonie. Chap. 188.

* *The kinds.*

Here be diuers sorts of male Fluellen, differing very notably as well in stature, forme, as place of growing.

1 *Veronica vera & maior.*
Fluellen or Speedwell.



2 *Veronica recta mas.*
The male Speedwell.



* *The description.*

1 The first kinde of *Veronica* is a small herbe, and creepeth by the ground, with little reddish and hairie branches. The leafe is something long and hairie, indented or snipt rounde about the edges. The flowers are of a light blew colour, declining to purple: the seede is contained in little flat pouches: the roote is fibrous and hairie.

2 The second doth also creepe vpon the ground, hauing long slender stems, and somewhat large leaues a little hairie, and pleasantly soft. The flowers be yellow, with small round huskes like the seed vessels of Pimpernell.

3 *Veronica minor.*
Little Fluellen.



4 *Veronica rectaminima.*
The smallest Fluellen.



5 *Veronica assurgens.*
Tree Fluellen.



6 *Veronica supina.*
Vpright Fluellen.



* *The description.*

3 The third kinde of *Veronica* creepeth with branches and leaues like vnto *Serpillum*, for which cause it hath been called *Veronica Serpillifolia*. The flowers growe along the smal and tender branches, of a whitish colour declining to blewnesse. The roote is small and threddie, taking hold vpon the vpper face of the earth, where it spreadeth. The seede is contained in small pouches like the former.

4 The fourth hath a roote somewhat woodie, from the which rise vp leaues like the former. The small vpright stalke is beset with the like leaues but lesser; at the top whereof commeth forth a slender spkie closely thrust together, and full of blewish flowers.

5 The fift kinde of *Veronica* hath many vpright braunches a foote high and somtimes more, diuiding themselues into sundrie other small twigs; at the top whereof do growe faire spikie tufts, bearing bright and shining blew flowers. The leaues are somewhat long, indented about the edges like a sawe: the roote is compact of many threds or strings.

6 The sixt looketh with his face vpright, hauing sundrie flexible braunches, set with leaues like vnto wilde Germander by couples, one right against another, deeply jagged about the edges, in respect of the other before mentioned. The flowers are of a blewe colour, the roote is long, with some threddes appendant thereto.

* *The place.*

Veronica groweth vpon bankes, borders of fieldes, and grassie mole hils, in sandie groundes, and in woods, almost euerie where.

The fourth kinde, my good friende master *Stephen Bredwell*, practitioner in phisicke founde and shewed it me in the close next adioining to the house of master *Bete*, cheefe of the clarkes of hir Maiesties Counsell, dwelling at Barnes neere London. The fift is a stranger in England, but I haue it growing in my garden.

* *The time.*

These flower from May to September.

* *The names.*

These plants are comprehended vnder this generall name *Veronica*, with their additions, which doe distinguish the one from the other: we do call them in English *Paules Betonie*, or *Speedwell*: in Welch it is called *Fluellen*, and the Welch people do attribute great vertues vnto the same: in high Dutch *Gzowndheill*: in lowe Dutch *Er en puijs*, that is to saie, honor and praise.

* *The nature.*

These are of a meane temperature, betweene heate and driness.

* *The vertues.*

A The decoction of *Veronica* drunke, fodereth and healeth all fresh and olde wounds, clenseth the bloud from all corruption, and is good to be drunke for the kidneies, and against scruines and foule spreading tetters, and consuming or fretting sores, the small pockes and meafels.

B The water of *Veronica* destilled with wine, and redestilled so often vntill the liquor waxe of a red-dish colour: preuaileth against the old cough, the driness of the lungs, and all vlcers and inflammation of the same.

Of herbe Two pence. Chap. 189.

* *The description.*

1 **H** Erbe Two pence hath a small and tender roote, spreading and dispersing it selfe farre within the ground; from which rise vp many little, tender, flexible stalkes trailing vpon the ground, set by couples at certaine spaces, with smooth Greene leaues somewhat rounde, whereof it tooke his name: from the bosome of which leaues shoote forth small tender footstalks, whereon do growe little yellowe flowers, like those of Cinkefoile or Tormentill.

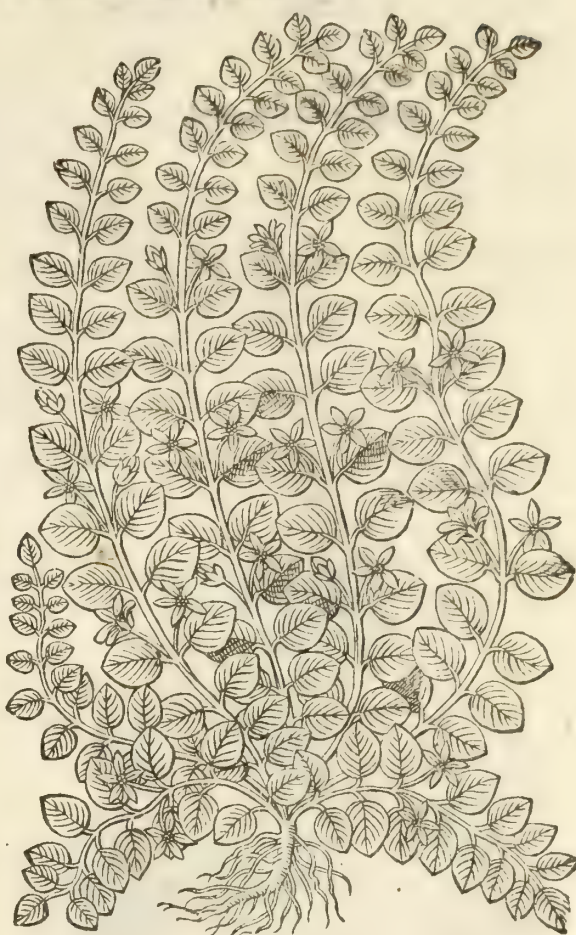
2 There is a kinde of Money woort or herbe Two pence, like the other of his kinde in ech respect, sauing it is altogether lesser, wherein they differ.

1. *Nummularia*

1 *Nummularia.*
Herbe Two pence.



2 *Nummularia minor.*
Small Money woort.



* *The place.*

It groweth neere vnto ditches and streames, and other waterie places, and is sometimes founde in moist woods: I founde it vpon the bancke of the riuer of Thames, right against the Queenes palace of White hall; and almost in euery countrey where I haue trauelled.

* *The time.*

It flowreth from May till sommer be well spent.

* *The names.*

Herbe Two pence is called in Latine *Nummularia*, and *Centummarbia*: and of diuers *Serpentaria*. It is reported that if serpents be hurt or wounded, they do heale themselues with this herbe, whereupon came the name *Serpentaria*: it is thought to be called *Centummarbia*, of the woonderfull effect which it hath in curing diseases; and it is called *Nummularia*, of the forme of money, wherunto the leaues are like: in Dutch *Penninckcruyt*; in English Money woort; herbe Two pence, and Two pennie grasse.

* *The temperature.*

That this herbe is drie, the binding taste thereof doth shewe: it is also moderately colde.

* *The vertues.*

The flowers and leaues stamped and laide vpon wounds and vlcers doth cure them: but it worketh most effectually being stamped and boiled in oile oliue with some rosen, waxe, and turpentine added thereto.

The iuice drunke in wine, is good for the bloodie fluxe, and all other issues of blood in man or woman. The weaknesse and loosenesse of the belly and laske; it helpeth those that vomite blood, and the Whites in such as haue them.

Boiled with wine and honie it cureth the wounds of the inwarde parts, and vlcers of the lungs, and in a worde, there is not a better wound herbe, no not Tabaco it selfe, nor any other whatsoeuer.

The herbe boiled in wine with a little honie, or meade, preuaileth much against the cough in children, called the Chinne cough.

Of Bugle, or Middle Comfrey. Chap. 190.

1 *Bugula*.
Middle Confound.2 *Bugula flore albo*.
White Bugle.* *The description.*

1 **B** *vgula* spreadeth and creepeth alongst the ground like Monie woort; the leaues be long, fat, and oleous, and of a browne colour for the most part. The flowers growe about the stalkes in rundles, compassing the stalke, leauing betweene euerie rundle bare or naked spaces; and are of a faire blew colour, and often white. I found many plants of it in a moist ground vpon Blacke heath neere London, fast by a village called Charleton, but the leaues were greene, and not browne at all like the other.

2 Bugle with the white flower differeth not from the precedent, in rootes, leaues, and stalkes: the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth foorth faire milke white flowers, and the other, those that are blew.

* *The place.*

Bugula groweth almost in euerie wood and copses, and such like shadowie and moist places, and is much planted in gardens.

* *The time.*

Bugula flowreth in Aprill and May.

* *The names.*

Bugle is reckoned among the Confoundes or wound herbs: called of some *Consolida media*, *Bugula*, and *Buglum*: in high Dutch *Guntzel*: in lowe Dutch *Senegroen*: of *Mathiolus* *Laurentina*: in English Browne Bugle: of some Sickle woort, and herbe Carpenter, but not truly.

* *The nature.*

Bugle is of a meane temperature, betweene heate and driness.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

It is commended against inwarde burstings, and members torne, rent, and brused: and therefore A it is put into potions that serue for nodes, in which it is of such vertue, that it can dissolue and waste away congealed and clotted blood. *Ruellius* writeth that they commonly saie in Fraunce, howe he needeth neither phisicion nor surgeon that hath Bugle and Sanickle, for it doth not onely cure woundes being inwardly taken, but also applied to them outwardly; it is good for the infirmities of the liuer; it taketh away the obstructions, and strengthneth it.

The decoction of Bugle drunken, dissolueth clotted or congealed bloode within the bodie, hea- B leth and maketh sounde all woundes of the bodie, both inward and outwarde.

The same openeth the stoppings of the liuer and gall, and is good against the iaundise and feuers C of long continuance.

The same decoction cureth the rotten vlcers and sores of the mouth and gums. D

Bugula is excellent in curing wounds and scratches, and the iuice cureth the wounds, vlcers and E sores of the secret parts, or the herbe brused and laide thereon.

Of Selfe heale. Chap. 191.

1 *Prunella.*
Selfe heale.



2 *Prunella L'Obelij.*
The second Selfe heale.

* *The description.*

1 **P**Runell or Brunell, hath square hairie stalks of a foote high, beset with long hairie and sharpe pointed leaues, and at the top of the stalkes growe flowers thicke set together, like an eare or spicke knap, of a browne colour mixed with blew colours, and sometimes white, of which kinde I founde some plants in Essex neere Henningham castell. The root is small and verie threddy.

2 *Prunella altera*, or after *L'Obelius* and *Pena Symphytum petraeum*, (many plants hauing like vertue in sodering, consolidating of wounds and fractures.) Is woodie, full of twigs and well smelling, hauing the braunches of *Origanum*, with small leaues, and the tufts of Time: the roote is long, a finger

finger big, of a purple colour. To be short, I cannot finde that any of our new writers haue assuredly found this plant as yet, though *Mathiolus* triumpheth before victorie: but the neereſt plant thereto (in mine opinion) is *Coris Monſpellienſum*, and yet in ſome points they differ; and therefore I leaue this plant to a better conſideration.

3 *Prunella flore albo.*

White flowred Selfheale.



* *The deſcription.*

3 The third ſort of Selfheale is like vnto the laſt deſcribed in roote, ſtalke, and leaues, and in euery other point, ſauing that the flowers hereof are of a perfect white colour, & the others not ſo; which maketh the difference.

* *The place.*

The firſt kinde of Prunell or Brunell, groweth verry commonly in all our fieldes throughout England.

The ſecond Brunell, or *Symphytum petreum* groweth naturally vpon rocks, ſtonie mountaines, and grauellie grounds.

* *The time.*

Theſe plants flower for the moſt part all ſommer long.

* *The names.*

Brunell is called in Engliſh Prunell, Carpenters herbe, Selfheale, and Hookeheale, & Sicklewoort. It is called of the later Herbariſts *Brunella*, and *Prunella*, of *Mathiolus*, *Conſolidamini*, and *Solidagomini*; but ſaith *Ruellius*, the Daiſie is the right *Conſolidamini*, and *Solidagomini*.

* *The nature.*

Theſe herbs are of the temperature of *Bugula*, that is to ſay, hot and drie, and ſomthing binding.

* *The vertues.*

- A The decoction of Prunell made with wine or water, doth ioine together and make whole and ſound all wounds, both inward and outward, euen as Bugle doth.
- B Prunell bruſed with oile of Roſes and vineger, and laid to the forepart of the head, ſwageth and helpeth the paine and aking thereof.
- C To be ſhort, it ſerueth for the ſame that Bugle doth, and in the world there are not two better wound herbes, as hath been often prooued.
- D It is commended againſt the infirmities of the mouth, and eſpecially the ruggedneſſe, blackneſſe, and drineſſe of the toong, with a kinde of ſwelling in the ſame. It is an infirmitie among ſoldiers that lie in campe. The Germans call it *de Braun*, which happeneth not without a continuall ague and ſienſie. The remedie hereof is the decoction of Selfheale, with common water, after blood letting out of the veines of the toong: and the mouth and toong muſt be often waſhed with the ſame decoction, and ſometimes a little vineger mixed therewith. This diſeaſe is thought to be vnknown to the old writers: but notwithstanding if it be conferred with that, which *Paulus Aegineta* calleth *Eryſipelas Cerebri*, S. Anthonies fire of the braine, then will it not be thought to be much differing, if it be not the very ſame.

Of the great Daiſie, or Maudelen woort. Chap. 192.

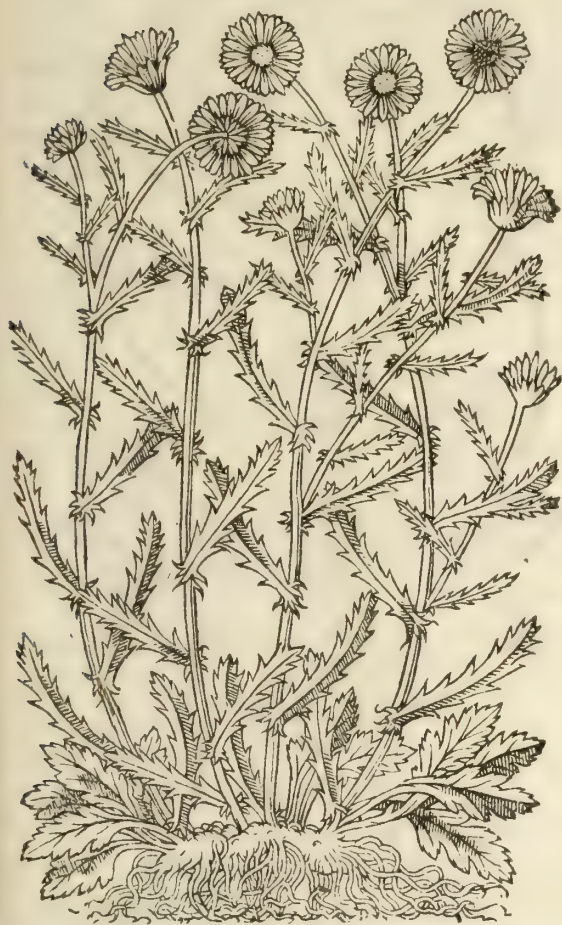
* *The deſcription.*

I **T**He great Daiſie hath very many broad leaues ſpred vpon the grounde, ſomewhat indented about the edges, of the breadth of a finger, not vnlike thoſe of groundſwell: among which riſe vp ſtalke of the height of a cubite, ſet with the like leaues, but leſſer, in the top whereof

whereof doe growe white flowers with yellowe thrums in the middle like those of the single field Daisie or Maiweede, without any smell at all. The roote is full of strings.

I *Bellis maior.*

The great Daisie.



* The place.

It groweth in medowes and the borders of fieldes almost euery where.

* The time.

It flowreth and flourisheth in Maie and Iune.

* The names.

It is called (as we haue saide) *Bellis maior*, and also *Consolida media vulnerariorum*, to make a difference betweene it and *Eugula*, which is the true *Consolida media*: notwithstanding this is holden of all to be *Consolida medij generis*, or a kinde of middle Confounde: in high Dutch as *Fuchsius* reporteth *Genszblume*: in English the great Daisie, and Maudleine woort.

* The temperature.

This great Daisie is moist in the end of the second degree, and colde in the beginning of the same.

* The vertues.

The leaues of the great Maudleine woort are A good against all burning vlcers and apostemes, against the inflammation & running of the eyes, being applied thereto.

The same made vp into an vnguent or salue B with waxe, oile, and turpentine, is most excellent for woundes, especially those wherein is any inflammation, and will not come to digestion or

maturation, as are those weeping wounds made in the knees, elbowes, and other ioints.

The iuice, decoction, or destilled water, is drunke to very good purpose against the rupture or any C inward burstings.

The herbe is good to be put into Vulnerarie drinckes or potions, as one simple belonging thereto D most necessarie, to the which effect the best practised do vse it, as a simple in such cases of great effect.

It likewise asswageth the cruell torments of the gout, vsed with a fewe Mallowes and butter, boi- E led and made to the forme of a pulvis.

The same receipt afore said vsed in clysters, profiteth much against the vehement heat in agües, F and ceaseth the torments or wringing of the guts and bowels.

Of little Daisies. Chap. 193.

* The kindes.

T Here be diuers of the small Daisies differing in colour of the flowers, and also in the doubleness thereof.

* The description.

I T He Daisie bringeth forth many leaues from a threddie roote, smooth, fat, long, and somewhat rounde withall, very sleightly indented about the edges, for the most part lying flat vpon the ground: among which rise vp the flowers, euery one with his owne slender stem, like almost to those of Camomill, but lesser, of a perfect white colour, and very double.

2 The double red Daisie is like vnto the precedent in euery respect, sauing in the colour of the flowers: for this plant bringeth forth flowers of a red colour, and the other white as afore said.

I *Bellis*

1 *Bellis Hortensis multiplex flore albo.*
The double white Daifie.



2 *Bellis Hortensis flore rubro.*
The double red Daifie.



3 *Bellis minor sylvestris.*
The small wilde Daifie.



4 *Bellis media sylvestris.*
The middle wilde Daifie.



* The description.

3 The wilde fiede Daisie hath many leaues spred vpon the grounde, like those of the garden Daie: among which rise vp slender stems, on the top whereof doth grow small single flowers like those of Camomill, set about a bunch of yellow thrums, with a pale of white leaues, somtimes white, now and then red, and often of both mixed together. The roote is threddie.

4 There doth likewise growe in the fields another sort of wilde Daisie, agreeing with the former in each respect, sauing that it is somewhat greater then the other, and the leaues are somewhat more cut in the edges.

5 *Bellis carulea sine globularia.*
The blewe rounde Daisie.

6 *Bellis carulea Apulea.*
The Blewe Italian Daisie.



* The description.

5 The blewe Italian Daisie hath manie small threddie rootes, from which rise vppe leaues like those of the common Daisie, of a darke greene colour, among which commeth vp a fat stemme set rounde about with like leaues, but lesser. The flowers growe at the toppe globe fashion, that is, rounde like a ball, of a perfect blewe colour, verie like vnto the flowers of Mountaine Scabious.

6 This Italian blew Daisie hath many leaues spred vpon the ground like vnto the former, but somewhat broader and more hollowed in like a spoone, among which rise vp flowers rounde as a ball, and of a blew colour. The roote is threddie.

7 The French blew Daisie is like vnto the other blewe Daiesies in eche respect, sauing it is altogether lesser, wherein consisteth the difference.

7 *Bellis carulea Monspeliaca.*
Blew French Daifies.



* *The place.*

The double Daifies are planted in gardens: the others growe wilde euery where.

The blew Daifies are strangers in England, their naturall place of abode is set foorth in their feuerall titles.

* *The time.*

The Daifies do flower most part of the sommer.

* *The names.*

The Daifie is called in high Dutch *Mazlieben*: in lowe Dutch *Margrieten*: in Latin *Bellis minor*, and *Consolida minor*, or the middle Confound: of *Plinie Primula veris*: but that name is more proper vnto Primrose, or certaine kindes of Mulleines; of some *Herba Margarita*: or *Margarites herbe*: in French *Marguerites*, and *Cassandes*: in Italian *Fiori di prima uer gentili*: in English Daifies and Bruise woort.

The blew Daifie is called *Bellis carulea*: of some *Globularia*, of the rounde forme of the flower: it is

also called *Aphyllanthes* and *Frondiflora*: in Italian *Botanaria*: in English blew Daifies and Globe Daifie.

* *The temperature.*

The lesser Daifies are colde and moist, and they are moist in the ende of the seconde degree, and colde in the beginning of the same.

* *The vertues.*


- A The Daifies do mitigate all kinde of paines, but especially of the ioints and goute proceeding from a hot and drie humour, if they be stamped with newe butter vn salted, and applied vpon the painfull place: but they worke more effectually if smallowes be added thereto.
- B The leaues of Daifies vsed among other potherbes, do make the bellie soluble, and are also put into clysters with good successe, in hot burning feauers, and against inflammations of the intestines.
- C The iuice of the leaues and rootes snift vp into the nostrils, purgeth the head mightilie of foule and filthy slimie humours: and helpeth the Megrim.
- D The same giuen to little dogs with milke, keepeth them from growing great.
- E The leaues stamped, taketh away bruses and swellings proceeding of some stroke, if they be stamped and laide thereon, whereupon it was called in olde time Bruise woorte.
- F The iuice put into the eies cleereth them, and taketh away the watering.
- G The decoction of the fiede Daifie (which is the best for phisickes vse) made in water and drunke, is good against agues, inflammation of the liuer, and all other the inward parts.

Of Mousseare. Chap. 194.

* *The kindes.*

Here be diuers sorts of Mousseare: whereof to write apart were to small purpose, considering they may be distinguished, and yet comprehended in one chapter.

* *The description.*

- I  He great Mousseare hath great and large leaues, greater then our common *Pylosella*, or Mousseare, thicke, and full of substance. The stalkes and leaues be hoarie and white, with a silken mossines in handling like silke, pleasant and faire in view. It beareth three or fower quadrangled stalkes, somewhat knottie, a foote long. The rootes are harde, woodie and full of strings: the flowers come foorth at the top of the stalkes, like vnto the small Pisseabed, or Dandelion, of a bright yellowe colour.

2 The second kinde of *Pilosella* is that herbe which we call *Auricula muris*, or Mouseare, being a very common herbe (but few more woorthy of consideration) because of his good effect: and yet cleane vnremembred of the old writers. It is called *Pilosella* of the rough, hairie, and whitish substance growing on the leaues, which are somewhat long like the little Daisie, but that they haue a small hollownesse in them, resembling the eare of a mouse: vpon which consideration the Græcians haue called it *Myosotis*, wherein they were greatly deceiued, for it is nothing like vnto *Myosotis* of *Dioscorides*: his small stalkes are likewise hairie, slender, and creeping vpon the ground, his flowers are double, and of a pale yellowe colour, much like vnto *Sonchis*, or *Hieracium*, or Haukeweede.

1 *Pilosella maior*.
Great Mouseare.



2 *Pilosella repens*.
Creeping Mouseare.

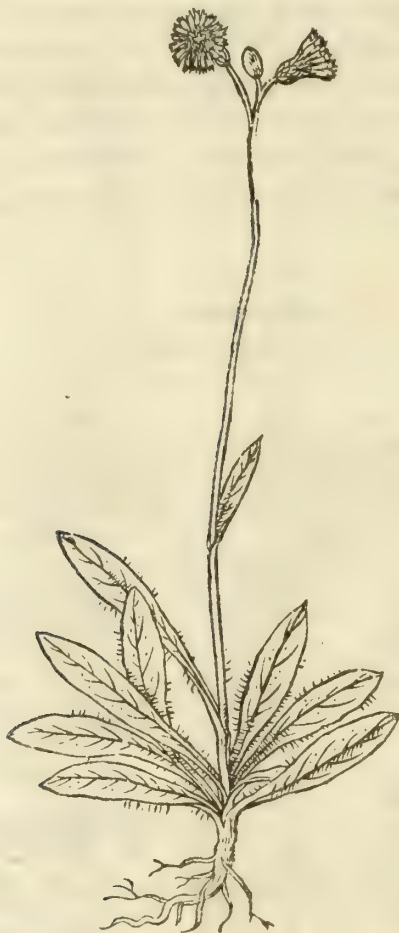


* *The description.*

3 The small Mouseare with broad leaues hath a small, tough roote; from which rise vp many hairie, and hoarie broad leaues spred vpon the ground: among which groweth vp a slender stem; at the top whereof stande two or three small yellowe flowers, which being ripe turne vnto downe that is caried away with the winde.

4 The blewe Mouseare hath a small threddie roote, from which rise vp many rough hairie leaues, of an ouerworne russet colour. The stalke is likewise hairie, as is euery part of the plant: the flowers are very small, of a blewe colour: after which followe little hairie pouches or seede vessels, like those of Shepheards purse.

3 *Pilosella minor latifolia.*
Broad leaved Moufeare.



4 *Pilosella flore caruleo.*
Blewe Moufeare.



* *The place.*

These plants do growe vpon sandie bankes, and vntoiled places that lie open to the aire.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune.

* *The names.*

Great Moufeare is called of the later Herbarists *Pilosella*: the smaller likewise *Pilosella*, and *Auricula muris*: in Dutch *Magelcrunt*, and *Muysoor*, of some *Holostium lacuna*: in French *Oreille de rat* or *souris*: in Italian *Pelosina*: in English great Moufeare, small Moufeare, and blewe Moufeare.

* *The temperature.*

They are hot and drie of temperature, of an excellent astringent facultie, with a certaine hot tenuitie admixed.

* *The vertues.*

- A The decoction of *Pilosella* drunke, doth cure and heale all wounds, both inwarde and outwarde, it cureth hernies, ruptures or burstings.
- B The leaues dried and made into powder, profite much in healing woundes being strawed therevpon.
- C The decoction or the iuice is of such excellencie, that if steele edged tooles glowing hot be drenched and cooled therein oftentimes, it maketh them so hard, that they will cut stone or iron, be it neuer so hard without turning the edge or waxing dull.
- D This herbe being vsed in gargarismes, cureth the loosenesse of the Vuula.
- E Being taken in drinke it healeth the fluxes of the wombe, as also the diseases called *Dysenteria*, and *Enterocoele*: it glueth and confoundeth wounds, staieth the swelling of the spleene, and the bloudie excrements procured thereby.
- F The Apothecaries of the lowe countries make a syrupe of the iuice of this herbe, which they vse for the cough, consumption, and ptisicke.

Of Cotton weede, or Cudweede. Chap. 195.

1 *Gnaphalium Anglicum.*
English Cudweede.2 *Gnaphalium vulgare.*
Common Cudweede.

* The description.

1 **E**nglish Cudweed hath sundrie slender and vpright stalks, diuided into many branches, and groweth as high as common Wormwood, whose colour and shape it doth much resemble. The leaues shoote from the bottome of the turfe full of haire, in shape somewhat like a Willow leafe belowe, but aboue they be narrower, and like the leaues of *Psyllium*, or Fleawoort; among which do grow small pale coloured flowers, like those of the small *Comiza* or Fleabane: the whole plant is of a bitter taste.

2 The second being our common *Gnaphalium*, or Cudweede, is a base or lowe herbe, nine or ten inches long, hauing many small stalkes or tender branches, and little leaues, couered all ouer with a certaine white cotton, or fine wool, and very thicke. The flowers be yellow, and growe like buttons at the top of the stalkes.

3 The thirde kinde of Cudweede, or Cotton weede being of the sea, is like vnto the other Cudweede last recited, in stalkes and white cotton leaues, but is altogether smaller and lower, seldome growing an handfull high. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes in small round buttons, of colour and fashion like the other Cudweede.

4 The fourth being the Cotton weede of the hils and stonie mountaines, is so exceeding white and hoarie, that one would thinke it to be a plant made of wooll, which may very easily be knownen by his picture without other description.

5 The fift kinde of Cotton weede hath leaues and stalkes like the other of his kinde, and differeth in that, that this plant beareth a bush or tuft of purple flowers, otherwise it is very like.

6 The sixt is like vnto the last recited, but greater: the flowers are of an exceeding bright red colour, and of an aromaticall sweete smell.

3 *Gnaphalium marinum*.
Sea Cudweede.



4 *Gnaphalium montanum album*.
White mountaine Cudweede.



5 *Gnaphalium montanum purpureum*.
Purple mountaine Cotton weede.



6 *Gnaphalium montanum suave rubens*.
Bright red mountaine Cotton weede.



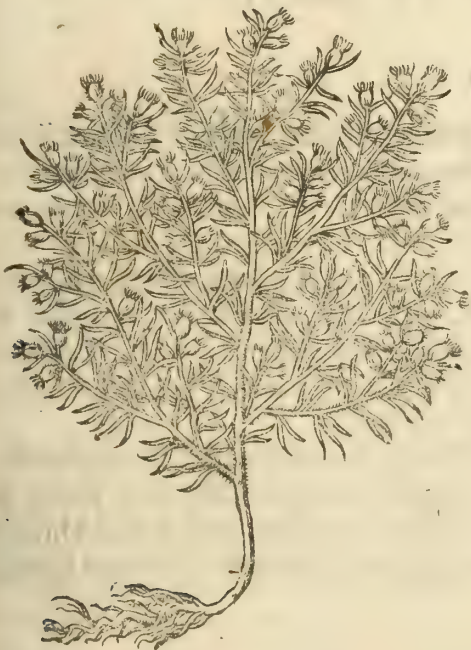
* *The description.*

7 The seventh kinde of *Gnaphalium*, or Cotton weede of *Clusius* his description, groweth to the height of nine or ten inches, hauing little long leaues, like the small Moufeare; woollie within, and of an hoarie colour on the outside. The stalkes in like manner are very woollie; at the top whereof commeth forth a faire flower and a strange, hauing such woollie leaues bordering the flower about, that a man would thinke it to be nothing else but wooll it selfe: and in the midst of the flower come forth sundrie small heads of a pale yellow colour, like vnto the other of this kinde. The roote is blacke, and somewhat fibrous.

7 *Gnaphalium Alpinum.*
Rocke Cotton weede.



8 *Filago minor.*
Small Cudweede.



* *The description.*

There is a kind of Cotton weed being of greater beauty then the rest, that hath straight & vpright stalks, three foote high or more, couered with a most soft and fine wool, & in such plentiful maner, that a man may with his handes take it from the stalke in great quantitie: which stalke is beset with many small, long and narrow leaues, greene vpon the inner side, and hoarie on the other side, fashioned somewhat like the leaues of Rosemarie, but greater. The flowers do growe at the top of the stalkes in bundles or tufts, consisting of many small flowers of a white colour, and very double, compact or as it were consisting of little siluer scales, thrust close together, which do make the same very double. When the flower hath long flourished, and is waxen old, then commeth there in the midst of the flower, a certaine browne yellow thrum, such as is in the midst of the Daisie; which flower being gathered when it is yong, may be kept in such manner as it was gathered, I meane in such freshnesse and well liking, by the space of a whole yeere after in your chest or elsewhere; wherefore our English women haue called it Liue long, or Liue for euer, which name doth aptly answer his effects.

9 *Filago, sive Herba impia.*
Herbe impious, or wicked Cudweede.



* The description.

8 The eight kinde of Cottonweede is called *Filago*, to make some difference that it may be distinguished from *Gnafalium*: yet without doubt it is one of the kindes of *Gnafalium*, as the others are. This plant hath three or fower small grayish, cottonie or woollie stalks, growing straight from the roote, and commonly without branches. The leaues be long, narrow, whitish, soft, and woollie, like the other of his kinde. The flowers be rounde like buttons, growing verie many together at the top of the stalks, but nothing so yellowe as Mouscare, which turne into downe, and are caried away with the winde.

9 The ninth is like vnto the last before mentioned, in stalkes, leaues, and flowers, but is altogether smaller & much lower, & for the most part those flowers which appeer first are the lowest & basest; and those that come after growe higher, as children seeking to ouergrowe or ouertop their parents; (as many wicked children do) for which cause it hath beene called *Herba impia*, that is, the Wicked Herbe, or Herbe impious.

10 *Leontopodium sive Pes Leoninus.*

Lion Cudweede.

11 *Leontopodium paruum.*

Small Lion Cudweede.



* The description.

10 The tenth plant comprehended vnder the title of *Gnafalium*, (being without doubt a kinde thereof, as may appeere by the shape of his flowers and stalkes, couered ouer with a soft wooll like vnto the other kindes of Cotton weede) is an handfull high or thereabouts, beset with leaues like *Gnafalium anglicum*, but somewhat broader. At the top of the stalke there groweth a flower of a blackish browne violet colour, beset about with rough, and woollie hairie leaves, which make the whole flower to resemble the rough haired foote of a Lion, of a Hare, or a Beare, or rather in mine opinion, of a rough footed Doue. The heads of these flowers when they are spred abroad, carrie a greater circumference then is required in so small a plant, & when the flower is faded, the seed is wrapped in such a deale of wooll, that it is scarcely to be founde out.

11 This small kind of *Leontopodium* being likewise a kind of Cotton weed, (neither by *Dioscorides*, *Fuchsius*, or any other auncient writer once remembred) hath one single stalke nine inches in height, & leaues of *Gnafalium montanum*: which leaues and stalkes are white, with a thicke hoarie woollinesse, bearing at the top pale yellowe flowers like *Gnafalium Montanum*: the roote slender and wooddie.

* The place.

The first groweth in the darke woods of Hampsteede, and the woodes neere vnto Detforde by London. The second groweth vpon drie sandie banks. The thirde groweth at a place called Merezey, fixe miles from Colchester, neere vnto the sea side.

The rest grow vpon mountaines and hillie grounds, and barren pastures.

The kind of *Gnaphalium* newly set forth, groweth naturally neere vnto the Mediterranean sea, from whence it hath beene brought and planted in our English gardens.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part, from Iune to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Cotton weede is called in Greeke γναφαλιον; and it is called *Gnaphalion*, bicause men vse the tender leaues of it in steed of Bumbaste or Cotton, as *Paulus Aegineta* writeth; *Plinie* saith it is called *Chamaexylon*: as though he shoulde say lowe Cotton; for it hath a soft and white cotton like vnto bumbaste, whereupon also it was called of diuers *Tomentitia*, and *Cotonaria*: of others *Centunculus*, and *Centuncularis*, and *Albinum*, which worde is founde among the bastarde names. But the later worde by reason of the white colour doth reasonably well agree with it. It is also called *Bombax*, *humilis filago*, and *Herba Impia*, bicause the yonger, or those flowers that spring vp later, are higher, and ouertop those that came first, as many wicked children do vnto their parents, as before touched in the description: in English Cotton weede, Cudweede, Chaffe weede, and petie Cotton.

* *The nature.*

These herbes be of an astringent or binding and drying qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

Gnaphalium boiled in strong lee, clenseth the haire from nits and lice: also the herbe being laid in A wardrobes and presses, keepeth apparell from mothes.

The same boiled in wine and drunken, killeth wormes, and bringeth them forth, and preuaileth B against the bitings and stingings of venemous beasts.

The fume or smoke of the herbe dried, and taken with a funnell, being burned therin, & receiued C in such maner as we vse to take the fume of Tabaco, that is, with a crooked pipe made for the same purpose by the potter, preuaileth against the cough of the lungs, the great ache or paine of the head, and clenseth the brest and inward parts.

Of Golden Mothwoort, or Cudweede. Chap. 196.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sortes hereof, contained vnder diuers titles, yet of one stocke or kintred, and all of them Cudweedes, or Chaffeweedes, or Cotton weedes.

* *The description.*

1 **G** Olden Mothwoort bringeth forth slender stalkes somewhat hard and wooddie, diuided into diuers small branches: whereupon do growe leaues somewhat rough, and of a white colour, very much iagged like Southernwood, which the grauer hath omitted in the picture. The flowers stand on the top of the stalkes ioined together in tuftes of a yellow colour, glittering like golde, in forme resembling the scalie flowers of Tansie, or the middle button of the flowers of Camomil, which being gathered before they be ripe or withered, remain beautiful long time after, as my selfe did see in the handes of Master Wade, one of the Clerks of hir Maiesties Counsell, which was sent him among other things from Padua in Italie. For which cause of long lasting, the images and carued gods were woont to weare garlands therof, wherupon some haue called it Gods flower. For which purpose *Ptolemie* king of Aegypt did most diligently obserue them, as *Plinie* writeth.

2 There is another sort of golden Mothwoort, which *L'Obelius* calleth *Coma aurea*, of the golden tuft of flowers, which are like the precedent, as is all the rest of the plant.

1 *Eliochryson, sine aureus flos.*
Golden Mothwoort.



2 *Coma aurea.*
Golden tuft.



* *The place.*

They growe in most vntilled places of Italie and Spaine, in medowes where the soile is barren, and about the banks of riuers. They are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in August and September, notwithstanding *Theophrastus* and *Plinie* do number them among the flowers of the spring.

* *The names.*

Golden Mothwoort is called of *Dioscorides* ἐλίουχρυον: *Plinie* calleth it *Heliochryson*, and likewise *Theophrastus*: *Gaza* translateth it *Aurelia*: in English Gold flower, Golden Mothwoort, or Golden Cudweede; being doubtlesse a kinde of *Gnaphalium*, or Cudweede.

* *The temperature.*

It is (saith *Galen*) of power to cut and make thin.

* *The vertues.*

A *Dioscorides* teacheth, that a branch thereof drunke in wine, is good for them that can hardly make water; against stinging of serpents, paines of the huckle bones: and taken in sweetewine it dissolueth congealed blood.

B The branches and leaues laid among clothes keepeth them from moths, whereupon it hath bene called of some Mothweede, or Mothwoort.

Of Golden flower Gentle. Chap. 197.

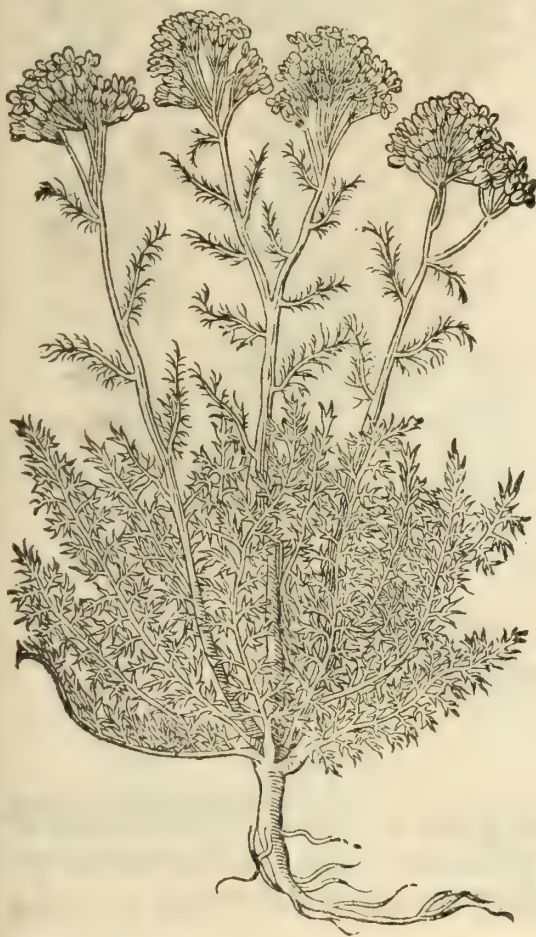
* *The description.*

1 **T** His orange coloured Cudweede or Flower gentle, called of the latter herbarists Yellow Stoecados, is a plant that hath stalks of a span long, and slender, wherupon do grow narrow leaues white and downie, as are also the stalkes. The flowers stand on the tops of the stalks, consisting

consisting of a scattered, or disordered scalie tuft, of a reasonable good smell, and of a bright yellowe colour, which being gathered before they be ripe, do keepe their colour and beautie long time without withering, as do most of the Cotton weedes, or Cudweedes, whereof this is a kinde. The roote is blacke and slender.

2 This *Chrysocome*, or Floramote (which may be englised Goldilockes, of his golden chaffie, or scalie locks) is altogither lesser than the former, wherein consisteth the difference.

1 *Stachas Citrina*.
Golden Stoechas.



2 *Chrysocome, sive Amaranthus luteus*.
Goldilockes Mothweed.



* The description.

3 About Nemausium and Mountpellier, there groweth another kinde of *Chrysocome*, or as it may be called *Stachas Citrina altera*, but that as this plant is in all points like, so in all respects it is lesser & slenderer, blacker, & not of such beautie as the former, growing more neer vnto an ashie colour, consisting of many small twigs a foote long. The roote is lesser, and hath fewer strings annexed thereto: and is seldom found but in the cliffes and crags of rubbish, & on wals of cities. This plant is browne, without sent or saour like the other; euery branch hath his owne bunch of flowers, but not a number heaped together, as in the first kinde. It prospereth well in our London gardens.

4 There is a kinde hereof being a very rare plant, and as rare to be founde where it naturally groweth, which is in the woods among the okes betweene Omers and Mountpellier. It is a fine and beautifull plant, in shewe passing *Stachas Citrina altera*: but the leaues of this kinde are broad, and somewhat hoarie, as is all the rest of the whole plant; the stalke a foote long, and beareth the verie flowers of *Stachas Citrina altera*, but bigger and longer, and somewhat like the flowers of *Lactuca agrestis*. The roote is like the former, without any manifest smell, little knowne, hard to finde, whose faculties be yet vnknowne.

5 This is a wilde kinde (which L'Obell in his obseruations setteth foorth) that heere may be inserted, called *Elichrysos siluestris* of *Tragus*; which *Mathiolus* calleth *Pseudoleontopodium*. The woolly or flockey leafe of this plant resembleth *Gnaphalium vulgare*, they be of a pale colour, which growe with their feede vnder the wings of the leaues: the roote is very threddy.

3 *Chrysocome Galeni.*
Galens Goldilocks.



5 *Heliochrysis silvestris.*
Wilde Goldilocks.



A

4 *Amaranthus Galeni.*
Galens Mothwoort.



* *The place.*

They growe in rough and grauellie places almost euerie where neere vnto the Rhene, especially betweene Spira and Vormacia.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Golden Flower is called in Latine *Coma aurea*, of his golden lockes or beautifull bush, and also *Tineraria*: in shops *Stæchas citrina*, *Amaranthus luteus Fuchsi*, & *Tragi*: of some *Linaria aurea*, but not truely: in Greeke *Chrysocome*: in Dutch *Reynbloemen*, and *Potten cruyt*: in Italian *Amarantho Giallo*: in English *Golde Flower*, *Gods Flower*, and *Golden Stœcados*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The flowers of Golden Stœcados boiled in wine and drunke, expell wormes out of the bellie; and being boiled in lee made of strong ashes doth kill lice and nits, if they be bathed therewith. The other faculties are referred to the former plants mentioned in the last chapter.

of

of Costmarie and Maudelein. Chap. 198.

1 *Balsamita mas.*
Costmarie.2 *Balsamita femina.*
Maudelein.

* The description.

1 **C**ostmarie groweth vp with round hard stalks two foote high, bearing long broad leaves finely nicked in the edges, of an ouerworne whitish Greene colour. The tuft or bundle is of a golden colour, consisting of many little flowers like clusters ioined together in a rundle, after the maner of Golden Stoechados. The roote is of a wooddie substance, by nature very durable, not without a multitude of little strings hanging thereat. The whole plant is of a pleasant smell, saunour and taste.

2 Maudelein is somewhat like vnto Costmarie (whereof it is a kinde) in colour sinell, taste, and in the golden flowers, set vpon the tops of the stalks in round clusters. It bringeth forth a number of stalkes, slender, and round. The leaues are narrow, long, indented, and deeply cut about the edges. The cluster of flowers is lesser than that of Costmarie, but of a better smell and yellower colour. The rootes are long lasting and many.

There is another kinde of *Balsamita*, which we haue called *Ageratum*, as also that other with the white flowers, that is all one with *Balsamita*, & you may cal them at your pleasure either *Ageratum*, or *Balsamita*: the Grecians call it *Αγνέστον*, which is in Latine *Ageratum*, *vel non senescens*: called in shops (though vntruly) *Eupatorium*. The flowers are of a beautifull and seemely shew, which will not loose their excellencie of grace in growing, vntill they be very olde, and therefore called of *Mesue Non senescens*, as before; and are like in tufts to *Eliochryson*, but of a white colour, and is the true and right *Ageratum* of *Dioscorides*, although there hath beene great controuersie which should be the true plant.

* The

* *The place.*

They growe euery where in gardens, and are cherished for their sweete flowers and leaues.

* *The time.*

They bring forth their tuftes of yellow flowers, in the sommer monethes.

* *The names.*

Costmarie is called in Latine *Balsamita maior* or *mas*: of some *Costus hortorum*: it is also called *Mentha Græca*, and *Saracenic officinarum*: of *Tragus Alisma*: of *Mathiolus Herba Græca*: of others *Salvia Romana*, and *Herba lassulata*: of some *Herba D. Mariae*: in English Costmarie, and Alecoast: in high Dutch *frauenkraut*: in lowe Dutch *heyduisch windkraut*: in French *Coq*.

Maudelein is without doubt a kinde of Costmarie, called of the Italians *Giula*: of *Valerius Cordus Mentha Corymbifera*, and *Eupatorium Mesue*: of *Dioscorides Ageratum*, & *Costus minor hortensis*: in English Maudelein.

* *The nature.*

They are hot and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A These plants are very effectually, especially Maudelein, and taken either inwardly or outwardly do prouoke vrine, and the fume thereof doth the like, and mollifieth the hardnes of the matrix.
- B Costmarie is put into ale to steepe, as also into the barrels and stands among those herbes wherewith they do make sage ale; which drinke is very profitable for the diseases aforesaid.
- C The leaues of Maudelein and Adders toong stamped and boiled in oile oliue, adding thereto a little waxe, rosin, and a little turpentine, maketh an excellent healing vnguent, or incarnatiue salve to raise or bring vp flesh from a deepe and hollowe wounde or vlcer, wherof I haue had long experience.
- D The conferue made with the leaues of Costmarie and sugar, doth warme and drie the braine, and openeth the stoppings of the same: stoppeth all Catarrhes, rheumes, and destillations, taken in the quantitie of a beane.
- E The leaues of Costmarie boiled in wine and drunken, cureth the griping paine of the bellie, the guts, and bowels, and cureth the bloodie fluxe.
- F It is good for them that haue the greene sicknes, or the dropsie, especially in the beginning, and it helpeth all that haue a weake and cold liuer.
- G The seede expelleth all manner of wormes out of the belly, as wormseede doth.

Of Tanfie. Chap. 199.

* *The description.*

1 **T**Ansie groweth vp with many stalkes, bearing on the tops of them certaine clustered tufts, with flowers like the rounde buttons of yellow Romaine Cammomill, or Feuerfewe (without any leaues paied about them) as yellowe as golde. The leaues be long, made as it were of a great many set together vpon one stalke, like those of Agrimonie, or rather wilde Tanfie, verie like to the female Ferne, but softer and lesser, and euerie one of them slashed in the edges as are the leaues of Ferne. The roote is tough, and of a wooddie substance. The whole plant is bitter in taste, and of a stronge smell, but yet pleasant.

2 The double English Tanfie hath leaues infinitely jagged and nicked, and curled withall, like vnto a plume of feathers: it is altogether like vnto the other, both in smell and taste, as also in flowers, but more pleasantly smelling by many degrees, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

3 The thirde kinde of Tanfie hath leaues, rootes, stalkes, and braunches like the other, and differeth from them, in that this hath no sinell or sauour at all, and the flowers are like the common single Featherfewe.

4 The fourth kinde of Tanfie hath broad leaues much jagged and well cut, like the leaues of Featherfewe, but smaller and more deeply cut. The stalke is small, a foote long, whereupon do growe little tufts of little white flowers, like the tuft of Milfoile or Yarrow. The herbe is in sinell and sauour like the common Tanfie, but not altogether so strong.

1 *Tanacetum*.
Tansie.



2 *Tanacetum cristum Anglicum*.
Double English Tansie.



3 *Tanacetum non odorum*.
Vnsauorie Tansie.



4 *Tanacetum minus*.
Small Tansie.



* *The place.*

The first groweth wilde in fields as well as in gardens: the others growe in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

The first is called Tanfie, the second Double Tanfie, the third Vnsauorie Tanfie, the last VWhite Tanfie: in Latine *Tanacetum*, and *Athanasia*, as though it were immortall; bicause the flowers do not speedily wither: of some *Artemisia*, but vntruly.

* *The nature.*

The Tanfies which smell sweet are hot in the second degree, and drie in the third. That without smell is hot and drie, and of a meane temperature.

* *The vertues.*

- A In the spring time are made with the leaues hereof newly sproong vp, and with eggs, cakes or tanfies, which be pleasant in taste, and good for the stomacke. For if any bad humors cleane thereunto, it doth perfectly concoct them, and scowre them downwards. The roote preserued with honie or sugar, is an especiall thing against the gowt, if euerie day for a certaine space, a reasonable quantitie thereof be eaten fasting.
- B The seede of Tanfie is a singular and approoued medicine against wormes, for in what sort soeuer it be taken, it killeth and driueth them forth.
- C The same pownd, and mixed with oile oliue, is very good against the paine and shrinking of the sinewes.
- D Also being drunke with wine, it is good against the paine of the bladder, and when a man cannot pisse but by drops.

Of Feuerfew. Chap. 200.

1 *Matricara.*
Feuerfew.



2 *Matricaria dupliciflora.*
Double Feuerfew.



* *The*

✱ *The description.*

1 **F** Feuerfew bringeth forth many little round stalkes, diuided into certaine branches. The leaues are tender, diuersly torne & iagged, and nickt on the edges like the first and neathermost leaues of Coriander, but greater. The flowers stand on the top of the branches, with a small pale of white leaues, set round about a yellow ball or button, like the wilde field Daisie. The roote is hard and tough: the whole plant is of a light whitish Greene colour, of a strong smell and bitter taste.

2 The second kinde of Feuerfew, *Matricaria*, or *Parthenium*, differeth from the former, in that it hath double flowers; otherwise in smell, leaues, and branches, it is all one with common Feuerfew.

There is a third sort called Mountain Feuerfew, of *Carolus Clusius* his description, that hath small and fibrous rootes; from which proceed slender wooddie stalkes, a foote high and somewhat more, beset or garnished about with leaues like Cammomill, deeply iagged or cut, of the saueur or smell of Feuerfew, but not so strong; in taste hot, but not vnpleasant. At the top of the stalkes there come forth small white flowers not like vnto the first, but rather like vnto *Abysinthium album*, or White Woomwood.

Of which kinde I haue growing in my garden another sort, like vnto the first kinde, but of a most pleasant sweete saueur, in respect of any of the rest.

✱ *The place.*

The common single Feuerfew groweth in hedges, gardens, and about olde walles. It ioieth to growe among rubbish. There is oftentimes founde when it is digged vp a little coale vnder the strings of the roote, and neuer without it, wherof *Cardane* in his booke of Subtilities setteth downe diuers vaine and trifling things.

✱ *The time.*

They flower for the most part all the sommer long.

✱ *The names.*

Feuerfewe is called in Greeke of *Dioscorides* *μαρθέριον*, of *Galen* & *Paulus* one of his sect *Audegnos*: in Latine *Parthenium*, *Matricaria*, and *Febrifuga*, of *Fuchsius* *Artemisia Tenuifolia*: in Italian *Amarrella*: in Dutch *Boeder cruyt*: in French *Esspargoute*: in English Fedderfewe, and Feuerfewe, taken from his force of driuing awaie agues.

✱ *The temperature.*

Feuerfewe doth manifestly heate: it is hot in the thirde degree, and drie in the second; it clen-
seth, purgeth, or scoureth, openeth and fully performeth all that bitter things can do.

✱ *The vertues.*

It is a great remedie against the diseases of the matrix; it procureth womens sicknes with speed; **A** it bringeth forth the afterbirth, and the dead childe, whether it be drunke in the decoction, or boiled in a bath and the woman sit ouer it; or the herbes sodden and applied to the priuie part, in manner of a cataplasme or pultis.

Dioscorides also teacheth, that it is profitablie applied to Saint Anthonies fire, to all inflammati-
ons, and hot swellings, if it be laide vnto both flowers and leaues.

The same author affirmeth, that the powder of Feuerfewe drunke with oximell, or syrupe of vine-
ger, or wine for want of the others, draweth away flegme and melancholy, and is good for them that are pursie, and haue their lungs stuffed with flegme; and is profitablie likewise to be drunke against the stone, as the same author saith.

Feuerfew dried and made into powder, and two drams of it taken with honie or sweete wine, **D** purgeth by siege melancholie and flegme; wherefore it is very good for them that are giddie in the head, or which haue the turning called *Vertigo*, that is a swimming and turning in the head. Also it is good for such as be melancholike, sad, pensieue, and without speech.

The herbe is good against the suffocation of the mother, that is, the hardnes and stopping of the **E** same, being boiled in wine, and applied to the place.

The decoction of the same is good for women to sit ouer, for the purposes aforesaid. **F**

It is vsed both in drinks, and bound to the wrests with bay salt, and the powder of glasse stamped **G** together, as a most singular experiment against the ague.

Of Poley, or Pellamontaine. Chap. 201.

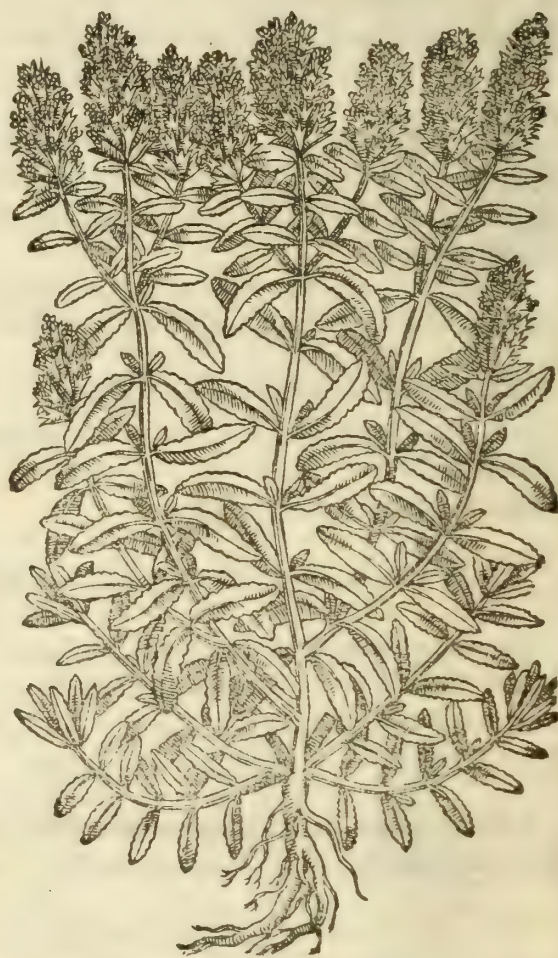
* The kinds.

Of Pellamontaine there be diuers sorts, as shall be declared in this present chapter.

1 *Polium montanum album.*
White Poley mountaine.



2 *Polium montanum luteum.*
Yellowe Poley mountaine.



* The description.

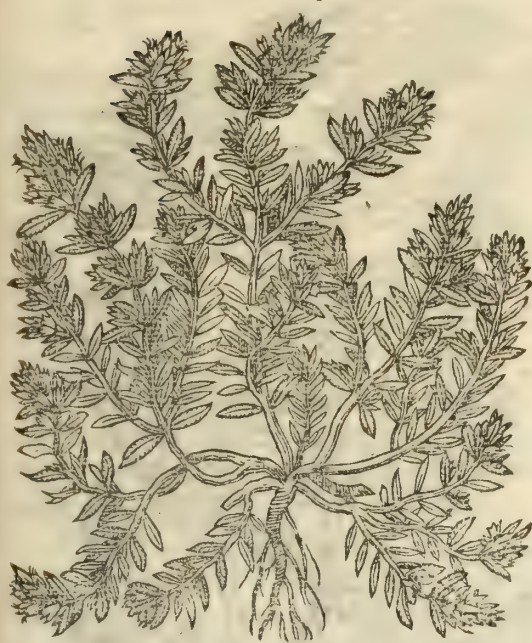
1 **T**He first kinde of *Polium*, or in English Poley of the mountaine, is a little tender and sweete smelling herb, verie hoarie, wherupon it tooke his name: for it is not only hoarie in part, but his hoarie flockinesse possesseth the whole plant, tufts and all, being no lesse hoarie then *Gnaphalium*, especially where it groweth neere the sea at the bending of hils, or neere the sandie shores of the mediterranean sea: from his wooddie and somewhat threddie roote, shooteth forth straight from the earth a number of small round stalkes nine inches long, and by certaine distances from the stalke proceed somewhat long leaues like *Gnaphalium*, which haue light nicks about the edges, that stand one against another, inclosing the stalke: in the toppe of the stalkes stande spokie tufts of flowers, white of colour like *Serpillum*. This plant is stronger of sent or sauour then any of the rest following, which sent is somewhat sharpe and affecting the nose with his sweetenesse.

2 The tufts of the second kinde of *Polium*, are longer then the tufts or flowers of the last before mentioned, and are of a yellowe colour, otherwise they are very like.

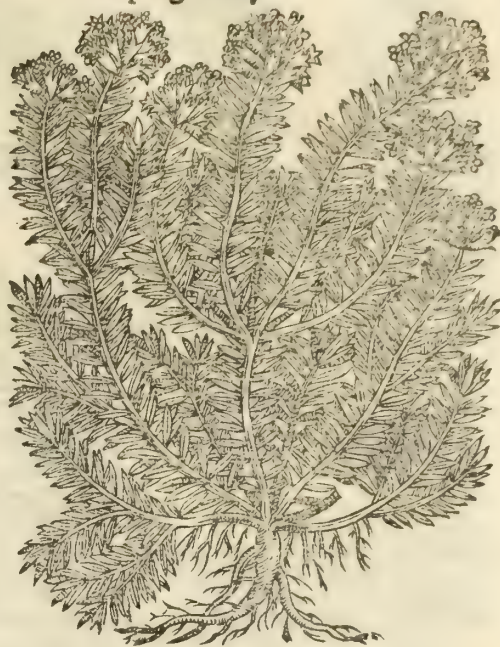
3 From the wooddie rootes of this thirde kinde of *Polium*, proceede a great number of shootes like vnto the last rehearsed, lying flat vpright vpon the ground, whose slender braunches take hold vpon the vpper part of the earth where they creepe. The flowers are like the other, but of a purple colour.

4 The last kinde of *Polium*, and of all the rest the smallest, is of an indifferent good smell, in all points like vnto the common *Polium*, but that it is fower times lesser.

3 *Polium montanum purpureum.*
Purple Poley.



4 *Polium montanum minimum.*
Creeping Poley.



✱ *The place.*

These plants do growe naturally vpon the mountaines of Fraunce, Italie, Spaine, and other hot regions. They are strangers in England; notwithstanding I haue plants of that Poley with yellowe flowers, by the gift of *L'Obelius*.

✱ *The time.*

They flower from the ende of Maie, to the beginning of August.

✱ *The names.*

Poley mountaine is called in Greeke *πύλον*, of his hoarinesse, and in Latine also *Polium*. Diuers suspect that *Polium* is *Leucas*, and that *Dioscorides* hath twise intreated of that herbe, vnder diuers names; the kindes, the occasion of the name, and likewise the faculties do agree. There be two of the *Leucades*, one *ὀφεινή*, that is, of the mountaine; the other *ἡμεγες*, which is that with the broader leafe: it is called *Leucas* of the whitish colour; and *Polion* of the hoarinesse, because it seemeth like to a mans hoarie head; for whatsoever waxeth hoarie, is said to be white.

✱ *The temperature.*

Poley is of temperature drie in the thirde degree, and hot in the end of the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

Dioscorides saith, it is a remedie for them that haue the dropsie, the yellowe iaunders, and that are troubled with the spleene.

It prouoketh vrine, and is put into mithridate, treacle, and all counterpoisons.

It profiteth much against the bitings of venomous beasts, and driueth away all venomous beasts from the place where it is strowed or burnt.

The same drunke with vineger, is good for the diseases of the milt and spleene; it troubleth the stomacke, and afflicteth the head, and prouoketh the loosenes of the bellie.

Of Germander. Chap. 202.

✱ *The kindes.*

THE olde writers haue set downe no certaine kindes of Germander, yet we haue thought it good and not without cause, to entreat of mo sorts then haue beene obserued of all, deuinding those vnder the title of *Teucrium* from *Chamedries*; although they are both of one kind; but yet differing very notablie.

1 *Chamadrys maior.*
Great Germander.



2 *Chamadrys minor.*
Small Germander.



3 *Chamadrys latifolia.*
Broad leaved Germander.



4 *Chamadrys sylvestris.*
Wilde Germander.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He first Germander groweth lowe, with very many branches lying vpon the ground, tough, harde, and wooddie, spreading it selfe heere and there: whereupon are placed small leaues snipt about the edges like the teeth of a sawe, resembling the shape of an oken leafe. The flowers are of a purple colour, very small, standing close to the leaues towarde the top of the braunches. The seede is little and blacke. The roote slender and full of strings, creeping, and alwaies spreading within the ground, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 The seconde Germander riseth vp with a little straight stalke a span long, and sometimes longer, woodie & hard like vnto a little shrub: it is afterwards diuided into very many little small braunches. The leaues are indented and nicked about the edges, greater then the leaues of the creeping Germander: the flowers likewise stande neere to the leaues, and on the vpper parts of the sprigs, of colour sometimes purple, and oftentimes tending to blewnesse: the roote is diuersly dispersed with many strings.

3 The thirde Germander hath many threddie rootes, from which riseth vp a stiffe and tough stalk, diuiding it selfe from the ground to the top into diuers braunches, one set opposite against another; wherupon are placed by couples broad leaues, snipt or toothed about the edges. The flowers grow among the leaues of a bright red colour, in shape like those of red Archangell, but lesser.

4 Wilde Germander hath little stalkes, weake and feeble, edged or cornered, somewhat hairie, and set as it were with ioints of a cubite long: about the which by certaine distances there come forth leaues something broad, nicked in the edges, and somewhat greater than the leaues of creeping Germander, and softer. The flowers be of a gallant blew colour, made of fower small leaues apeece, standing orderly on the tops of the tender spriggie spraires; after which come in place little huskes or seede vessels. The roote is small and threddie.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe in rockie and rough grounds, and in gardens they do easily prosper.

The wilde Germander groweth in many places about London in meadows and fertill fieldes, and in euerie place wherefoeuer I haue trauelled in England.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from the ende of Maie, to the later end of August.

* *The names.*

Garden Germander is called in Greeke *χουλιδρυς*, *Chamadrys*: of some *Trissago*, and *Trixago*, and likewise *Quercula minor*; notwithstanding most of these names do more properly belong to *Scordium*, or water Germander: in Italian *Querciula*: in English Germander, or English Treacle: in French *Germandre*. Before creeping Germander was knowne, this wilde kind bare the name of Germander among the apothecaries, & was vsed for the right Germander in the compositions of medicines: but after the former were brought to light, this began to be named *Syluestris*, and *Spuria Chamadrys*, that is wilde and bastard Germander: of some *Teucrium palustre*, and without error; because all the sorts of plants comprehended vnder the title of *Teucrium*, are doubtlesse kindes of Germander. Of some it hath beene thought to be the plant that *Dioscorides* called *ἱερὰ βοτάνη*, *Hierabotane*; that is to saie, the Holie herbe, if so be that the Holie herbe, and *Verbenaca*, or *Vervaine*, which is called in Greeke *περιστεριον*, be sundrie herbes. *Dioscorides* maketh them sundrie herbes, describing them apart, the one after the other: but other authors as *Paulus Aetius*, and *Oribasius*, make no mention of *Herba Sacra*, the Holie herbe; but onely of *Peristereon*, and this same is founde to be likewise called *Hierabotane*, or the Holie herbe; and therefore it is euident that it is one, and the selfe same plant, called by diuers names: the which things considered, if they saie so, and saie truely, this wilde Germander can not be *Hierabotane* at all, as diuers haue written and saide it is a kinde of *Vervaine*, whereunto it hath beene referred.

* *The temperature.*

Garden Germander is of thinne parts, and hath a cutting facultie: it is hot and drie almost in the thirde degree, euen as *Galen* doth write of *Teucrium*, or wilde Germander.

The wilde Germander is likewise hot and drie, and is not altogether without force or power to open and cleanse: it may be counted among the number of them that do open the liuer and spleene.

* *The vertues.*

Germander boiled in water and drunke, deliuereth the bodie from all obstructions or stoppings, A

diuideth and cutteth tough and clammie humours: being receiued as aforefaide, is good for them that haue the cough, and shortnesse of breath, the strangurie or stopping of vrine, and helpeth those which are entring into a dropsie.

- B The leaues stamped with hony and strained, and a drop at sundrie times put into the eies, taketh away the web, and haue in the same, or any dimnesse of sight.
- C It prouoketh mightely the termes, being boiled in wine, and the decoction drunke with a fermentation or bath made also thereof, and the secret parts bathed therewith.

Of Tree Germander. Chap. 203.

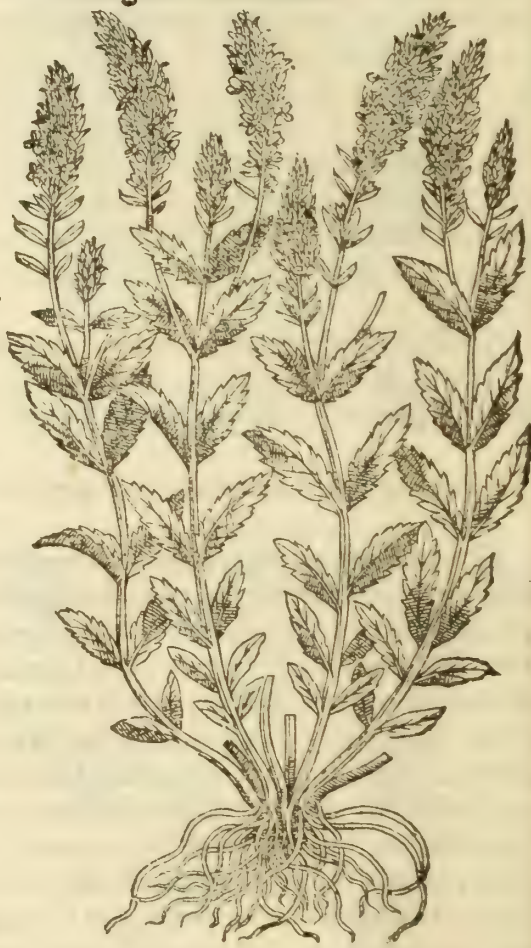
1 *Teucrium latifolium.*

Tree Germander with broade leaues.



2 *Teucrium Pannonicum.*

Hungarie Germander.



* The description.

THe first kinde of Tree Germander riseth vp with a little straight stalke a cubite high, wooddie and harde like vnto a small wooddie shrubbe. The stalke diuideth it selfe from the bottome to the top into diuers braunches, wheron are set indented leaues nickt about the edges, in shape not vnlike the oken leafe. The flowers growe among the leaues of a purple colour. The roote is wooddie, as is all the rest of the plant.

2 The Tree Germander of Hungarie hath many tough, threddie roots, from which rise vp diuers weake and feeble stalkes, reeling this waie and that waie; whereupon are set together by couples long leaues jagged in the edges, not vnlike those of the vpriht Fluellen: on the toppes of the stalkes stande the flowers spike fashion thicke thrust together, of a purple colour tending to blewesse.

3 *Teucrium Boëticum*.
Tree Germander of Boëtia.



4 *Teucrium Alpinum Cistiflore*.
Tree Germander with Sage rose flower.



* *The description.*

3 This Germander of Boëtia riseth vp oftentimes to the height of a man, in maner of a hedge bush, with one stiffe stalke, of the bignesse of a mans little finger, couered ouer with a whitish barke, deuided somtimes into other braunches which are alwaies placed by couples, one right against an other, of an ouerworne hoarie colour, and vpon them are placed leaues not much vnlike the common Germander. The vpper parts whereof are of a grayish hoarie colour, & the lower of a deepe greene; of a bitter taste, and somewhat crooked, turning and winding themselues after the manner of a welt. The flowers come foorth from the bosome of the leaues, standing vpon small tender foot-stalkes of a white colour, resembling the shape of a little helmet, hauing in the middle that standeth foorth many threddie strings. The whole plant keepeth greene all the winter long.

4 Among the rest of the Tree Germanders, this is not of leest beaurie and account, hauing many weake and feeble branches trailing vpon the ground, of a darke reddish colour, hard and wooddie; at the bottome of which stalkes come foorth many long, broad, iagged leaues, not vnlike the precedent, hoarie vnderneath, and greene aboue, of a binding and drying taste. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, not vnlike to those of *Cistus fæmina*, or Sage rose, white of colour, consisting of eight or nine leaues; in the middle whereof do growe many threddie chiues, without smell or fauour: which being past, there succeedeth a tuft of threddie or flockie matter, not vnlike to those of the great Auens, or *Pulsatilla*. The roote is wooddie, and set with some few hairie rootes fastened to the same.

* *The place.*

These plants do ioy in stonie and rough mountaines and drie places, and such as lie open to the sunne and aire, and prosper well in gardens. And of the second sort described, I haue receiued of Master Garret Apothecarie one plant for my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower, Flourish, and seede when the other Germanders do.

* *The names.*

Tree Germander is called in Greeke *χάμαδρυς*, retaining the name of the former *Chamedrys*, and *χάμα*, according to the authoritie of *Dioscorides* and *Plinie*: in Latine *Teucrium*: in English great Germander, vpright Germander, and Tree Germander.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their temperature and faculties are referred vnto the garden Germander, but they are not of such force and working, wherefore they be not much vsed in phisicke.

Of Water Germander, or Garlicke Germander. Chap. 204.

1 *Scordium maius.*

Great Garlicke Germander.

2 *Scordium minus.*

Small Garlicke Germander.

* *The description.*

1 *Scordium* or water Germander, hath square hairie stalkes, creeping by the ground, beset with soft whitish crumpled leaues, nickt and snipt round about the edges like a sawe: among which growe small purple flowers, like the flowers of dead Nettle. The roote is small and threddie, creeping in the ground very deeply. The whole plant being bruised smelleth like Garlicke, whereof it tooke that name *Scordium*.

2 This kinde of Germander of *Plinies* description, hath great broad leaues like vnto the great water Germander, but much smaller, set vpon slender stems; at the top whereof groweth forth a stalke, branching it selfe into sundrie other twigs, garnished with small pendulous flowers like vnto Sage. The roote is threddie and spreading. This plant being bruised doth smell like Garlicke, as the other kinde doth, but is not so common.

* *The place.*

Water Germander groweth neere to Oxenford, by Ruley on both sides of the water, and in a medowe by Abington called Nietford, by the relation of a learned Gentleman of S. Iohns in the said

said towne of Oxenford, a diligent φιλοσοτινὸν my very good friend, called Master *Richard Slater*. Also it groweth in great plentie in the yle of Elie, and in a medow by Harwood in Lancashire, and diuers other places.

✱ *The time.*

The flowers appeere in Iune and Iulie : it is best to gather the herbe in August ; it perisheth in winter, it commeth vp againe in sommer : the roote remaineth fresh all the yeere.

✱ *The names.*

The Grecians call it Σκῶρδιον : the Latines keepe that name *Scordium* : the Apothecaries haue no other name. It is called of some *Trixago Palustris*, *Quercula*, and also *Mithridatum* of *Mithridates* the finder of it out. It tooke the name of *Scordium* from the smell of Garlicke, which the Grecians call σκῶρδιον and Νισσομιον, of the ranknes of the smell : in high Dutch *Wascker battenig* : in French *Scordion* : in Italian *Chalamandrina palustre* : in English *Scordium*, *Water Germander*, & *Garlicke Germander*.

✱ *The temperature.*

Water Germander is hot and drie : it hath a certaine bitter taste, harsh and sharpe, as *Galen* witnesseth.

✱ *The vertues.*

Water Germander clenseth the intrals, and likewise olde vlcers, being mixed with honie according to art : it prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the monethly sicknes : it draweth out of the chest thicke flegme and rotten matter. It is good for an olde cough, paine in the sides, which cometh of stopping and cold, and for burstings and inward ruptures.

The decoction made in wine and drunke, is good against the bitings of serpents, and deadly poisons : and is vsed in Antidotes or counterpoisons with good successe.

It is reported to mitigate the paine of the gowt, being stamped and applied with a little vinegar and water.

Some affirme, that rawe flesh being laid among the leaues of *Scordium*, may be preserued a long time from corruption.

Being drunke with wine, it openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the milt, kidneies, bladder, & matrix, prouoketh vrine, helpeth the strangurie, that is, when a man cannot pisse but by drops, and is a most singular cordiall, to comfort and make merrie the hart.

The powder of *Scordium* taken in the quantitie of two drams in meade or honied water, cureth and stoppeth the bloodie fluxe, and comforteth the stomacke. Of this *Scordium* is made a most singular medicine, called *Diascordium*, which serueth very notably for all the purposes afore said.

The same medicine made of *Scordium* is giuen with good successe vnto children and aged people, that haue the small pockes, meassles, or the purples, or any other pestilent sicknes whatsoeuer, euen the plague it selfe, giuen before the sicknes haue vniuersally possessed the whole bodie.

Of Wood Sage, or Garlicke Sage. Chap. 205.

✱ *The description.*

THat which is called wilde Sage, hath stalkes fower square, somewhat hairie, about which are leaues like those of Sage, but shorter, broader, and softer : the flowers growe vp all vpon one side of the stalke (which the grauer hath omitted in the picture) open and forked, as those of dead Nettle, but lesser, of a pale white colour : then growe the feedes fower together in one huske. The roote is full of strings : It is a plant that liueth but a yeere, it smelleth of garlicke when it is bruised, being a kinde of *Garlicke Germander*, as appeereth by the smell of *Garlicke* wherewith it is possessed.

Scorodonia *sue* *Salvia agrestis*.
Wood Sage, or Garlicke Sage.

* *The place.*

It groweth vpon heathes and barren places: it is also found in woods, and neere vnto hedgerowes, and about the borders of fieldes; it somewhat delighteth in a leane soile, and yet not altogether barren and drie.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and seedeth in Iune, Iulie, and August, and it is then to be gathered and laid vp.

* *The names.*

It is called of the later Herbarists *Salvia agrestis*: of diuers also *Ambrosia*, but true *Ambrosia*, which is oke of Cappadocia differeth from this: *Valerius Cordus* nameth it *Scorodonia*, or *Scorodonia*, and *Scordium alterum*. *Ruellius* saith it is called *Boschsalvia*, or *Salvia Bosci*: in high Dutch *Waldt salbey*: in English *Wilde Sage*, *Wood Sage*, and *Garlicke Sage*.

It seemeth to be *Theophrastus* his *σκόρδονος*, *Sphacelus*, which is also taken for the small Sage, but not rightly.

* *The temperature.*

Wilde Sage is of temperature hot and drie, yet lesse than common Sage; therefore it is hot and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is commended against burstings, drie beatings, and against wounds: the decoction thereof is giuen to them that fall and are inwardly bruised. It also prouoketh vrine.
- B Some likewise giue the decoction hereof to drinke with good successe to them that are infected with the French poxe: for it causeth sweate, drieth vp vlcers, digesteth humors, wasteth away and consumeth swellings, if it be taken thirtie or fortie daies together, or put into the decoction of *Guaiacum* instead of *Epithimum*, and other adiutories belonging to the said decoction.

Of Eiebright. Chap. 206.

* *The description.*

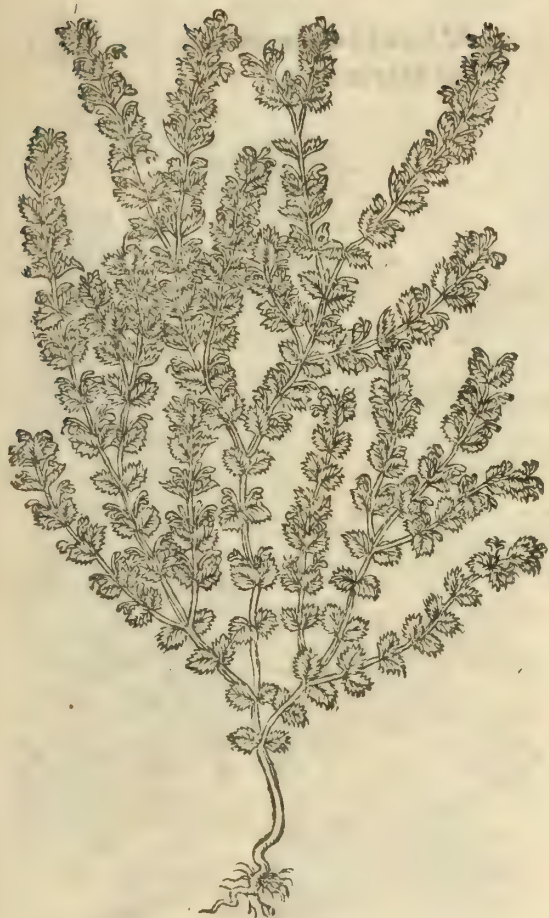
¹ **E** *Uphrasia* or Eiebright, is a small lowe herbe, not aboue two handfuls high, full of branches, couered with little blackish leaues, dented or snipt about the edges like a sawe: the flowers are smal and white, sprinkled and poudered on the inner side, with yellow & purple speckes mixed therewith. The roote is small and hairie.

² There is another kinde that hath small threddie and fibrous roots like vnto the first; from which spring vp slender stalkes nine inches long, diuiding themselues into many collaterall braunches, beset with little leaues, long, and narrowe, bluntly indented about the edges, and sharpe at the point, the most of them bending or hanging backward, or downward. The flowers be of a blew colour.

¹ *Euphrasia*

1 *Euphrasia*.
Eiebright.

2 *Euphrasia carulea* Taber. Mont.
Blewe Eiebright.



* *The place.*

These plants growe in drie meadowes, in greene and grassie waies, and pastures standing against the sunne.

* *The time.*

Eiebright beginneth to flower in August, and continueth vnto September, and must be gathered while he flowreth for phisicks vse.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called *Euphrasia*, and also *Euphrosyne*: notwithstanding there is another *Euphrosyne*, and that is Buglosse: it is named of some *Ocularis*, and *Ophthalmica*, of the effect: in high Dutch *Augen trost*: in low Dutch *Doghen troost*: in Italian, Spaniish, and French, *Eufrasia*, after the Latine name: in English Eiebright.

* *The nature.*

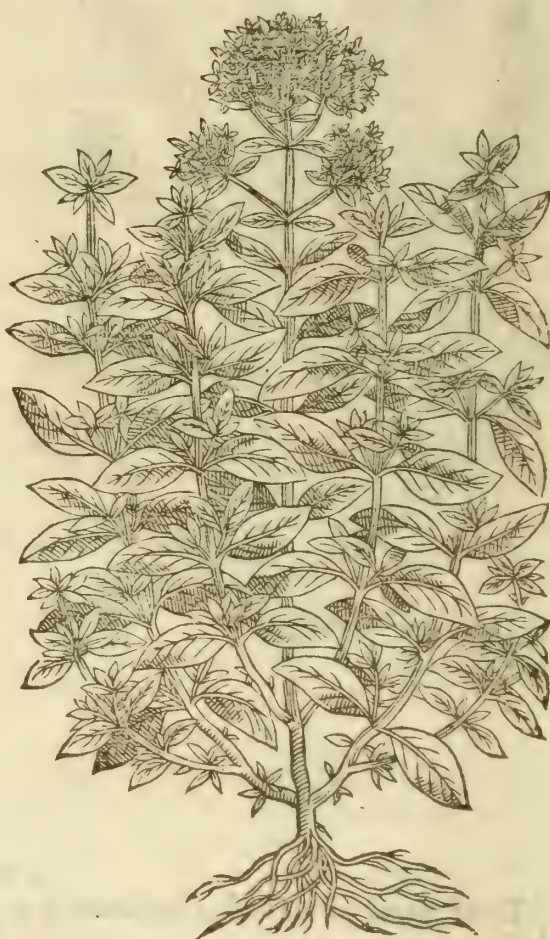
These herbes are hot and drie, but yet more drie then hot.

* *The vertues.*

It is very much commended for the eies, being taken it selfe alone, or any waie else, it preserueth A the sight, increaseth it, and being feeble and lost it restoreth the same. It is giuen most fitly being beaten into powder: oftentimes a like quantitie of Fenell seed is added thereto, and a litle mace, to the which is put so much sugar as the waight of them all commeth to.

Eiebright stamped and laid vpon the eies, or the iuice thereof mixed with white wine and drop- B ped into the eies, or the destilled water; taketh awaie the darknesse and dimnesse of the eies and cleereth the sight.

Three parts of the powder of Eiebright, and one part of maces mixed therewith, taketh away all C hurts from the eies, comforteth the memorie, and cleereth the sight if halfe a spoonefull be taken euery morning fasting with a cup of white wine.

Of *Marierome*. Chap. 207.1 *Maiorana maior*.
Great Sweete Marierome.2 *Maiorana maior Anglica*.
Pot Marierome.

* The description.

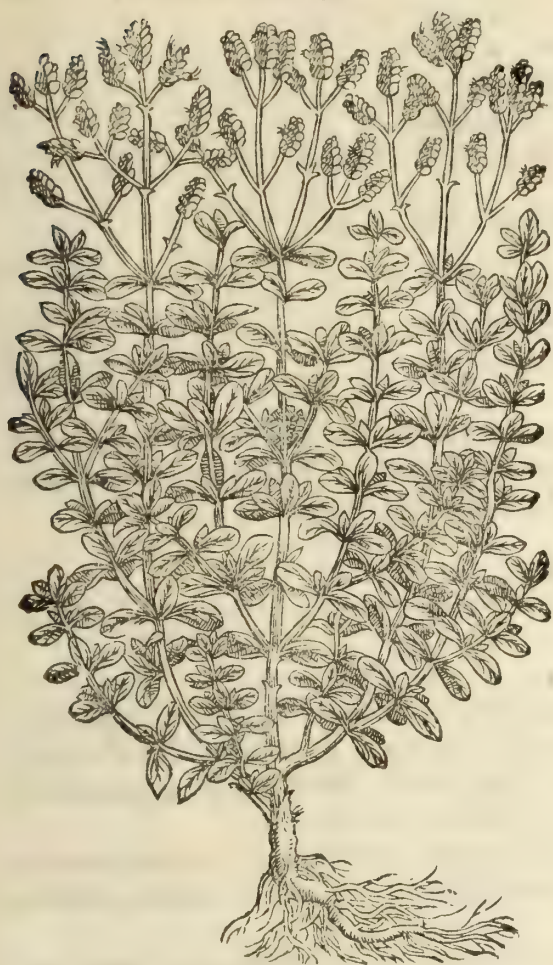
1 Sweete Marierome is a lowe and shrubbie plant, of a whitish colour and marvellous sweete smell, a foote or somewhat more high. The stalkes are slender, and parted into diuers braunches: about which, growe foorth litle leaues, soft, and hoarie. The flowers grow at the top in scalie or chaffie spiked eares, of a white colour like vnto those of Candie Organic. The roote is compact of many small threds. The whole plant and euery part thereof is of a most pleasant taste, and aromaticall sinell, and perisheth at the first approach of winter.

2 Pot Marierome or winter Marierome, hath many threddie tough rootes, from which rise immediately diuers small braunches, whereon are placed such leaues as the precedent, but not so hoarie, nor yet so sweete of sinell, bearing at the top of the braunches tufts of white flowers tending to purple. The whole plant is of long continuance, and keepeth greene all the winter, whereupon our English women haue called it, and that very properly, winter Marierome.

3 Marierom gentle hath many branches rising from a threddie root, wherupon do grow soft and sweete smelling leaues, of an ouerworne russet colour. The flowers stand at the top of the stalkes, compact of diuers small chaffie scales, of a white colour tending to a blush. The whole plant is altogether like the great sweete Marierome, sauing that it is altogether lesler, and far sweeter, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

4 *Epimaiorana* is likewise a kinde of fine Marierome, differing not from the last described, sauing in that, that this plant hath in his naturall countrie of Candia, and not elsewhere some laces, or threds fastened vnto his branches, such and after the same manner as those are, and do grow vpon Sauorie, wherein is the difference.

3 *Maiorana tenuifolia.*
Marierome gentle.



4 *Epimaiorana.*
Laced Marierome.



* *The place.*

These plants do growe in Spaine, Italie, Candia, and other Ilands thereabout, wilde, and in the fields; from whence we haue the feedes for the gardens of our cold countries.

* *The time.*

They are sown in May, and bring forth their scallie, or chaffie huskes or eares in August. They are to be watered in the middle of the day, when the sunne shineth hottest, even as Basill should be, and not in the euening nor morning, as most plants are.

* *The names.*

Marierome is called in Latine *Maiorana*, and *Amaracus*, and also *Sampsychem* of others: in high Dutch *Mayoran*: in Spanish *Mayorana*, *Moradux*, and *Almoradux*: in French *Mariolaine*: in English Sweete Marierome, Fine Marierome, and Marierome gentle; of the best sort Maiorane. The pot Marierome is also called Winter Marierome. The cause of the name of this most sweete and pleasant herbe is not determined, except it came through the faining of the Poets, who report that those of Cypres fawning vpon their king *Cinara*, imagining to please his humor, said that his sonne in time of his youth, caried a boxe full of fragrant ointment, ouer the fieldes of most pleasant herbes, which by mischance he spilt vpon the said herbes, which being moistened therewith, yeelde vnto this day that excellent sauour, wherein we do so much delight. This boy mourning for the losse of his ointment, the gods (as the poets faine) in consideration of his parentage and excellent perfection, did change and transforme the boy into that herbe, which is called *Amaracus*, after his owne name. Some haue made a doubt whether *Maiorana* and *Sampsychem* be all one; which doubt, as I take it, is because that *Galen* maketh a difference between them, intreating of them apart, and attributeth to either of them their operations. But *Amaracus Galeni*, is *Parthenium*, or Feuerfew. *Dioscorides* likewise witneseth, that some do call *Amaracus*, *Parthenium*; and *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of simple medicines, doth in no place make mention of *Parthenium*, but by the name of *Amaracus*. *Plinie* in his 21. booke, chapter 2. witneseth, that *Diocles* the phisition, and they

they of Sicily did call that *Amaracus*, which the Aegyptians and the Syrians did call *Sampsychum*.
Virgil in the first of his *Aeneidos* sheweth, that the shrub *Amaracus* beareth flowers, writing thus,

*Vbi mollis Amaracus illum
 Floribus & dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.*
 Where beds of Time, and Marierome so soft,
 And lustie flowers in greene wood shade, him breathes in comforts oft.

Likewise *Catullus* in *Epithalamio*, or mariage song of *Iulia* and *Mallius* saith,

*Cinge tempora floribus
 Suae olentis Amaraci.*
 Compas the temples of the head with flowres,
 Of Amarac affoording sweete saouours.

Notwithstanding it may not seeme strange, that Maiorane is vsed in steede of *Sampsychum*, seeing that in *Galens* time also, *Marum* was in the mixture of the ointment called *Amaracinum unguentum*, in the place of *Sampsychum*, as he himselve witnesseth in his first booke of counterpoisons.

✱ *The temperature.*

They are hot and drie in the second degree, after some copies, hot and drie in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

- A Sweete Marierome is a remedie against cold diseases of the braine and head, being taken any way to your best liking; put vp into the nostrils it prouoketh sneefing, and draweth forth much baggage flegme: it easeth the toothach being chawed in the mouth; being drunke it prouoketh vrine, and draweth away waterish humors, and is vsed in medicines against poison.
- B The leaues boiled in water and the decoction drunke, helpeth them that are entering into the dropsie: it easeth them that are troubled with difficultie of making water, and such as are giuen to ouermuch sighing, and easeth the paines of the bellie.
- C The leaues dried and mingled with honie, and giuen, dissolueth congealed or clotted blood, and putteth away blacke and blew marks after stripes and bruses, being applied thereto.
- D The leaues are excellent good to be put into all odoriferous ointments, waters, powders, broths, and meates.
- E The dried leaues powdered, and finely searced, are good to be put into Cerotes, or Cereclothes, and ointments, profitably against colde swellings, and members out of ioint.
- F There is an excellent oile to be drawen forth of these herbes, good against the shrinking of sinewes, crampes, conuulsions, and all aches proceeding of a cold cause.

Of wilde Marierome. Chap. 208,

✱ *The description.*

- 1 **B** Astard Marierome groweth straight vp with little round stalkes of a reddish colour, full of branches, a foote high and sometimes higher. The leaues be broad, more long than round, of a whitish greene colour: on the top of the branches stand long spikie scaled eares, out of which shoote forth little white flowers, like the flowring of wheate. The whole plant is of a sweete finell, and sharpe biting taste.
- 2 The white Organie, or bastard Marierome with white flowers, differeth little from the precedent, but in colour and stature. This plant hath whiter and broader leaues, and also much higher, wherein consisteth the difference.

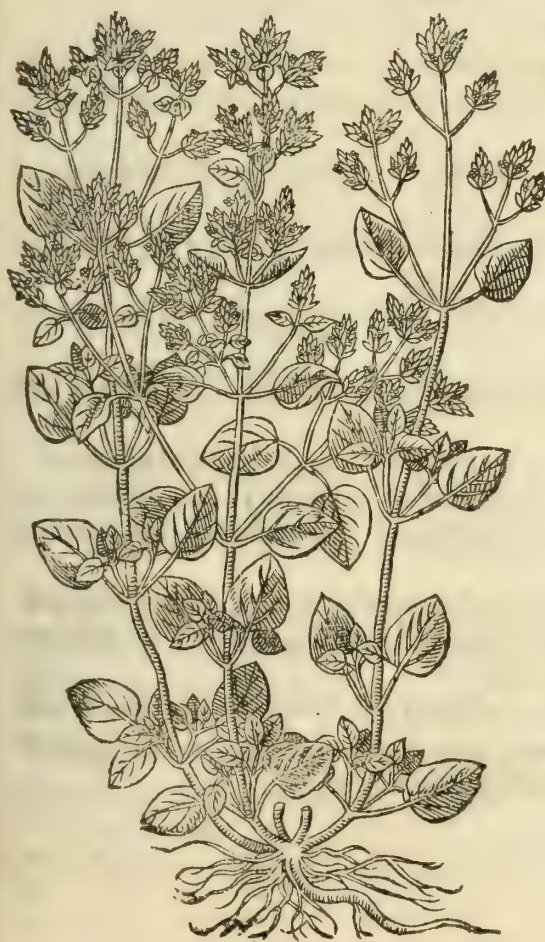
1 *Origanum Heracleoticum.*
Bastard Marierome.



2 *Origanum album.*
White bastard Marierome.



3 *Origanum Creticum.*
Wilde Marierome of Candie.



4 *Origanum Anglicum.*
English wilde Marierome.



* *The description.*

3 Bastard Marierome of Candie hath many threddie roots; from which rise vp diuers weake and feeble branches trailing vpon the ground, set with faire Greene leaues, not vnlike those of penie roiall, but broader and shorter: at the top of those branches stande scalie or chaffie eares of a purple colour. The whole plant is of a most pleasing sweete smell. The roote endured in my garden and the leaues also Greene all this winter long, 1597. although it hath been saide that it doth perish at the first frost, as sweete Marierome doth.

4 English wilde Marierome is exceedingly well knowne to all, to haue long, stiffe, and hard stalkes of two cubits high, set with leaues like those of sweete Marierome, but broader and greater, of a russet Greene colour: on the top of the branches stande tufts of purple flowers, composed of manie small ones, set together verie closely vmbell fashion. The roote creepeth in the ground and is long lasting.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe wilde in the kingdomes of Spaine, Italie, and other of those hot regions. The last of the fower doth growe wilde in the borders of fieldes and lowe copfes, in most places of England.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in the sommer months, afterward the seede is perfected.

* *The names.*

Bastarde Marierome is called in Greeke: *δελιαρος*, & that which is surnamed *Heracleoticum*, *δελιαρος ηερακλειωτικη*: of diuers it is called *Cunila*, in shoppes *Origanum Hispanicum*, Spanish Organie: our English wilde Marierome is called in Greeke of *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, and *Plinie* *ovine*, *Onitis*, of some *Agrioriganum*, or *Syluestre Origanum*: in Italian *Origano*: in Spanish *Oregano*: in French *Mariolaine bastarde*: in English Organie, bastarde Marierome: and that of ours wilde Marierome, and groue Marierome.

* *The temperature.*

All the Organies do cut, attenuate, or make thinne, drie and heate, and that in the thirde degree: and *Galen* teacheth that wilde Marierome is more forceable and of greater strength; notwithstanding Organie of Candie which is brought drie out of Spaine (whereof I haue a plant in my garden) is more biting then any of the rest, and of greatest heate.

* *The vertues.*

- A Organie giuen in wine is a remedie against the bitings and stingings of venemous beasts, and cureth them that haue drunke *Opium*, or the iuice of blacke Poppie, or Hemlockes, especially if it be giuen with wine and raisons of the sunne.
- B The decoction of Organie prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the monthly course, and is giuen with good successe to those that haue the dropsie.
- C It is profitably vsed in a loach, or a medicine to be licked against an old cough, and the stuffing of the lungs.
- D It healeth scabs, itchings, and scurvineffe being vsed in bathes, and it taketh away the bad colour which commeth of the yellowe iauanders.
- E The weight of a dram taken with meade or honied water, draweth forth by stoole blacke and filthie humours, as *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* write.
- F The iuice mixed with a little milke, being poured into the eares, mitigateth the paines thereof.
- G The same mixed with the oile of *Ireos*, or the rootes of the white Florentine Flower-deluce, and drawn vpe into the nostrils, draweth downe water and flegme. The herbe strowed vpon the grounde driueth away serpents.
- H The decoction looseth the belly, and voideth choler, and drunke with vineger helpeth the infirmities of the spleene, and drunke in wine helpeth against all mortall poisons, and for that cause it is put into mithridates and treacles prepared for that purpose.
- I These plants are easie to be taken in potions, and therefore to good purpose they may be vsed and ministred vnto such as cannot brooke their meate, and vnto such as haue a sower or squamish and waterie stomacke, as also against the swooning or passion of the hart.

Of Goates Marierome, or Organie. Chap. 209.

1 *Tragoriganum.*
Goates Marierome.2 *Tragoriganum Clusii.*
Candie Goates Marierome.

* The description.

1 **T**He stalkes of Goates Organie are slender, harde and wooddie ; of a blackish colour, whereon are set long leaues, greater then those of the wilde Time, sweete of smell, rough, and somewhat hairie. The flowers be sinall and growe out of little crownes, or wharles, rounde about the top of the stalkes, tending to a purple colour. The roote is small and threddie.

2 *Carolus Clusius* hath set forth in his Spanish obseruations another sort of Goates Marierome, growing vp like a small shrub. The leaues are longer and more hoarie then wilde Marierome, and also narrower, of a sharpe sower taste, but of a sweete smell, though not verie pleasant. The flowers stande at the top of the stalkes in spokie rundles, of a white colour. The roote is thicke and wooddy.

* The place.

These plants do growe wilde in Spaine, Italie, and other hot countries. The first of these I founde growing in diuers barren and chalkie fields and high waies neere vnto Sittingburne and Rochester in Kent, and also neere vnto Cobham house, and Southfleete in the same countie.

* The time.

They flower in the month of August : I remember saith *Dodonæus* that once I sawe *Tragoriganum* in the Lowe countries in the gardens of φιλοσοφῶν; that is, of those that applie their whole studie to the knowledge of plants, or as we may saie, in the gardens of cunning Herbarists.

* The names.

Goates Organie is called in Greeke *τραγορίανος* : in Latine likewise *Tragoriganum* : in English goates Organie, and goates Marierome.

* The temperature.

Goates Organies are hot and drie in the thirde degree: they are saith *Galen* of a binding quality.

* The

* *The vertues.*

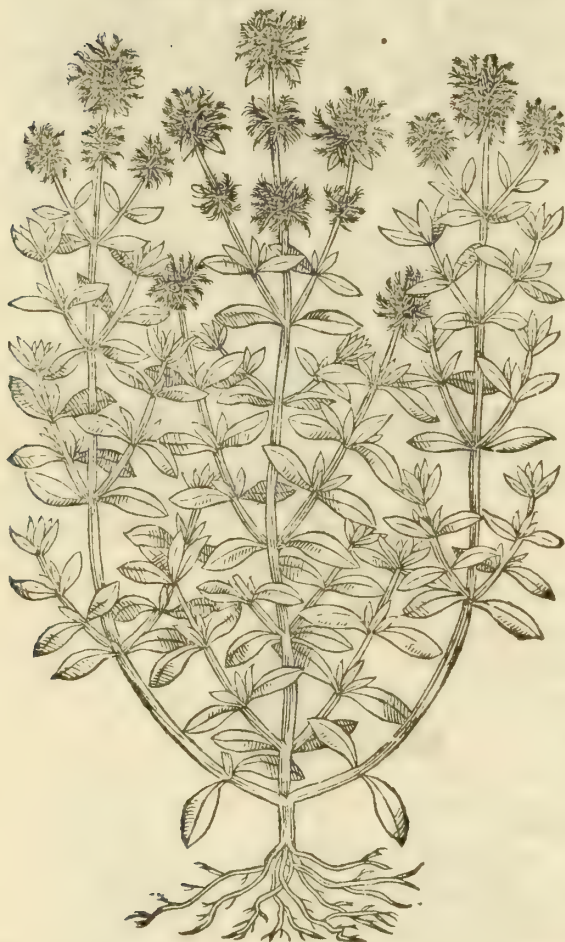
Tragoriganum or Goates Marierome, is very good against the wambling of the stomacke, and the slower belchings of the same, and staieth the desire to vomite, especially at sea.

These bastarde kindes of Organie or wilde Marieroms, haue the same force and faculties that the other Organies haue for the diseases mentioned in the same chapter.

Of herbe Masticke. Chap. 210.

1 *Marum.*

Herbe Masticke.

2 *Marum Syriacum.*

Assyrian Masticke.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He English and French Herbarists at this daie do call this plant Masticke or Mastiche, taking this name *Marum*, of *Maro* king of Thrace; though some rather suppose the name corruptlie to be deriued of this worde *Amarathum*, the one plant being so like the other that many learned haue taken them to be one, and the selfe same plant; others haue taken *Marum* for *Simpuchus*, which doubtlesse is a kinde of Marierome. Some, as *Dodonæus*, haue called *Marum* by the name of *Clinopodium*, which is also another plant and not Masticke.

2 If any bee desirous to search for the true *Marum*, let them be assured that the plant last mentioned is the same: but if any do doubt of the same, for nouelties sake, heere is presented vnto your viewe a plant of the same kinde (which cannot be reiected) for a speciall kinde thereof, which hath a most pleasant sent or smell, & in shewe resembleth Marierome and *Origanum*, consisting of small twigs a foote and more long: the heads tufted like the common Marierome, but the leaues lesser and like *Myrtus*: the roote of a wooddie substance, with many strings hanging thereat.

There is another kinde heereof set forth by *L'Obelius*, which I haue not as yet seene, nor himselfe hath well described, which I leaue to a better consideration.

* *The place.*

These plants are set and sown in gardens of England, and there maintained with great care and diligence from the iniurie of our cold climate.

* *The*

✧ *The time.*

They flower about August, and somewhat later in colde sommers.

✧ *The names.*

Masticke is called of the new writers *Marum* : of *Dioscorides Clinopodium*. *Dioscorides* sheweth that *Clinopodium* is *Σκνπιον*, that is to say, a little shrub : of some it is called *Cleonicum*, and of the Latines *Leetipes*.

✧ *The nature.*

These plants are hot and drie in the third degree.

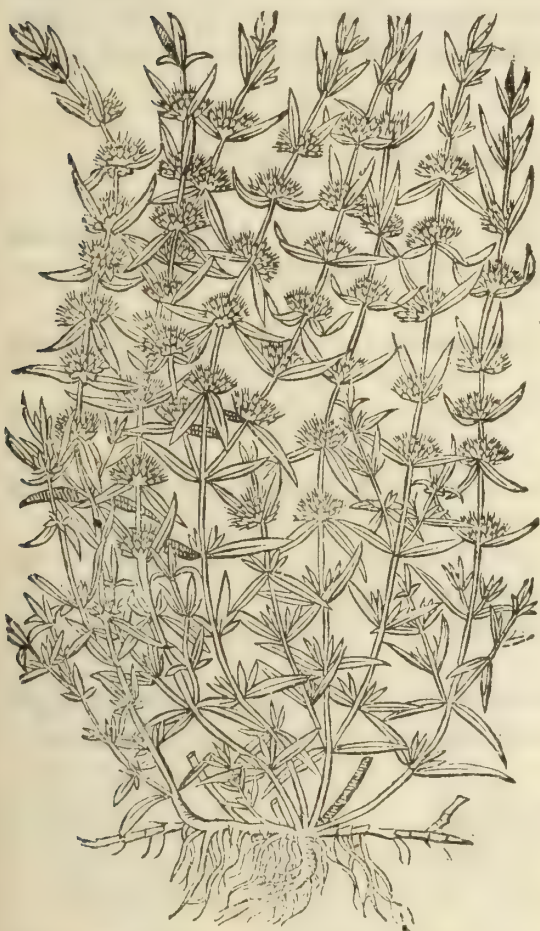
✧ *The vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth, that the herbe is drunke, and likewise the decoction thereof, against the bitings of venemous beasts, crampes and conuulsions, burstings and the strangurie.

The decoction boiled in wine till the third part be consumed, and drunke, stoppeth the laske, in them that haue an ague, and vnto others in water.

Of Pennie royall, or Pudding grasse. Chap. 211.

1 *Pulegium regium.*
Pennie royall.



2 *Pulegium mas.*
Vpright Pennie royall.

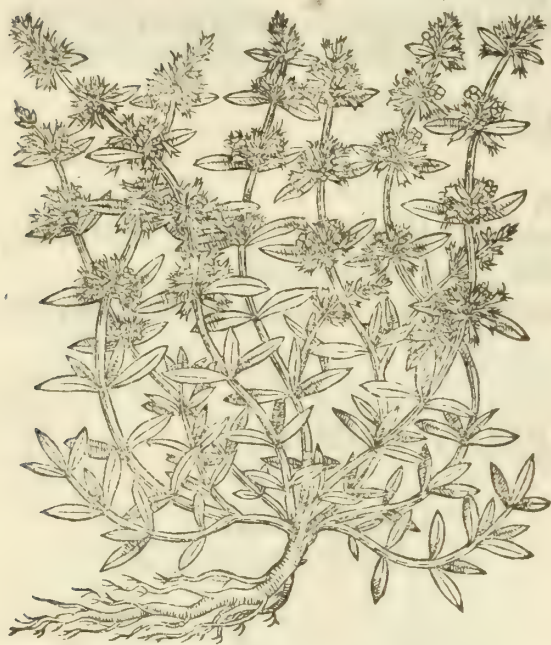
✧ *The description.*

1 **P** *Pulegium regium vulgatum* is so exceedingly well knowne to all our English nation, that it needeth no description, being our common Pennie roiall.

2 The second being the male Pennie roiall is like vnto the former, in leaues, flowers, and smell, and differeth in that this male kinde groweth vpright of himselfe without creeping, much like in shewe vnto wilde Marierome.

3 The thirde kinde of Pennie roiall groweth like vnto Time, and is of a wooddie substance, somewhat like vnto the thinne leafed Hyflope, of the saour of common Pennie royall.

3 *Pulegium angustifolium.*
Narrowe leaved Pennie royall.



* *The place.*

The first and common Pennie royall, groweth naturallie wilde in moist and ouerflowen places, as in the Common neere London called Miles ende, about the holes and pondes thereof in sundrie places, from whence poore women bring plentie to sell in London markets, and it groweth in sundrie other commons neere London likewise.

The second groweth in my garden: the thirde I haue not as yet seene.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of Iune to the ende of August.

* *The names.*

Pennie royall is called in Greeke γλίχων, and oftentimes βλίχων: in Latine *Pulegium*, and *Pulegium regale*, for difference sake betweene it and wilde Time, which of some is called *Pulegium montanum*: in Italian *Pulegio*: in Spanish *Poleo*: in Dutch *Ἰδο-ley*: in French *Pouliot*: in English Pennie royall,

Pudding grasse, Puliall royall, and of some Organic.

* *The nature.*

Pennie royall is hot and drie in the third degree, and of subtile parts, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

- A Pennie royall boiled in wine and drunken, prouoketh the monethly termes, bringeth forth the secondine, the dead childe and vnnaturall birth: it prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone especially of the kidneis.
- B Pennie royall taken with honie, clenseth the lungs, and cleereth the breast from all grosse and thicke humours.
- C The same taken with honie and Aloes, purgeth by stoole melancholic humours; helpeth the crampe and drawing together of sinewes.
- D The same taken with water and vineger, asswageth the inordinate desire to vomite, & the paines of the stomacke.
- E If you haue when you are at the sea Pennie royall in great quantitie drie, and cast into corrupt water, it helpeth it much, neither will it hurt them that drinke thereof.
- F A Garland of Pennie royall made and worne about the head, is of great force against the swimming in the head, the paines and giddines thereof.
- G The decoction of Pennie royall is verie good against ventositie, windines, or such like, & against the hardnes and stopping of the mother being vsed in a bathe or stew for the woman to sit ouer.

Of Basill. Chap. 212.

* *The description.*

1 **G** Arden Basill is of two sortes, differing one from another in bignes. The first hath broad, thicke, and fat leaues, of a pleasant sweete smell, and of which some one here and there are of a blacke reddish colour, somewhat snipt about the edges, not vnlike the leaues of French Mercurie. The stalke groweth to the height of halfe a cubite, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches, whereupon do stande small and base flowers sometimes whitish, and often tending to a darke purple. The roote is threddie, and dieth at the approach of winter.

2 The middle Basill is very like vnto the former, but it is altogether lesser. The whole plant is of a most odoriferous smell, not vnlike the smell of a Limon, or Citron, whereof it tooke his surname.

1 *Ocimum magnum.*
Great Basill.



2 *Ocimum medium citratum.*
Citron Basill.



3 *Ocimum minus Gariophyllatum.*
Bush Basill.



* *The description.*

3 Bush Basill, or fine Basill, is a low and base plant, having a threddie roote, from which rise vp manie small and tender stalkes, branched into diuers armes or boughes, wherupon are placed many little leaues, lesler than those of Pennie royall. The whole plant is of a most pleasing sweete smell.

* *The place.*

Basill is sowen in gardens, and in earthen pots. It commeth vp quickly, and loueth little moisture, except in the middle of the day; otherwise if it bee sowen in rainie weather, the feede will putrisie, and growe into a iellie or slime, and come to nothing.

* *The time.*

Basill flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and that by little and little, whereby it is long a flowring, beginning first at the top.

* *The names.*

Basill is called in Greeke *οκίμνον*, and *ω* in the first syllable *ακίμνον*; in Latine *Ocimum*. It differeth from *Ocymum* which we haue called *Cereale*, as we haue shewed in the Historie of Graine. The latter Grecians haue called it *βασιλικόν*; in thops likewise *Basilicum*, and *Regium*; in Spanish *Albahaca*; in French *Basilic*; in English Basill, Garden Basill, the greater Basill royall, the lesler Basill gentle, and Bush Basill; of some *Basilicum Gariophyllatum*, or Cloue Basill.

* *The temperature.*

Basill as *Galen* teacheth, is hot in the second degree, but it hath adioined with it a superfluous moisture, by reason whereof it is not like, that it should be taken inwardly; but being applied outwardly, it is good to digest or distribute, and to concoct.

* *The vertues.*

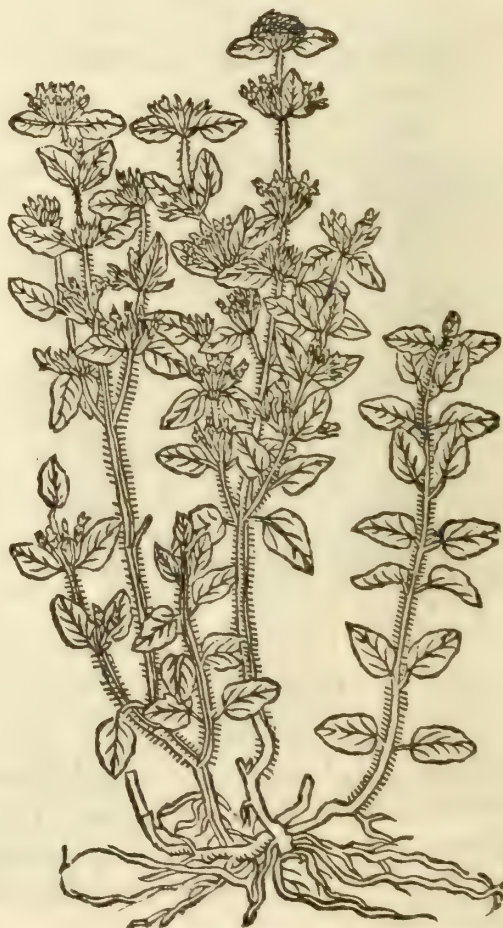
- A *Dioscorides* saith that if Basill be much eaten, it dulleth the sight; it mollifieth the belly; breedeth winde; prouoketh vrine; drieth vp milke, and is of hard digestion.
- B The iuice mixed with fine meale of parched Barly, oile of Roses and vineger, is good against inflammations, and the stinging of venomous beasts.
- C The iuice drunke in wine of *Chios*, or strong Sacke, is good against head ache.
- D The iuice clenseth away the dimnesse of the eies, and drieth vp the humour that falleth into them.
- E The seed drunke is a remedie for melancholicke people; for those that are short winded, & them that can hardly make water.
- F If the same be snift vp into the nose, it causeth often neefing: also the herbe it selfe doth the same.
- G There be that shunne Basill and will not eate thereof, bicause that if it be chewed and laid in the sunne, it ingendreth wormes.
- H They of *Africke* do also affirme, that they who are stung of the Scorpion and haue eaten of it, shall feele no paine at all.
- I The latter writers among whom *Simeon Zethy* is one, do teach, that the smell of Basill is good for the hart and for the head. That the seede cureth the infirmities of the hart, taketh away sorrowfulness which commeth of melancholie, and maketh a man merrie and glad.

Of wilde Basill. Chap. 213.

1 *Ocymum sylvestre.*
Wilde Basill.



2 *Acynos.*
Stone Basill.

* *The*

* The description.

1 **T**He wilde Basill or *Acynos*, called of *Pena Clinopodium vulgare*, hath square hairie stems, beset with little leaues like vnto the small Basill, but much smaller, and more hairie, and flowers of a purple colour, fashioned like vnto the garden Basill. The roote is full of hairie threddees, and creepeth along the ground, and springeth vp yeerely anewe of it selfe without sowing.

2 This kinde of wilde Basill called among the Græcians *διον*, which by interpretation is *Sine semine*, or *Sterilis*, hath caused sundrie opinions and great doubts concerning the words of *Plinie* and *Theophrastus*, affirming that this herbe hath no flowers nor seeds, which opinions I am sure of mine owne knowledge to be without reason: but to omit controuersies; this plant beareth purple flowers, wharled about square stalkes, rough leaues and hairie, very like in shape vnto Basill.

3 *Ocymoides repens*.

Creeping Cowe Basill.



* The description.

3 Creeping *Ocymoides* groweth not onely in the shadowie and wooddie valleies of Candie, about hedges, but euen in the grassie places and shadowie waie sides about rivers and foulds, and in the cliffes of rockes, with thinne stalkes jointed, creeping in the ground, tender and crooked like the great Chickweede; out of which come two leaues right opposite one against the other: the flowers are in shape like vnto Fleawoort, and of the same colour, but much smaller. The roote is thinne; and the vse thereof not found out.

Serapio and others haue set forth another wilde Basill vnder the title of *Molochis*; and *L'Obelius* after the minde of *John Brancion*, calleth it *Corcoros*, which we haue Englished Fish Basill, the seedes whereof the saide *Brancion* receiued from Spaine, saying that *Corcoros Plinij* hath the leaues of Basill. The stalkes are two handfuls high, the flowers yellowe, growing close to the stalkes, bearing his seede in small bullets. The roote is compact and made of an innumerable companie of strings, creeping farre abroad like running Time.

* The place.

The wilde kinde doe growe vpon grauelly grounds by water sides, and especially I found the three last in the barren plaine by an house in Kent,

two miles from Dartforde called Saint Iones, in a village called Sutton; and *Clinopodium vulgare* groweth in great plentie vpon Long fiede downes in Kent.

* The time.

These herbes flower in Iune and Iuly.

* The names.

Vnprofitable Basill, or wilde Basill, is called of some *Clinopodium*. *Ocymoides* is called in English creeping Cowe Basill.

* The nature.

The seede of these herbes are of complexion hot and drie.

* The vertues.

Wilde Basill pounce with wine appeaseth the paine of the eies, and the iuice doth mundifie the same, and putteth awaie all obscuritie and dimnesse, all catarrhes and flowing humours that fall into the eies, being often dropped into the same.

The wilde Basill howsoeuer it be taken stoppeth the laske.

Of Basill Valerian. Chap. 214.

1 *Valeriana rubra Dodonai.*
Red Valerian.



2 *Behen album.*
Spatling Poppie.



* The description.

1 **T**He first kinde of *Ocymastrum*, called of *Dodonæus* *Valeriana rubra*, bringeth forth long and brittle stalkes two cubits high, full of knots or ioints, in which place is ioined long leaues much like vnto great Basill, but greater, broader, and larger, or rather like the leaues of Woade. At the toppe of the stalkes do growe verie pleasant and long redde flowers, of the fashion of the flowers of Valerian, which hath caused *Dodonæus* to call these plants redde Valerian; which being past, the seedes are caried away with the winde being few in number, and little in quantitie, so that without great diligence the seede is not to be gathered or preserued: for my selfe haue often indeuorued to see it, and yet haue lost my labour. The roote is very thicke, and of an excellent sweete sauour.

2 The second is taken for *Spumeum papauer*, in respect of that kinde of frothie spattle, or spume, which we call Cuckow spittle, that more aboundeth in the bosomes of the leaues of these plants, then in any other one plant that is knowne; for which cause *Pena* calleth it *Papauer spumeum*, that is frothy, or spatling Poppie; his flower doth verie little resemble any kinde of Poppie, but onely the seede and cod or bowle wherein the seede is contained, otherwise it is like the other *Ocymastrum*; the flowers growe at the top of the stalkes hanging downwards, of a white colour, and is taken generally for *Behen album*: the roote is white, plaine, and long, and very tough and harde to breake.

3 *Ocymastrum*

3 *Ocymastrum multiflorum*.
Double Spatling poppie.



ria altera, *Struthium Aldroandi*, and *Condurum*: in English red Valerian, and red Cowe Basill.

Spatling Poppie is called *Behen album*, *Ocymastrum alterum*; of some *Polemonium*, and *Papauer spumeum*: in English Spatling Poppie, frothie Poppie, and white Ben.

* *The nature.*

These plants are drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

The roote of *Behen album* drunke in wine, is good against the bloudie fluxe: and being pounce A leaues & flowers, and laide to, cureth the stingings of scorpions & such like venomous beasts; inso-much that who so doth holde the same in his hande, can receiue no damage or hurt by any venemous beast whatsoever.

The decoction of the roote made in water and drunke, prouoketh vrine, it helpeth the strangu- B rie, and paines about the backe and huckle bone.

Of Mints. Chap. 215.

* *The kindes.*

Here be diuers sorts of Mintes; some of the garden; others wilde, or of the feldes; and also some of the water.

* *The description.*

1 The first tame or garden Mint, commeth vp with stalks fower square of an obscure red colour somewhat hairie, which are couered with round leaues nicked in the edges like a sawe, of a deepe greene colour: the flowers are little and red, and grow about the stalks circlewise as those of Pennie roiall: the roote creepeth aslope in the ground, hauing some strings on it, and now and then in fundrie places it buddeth out a fresh: The whole herbe is of a pleasant sinell, and it rather lieth downe than standeth vp.

2 The second is like to the first in hairie stalkes something round, in blackish leaues, in creeping rootes, and also in sinell, but the flowers do not at all compasse the stalke about, but stand vp in the tops of the branches being orderly placed in little eares, or rather catkines or aglets.

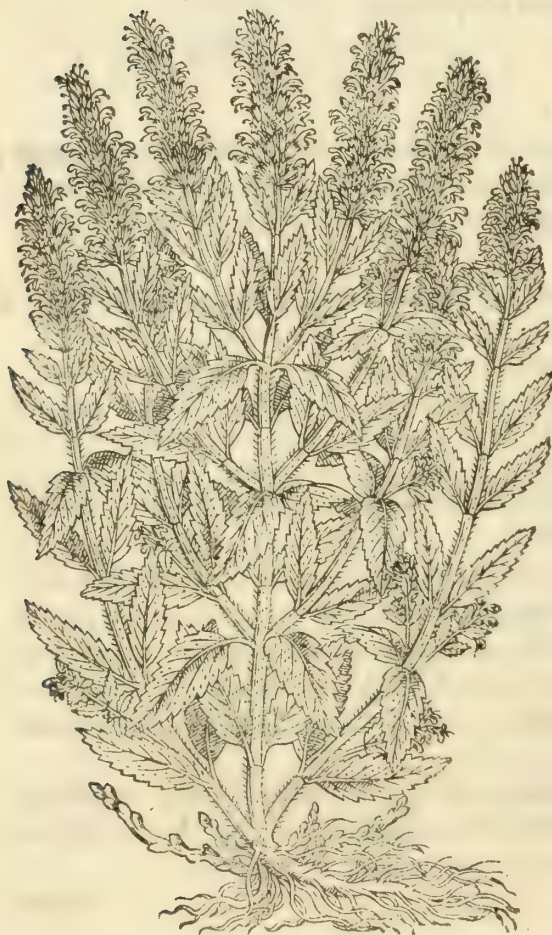
1 *Mentha sativayrubra.*
Red Garden Mints.



2 *Mentha cruciata.*
Crosse Mint, or curled Mint.



3 *Salvia Romana.*
Speare Mint.



* *The description.*

3 The leaues of Speare Mint are long like those of the Willow tree, but whiter, softer, and more hairie: the flowers are orderly placed in the tops of the stalkes, and in eares like those of the second. The roote heereof doth also creepe no otherwise than doth that of the first, vnto which it is like.

There is another sort of Mint which hath long leaues like to the third in little stalkes, yet in leaues and in rootes lesler; but the flowers heereof stand not in the tops of the braunches, but compasse the stalkes about circlewise as doe those of the first, which be of a light purple colour.

Likewise there be many other sorts, whereof to write it were to small purpose.

* *The place.*

Most vse to set Mints in gardens almost euerie where.

* *The time.*

Mints do flower and flourish in sommer, in winter the rootes onely remaine: being once set they continue long, and remaine sure and fast in the ground.

* *The names.*

Mint is called in Greeke *νιδισκος* and *μινθ*: the sweete smell (saith *Plinie* in his 19. booke chap. 8.) hath changed the name among the Grecians, when

when as otherwise it should be called *Mimha*, from whence our old writers haue deuied the name: for *im* significeth sweet; and *hwa* smell: The Apothecaries, Italians, and French men do keepe the Latine name *Mentha*: the Spaniards do call it *Yerua buena*, and *Ortelana*: in high Dutch *Muntz*: in lowe Dutch *Munte*: in English Mint.

The first Mint is called in high Dutch *Diement*: in low Dutch *Bruyn heyliche*: he that would translate it into Latine, must call it *Sacra nigricans*, or the holy blackish Mint: in English browne Mint, or red Mint.

The second is called in high Dutch *Krausz diement*, *Krausz muntz*, and *Krausz balsam*: that is to say, *Mentha cruciata*: in French *Beaume cressu*: in English crosse Mint, or curled Mint.

The third is called of diuers *Mentha Sarracenicæ*, *Mentha Romana*, *Salvia Romana*, or *herba Sanctæ Mariæ*: it is called in high Dutch *Balsam muntz*, *Düser frauwen muntz*, *Spitzer muntz*, *Spitzer balsam*: it may be called *Mentha angustifolia*: that is to say, Mint with the narrow leafe: and in English Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, our Ladies Mint, Browne Mint, and Macrell Mint.

The fourth is called in high Dutch *Hertz kraut*, as though it were to be named *Cardiaca*, or *Cardiaca Mentha*: in English Hart Woort, or Hart Mint.

* *The temperature.*

Mint is hot and drie in the third degree. It is saith *Galen*, somewhat bitter and harsh, and it is inferior to Calamint. The smell of Mint saith *Plinie* doth sturre vp the minde, and the tast a greedie desire to meate.

* *The vertues.*

Mint is maruellous wholsome for the stomacke, it staieth the hicket, parbraking, vomiting and A scowring in the cholerike passion, if it be taken with the iuice of a sowe pomegranate.

It stoppeth the casting vp of blood, being giuen with water and vineger, as *Galen* teacheth. B

And in broth, saith *Plinie*, it staieth the flowers, and is singular good against the whites, that C is to say, that Mint which is described in the first place. For it is found by experience, that many haue had this kinde of fluxe staid by the continuall vse of this onely Mint: the same being applied to the forehead, or to the temples, as *Plinie* teacheth, doth take away the headache.

It is good against warring eies, and all manner of breakings out in the head, and against the iusir- D mities of the fundament: it is a sure remedie for childrens fore heads.

It is powred into the eares with honie water. It is taken inwardly against Scolopenders, Beare E wormes, Sea scorpions and serpents.

It is applied with salt to the bitings of mad dogs. It will not suffer milke to cruddle in the stomack, F (*Plinie* addeth to waxe sower.) Therefore it is put into milke that is drunke for feare that those who haue drunke thereof should be strangled.

It is thought, that by the same vertue it is an enimie to generation, by ouerthickening the seede. G *Dioscorides* teacheth, that being applied to the secret part of a woman before the act, it hindreth conception.

Garden Mints taken in meate or drinke warmeth and strengtheneth the stomacke, and drieth vp H all superfluous humors gathered in the same, and causeth good digestion.

Mints mingled with the meale of parched barlie, consumeth tumors and hard swellings. I

The water of Mints is of like operation in diuers medicines, it cureth the trenchings and griping K paines of the bellie and bowels, it appeaseth headach, staieth yexing and vomiting.

It is singular against the grauell and stone in the kidneies, and against the strangury, being boiled L in wine and drunke.

They laie it to the stinging of waspes and bees with good successe. M

Of Nep, or Cat Mint. Chap. 216.

* *The description.*

I C At Mint or Nep groweth high; it bringeth forth stalkes about a cubite long, cornered, chamfered, and full of branches: the leaues are broad, nicked in the edges like those of Bawme, or of Horehound, but longer. The flowers are of a light yellow, and whitish with- all, they partly compas about the vppermost sprigs, and partly in the very top, they are set in manner like an eare, or catkin: the roote is diuersly parted, and full of strings, and endureth a long time. The whole

whole herbe together with the leaues and stalkes is soft, and couered with a white downe lesler than Horse Mint; it is of a sharpe smell, and pearfeth into the head: it hath a hot taste with a certaine bitterneffe.

2 There is also another kinde hereof, that hath a longer and narrower leafe, and not of so white a colour: the stalkes hereof are fower square; the flowers be more plentifull, of a red light purple colour inclining to blew, sprinkled with little fine purple speckes: the smel hereof is stronger, but the taste is more biting.

1 *Mentha Felina, seu Cattaria.*
Nep, or Cat Mint.



2 *Menta Cattaria altera.*
Great Cat Mint.



* *The place.*

They growe about the borders of gardens and fieldes, neere to rough bankes, ditches, and common waies: it is delighted with moist and waterie soiles; it is brought into gardens.

* *The time.*

The Cat Mints flourish by and by after the spring: they flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

The latter herbarists do call it *Herba Cattaria*, and *Herba Catti*, bicause the cats are very much delighted herewith; for the smell thereof is so pleasant vnto them, that they rub themselues vpon it, and wallow or tumble in it, and also feede on the branches and leaues very greedily. It is named of the Apothecaries *Nepeta*: but *Nepeta* is properly called (as we haue said) wilde Pennie royall: in high Dutch *Katzen Buntz*: in lowe Dutch *Catte cruist*: in Italian *Gattaria*, or *Herba Gatta*: in Spanish *Yerna Gatera*: in English Cat Mint and Nep.

* *The temperature.*

Nep is of temperature hot and drie, and hath the faculties of the Calamints.

* *The vertues.*

A It is commended against oldepaines of the head, stomacke, and matrix, and those diseases that growe of flegme, and rawe humors, and of winde. It is a present helpe for them that are bursten inwardly,

wardly, by meanes of some fall receiued from an high place, and that are very much bruised, if the iuice be giuen with wine or meade.

It is vsed in bathes and decoctions for women to sit ouer, to bring downe their sicknes, and to B make them fruitfull.

Of Horse Mint, or Water Mint. Chap. 217.

1 *Mentha aquatica.*
Water Mint.



2 *Sisymbria Mentha.*
Sweete Water Mint.



* The description.

1 **W**ater Mint is a kinde of wilde Mint, it is like to the first garden Mint, the leaues thereof are round, the stalkes cornered, both the leaues and stalkes are of a darke red colour: the rootes creepe far abroad, but euery part is greater, and the herbe it selfe is of a stronger sinell: the flowers in the tops of the braunches are gathered together into a long spikie care, in shape like the red Mace, of a purple colour.

2 The second kind of water Mint in eche respect is like the others, sauing that the same hath a more odoriferous fauour, being lightly touched with the hand; otherwise being hardly touched, the fauour is ouer hot to sinell vnto, and beareth his flowers in sundrie tufts toward the toppe, of a light purple colour.

* The place.

They grow in moist and waterie places, as in meadows neer vnto ditches that haue water in them, and by rivers.

* The time.

They flower when the other Mints do, and reuiue in the spring.

* The names.

It is called in Greek *Σισυμβριον*: in Latine *Sisymbrium*: in high Dutch *Rosmuntz*, *Wassermuntz*: in French *Menthe sauuage*: in English Water Mint, Fish Mint, Brooke Mint, and Horse Mint.

* The

* *The temperature.*

Water Mint is hot and drie as is the garden Mint, but it is of a stronger smell and operation.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is commended to haue the like vertues that the garden Mint hath: and also to be good against the stinging of Bees and Wasps, if the place be rubbed therewith.
- B The sauour or smell of the water Mint reioiceth the hart of man, for which cause they strowe it in chambers and places of recreation, pleasure, and repose, and where feasts and banquets are made.
- C There is no vse heereof in Phisicke, whilest we may haue the garden Mint, which is sweeter, and more agreeing to the nature of man.

*Of mountaine Mint, or Calamint. Chap. 218.** *The kindes.*

There be three Calamints, as *Dioscorides* teacheth. The later writers haue found more.

- 1 *Calamintha montana vulgaris.*
Calamint, or mountaine Mint.



- 2 *Calamintha montana praestantior.*
The more excellent Calamint.

* *The description.*

- 1 **M**ountaine Calamint is a lowe herbe, seldome aboue a foote high, parted into many branches: the stalkes are fower square, and haue ioints as it were, out of euerie one whereof growe forth leaues something rounde, lesser then those of Basill, couered with a verie thinne hairie downe, as are also the stalkes, somewhat whitish, and of a sweete smell: the toppes of the branches are gallantly deckt with flowers, somewhat of a purple colour, then groweth the feede which is blacke: the rootes are full of strings, and continue.
- 2 This most excellent kinde of Calamint hath vpright stalkes a cubite high, couered ouer with a woolley mossines, beset with rough leaues like a nettle, somewhat notched about the edges; among the leaues come forth blewish or skie coloured flowers; the roote is wooddie, and the whole plant is of a very good smell.

There

There is another kinde of Calamint which hath harde square stalkes, couered in like manner as the other, with a certaine hoarie or fine cotton. The leaues be in shape like Basill, but that they are rough; and flowers growing onely by one side of the stalke among the leaues, sometimes three or fower vpon a stemme, of a blewish colour. The roote is threddie.

There is a kind of stinking Calamint, that hath also square stalks couered with soft cotton, and almost creeping by the ground, hauing euermore two leaues standing one against another, smal, and soft, not much vnlike the leaues of Penny roiall, sauing that they are larger and whiter: the flowers growe about the stalkes like wharles or garlands, of a blewish purple colour; the roote is small and threddie: the whole plant of a bad smell.

* *The place.*

It delighteth to growe in mountaines, and in the shadowie and grauelly sides thereof: it is found in many places of Italy and Fraunce, and in other countries: it is brought into gardens where it prospereth maruellous well, and very easily soweth it selfe. I haue founde these plants growing vpon the chalkie grounds and high waies leading from Graues end vnto Canterburie, in most places, or almost euery where.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth in sommer, and almost all the yeere thorowe: it bringeth foorth flowers and feede from Iune to Autumne.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *καλαμίνθη*, as though yee shoulde say, *Elegans aut utilis Mentha*, a gallant or profitable Mint: the Latines keepe the name *Calamintha*: *Apuleius* also nameth it *amisse*, *Mentastrum*, and confoundeth the names one with another: the apothecaries do call it *Montana Calamintha*, *Calamentum*, and sometime *Calamentum montanum*: in French *Calament*: in English Mountaine Calamint.

* *The temperature.*

This Calamint which groweth in mountaines, is of a feruent taste and biting, hotte, and of a thinne substance, and drie after a sort in the third degree, as *Galen* saith: it digesteth or wasteth away thinne humours, it cutteth and maketh thicke humours thinne.

* *The vertues.*

Therefore being inwardly taken by it selfe, and also with meade, or honied water, it doth manifestly heate, prouoketh sweate, and consumeth superfluous humours of the bodie, it taketh away the shiuering of agues that come by fits.

The same also sallet oyle performeth, in which it is boiled, if the bodie bee annointed and well rubbed and chafed therewith.

The decoction thereof drunke prouoketh vrine, bringeth down the monthly sickenes, and expelleth the childe, which also it doth being but onely applied.

It helpeth those that are brused, such as are troubled with cramps and conuulsions, and that cannot breath vnlesse they holde their neckes vpright (that haue the wheasing of the lungs saith *Galen*) and it is a remedie saith *Dioscorides* for a cholericke passion, otherwise called the Felonie.

It is good for them that haue the yellowe iaunders, for that it remooueth the stoppings of the liuer and gall, and withall clenseth: being taken aforehande in wine, it keepeth a man from being poisoned: being inwardly taken, or outwardly applied, it cureth them that are bitten of serpents: being burned or strowed it driueth serpents awaie; it taketh awaie blacke and blewe spots that come by blowes or drie beatings, making the skin faire and white, but for such things (saith *Galen*) it is better to be laide to greene then drie.

It killeth all manner of wormes of the belly, if it be drunke with salt and honie: the iuice dropped into the eares doth in like maner kill the wormes thereof.

Plinie saith, that if the iuice be conueied vp into the nostrils, it stancheth the bleeding at the nose, and the roote (which *Dioscorides* writeth to be good for nothing) helpeth the squincie if it be gargarized, or the throate washed therewith, being vsed in Cate, and Myrtle feede withall.

It is applied to those that haue the Sciatica, or ache in the huckle bone, for it draweth the humor from the very bottome, and bringeth a comfortable heate to the whole ioint; *Paulus Aegineta* saith, that for the paine of the haunches or huckle bones, it is to be vsed in glisters.

Being much eaten, it is good for them that haue the leprosie, so that the patient drinke whaie after it, as *Dioscorides* witnesseth.

Apuleius

K. *Apuleius* affirmeth, if the leaues be often eaten, they are a sure and certaine remedie against the leprotie.

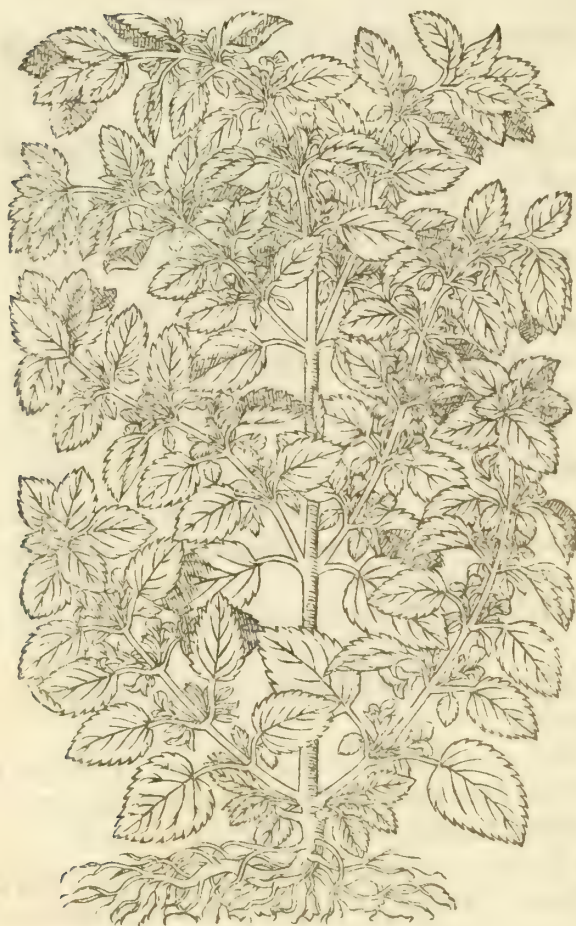
L There is made of this an antidote, or composition, which *Galen* in his fourth booke of the gouernment of health, describeth by the name of *Diacalaminthos*, that doth not onely notablie digest or waste awaie, but also is maruellous good for yoong maidens that want their courses, if their bodies be first well purged, for in continuance of time it bringeth them downe verie gently without force.

Of Bawme. Chap. 219.

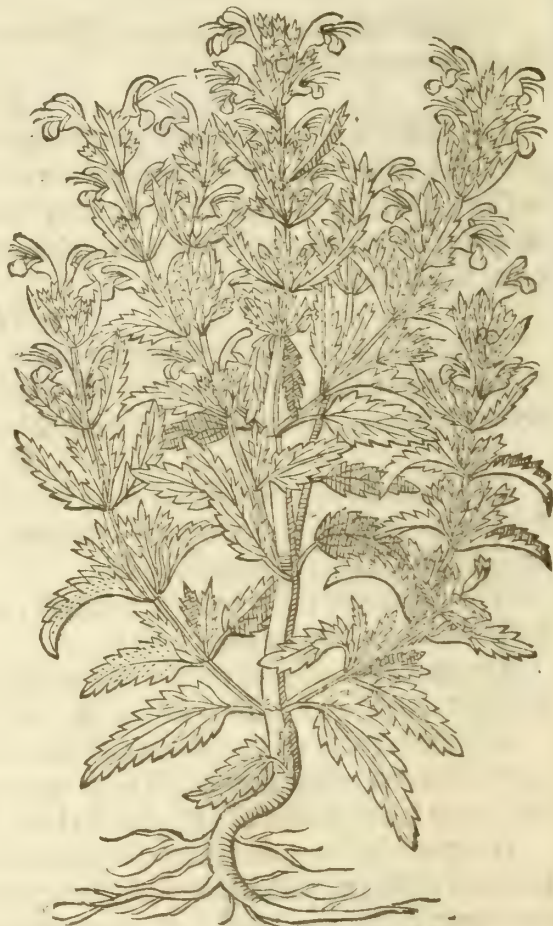
* The kindes.

T Here be diuers herbes comprehended vnder this generall title *Melissa*, or Bawme, taking their denomination of their natie countries.

1 *Melissa*.
Bawme.



2 *Melissa Turcica*.
Turkie Bawme.



* The description.

1 **A** *Piastrum*, or *Melissa*, is our common best knowne Balme, or Baume, hauing many square stalkes and blackish leaues like to Ballote, or blacke Horehound, but larger, of a pleasaunt smell, drawing neere in sinell and sauour vnto a Citron: the flowers are of a carnation colour; the roote of a wooddie substance.

2 The seconde kinde of Bawme was brought into my garden and others by his seede from the parts of Turkie, wherefore we haue called it Turkie Balme: it excelleth the rest of the kindes if you respect the sweete sauour and goodly beautie thereof, and deserueth a more liuely description then my rude pen can deliuer. This rare plant hath sundrie small, weake, and brittle square stalkes and branches, mounting to the height of a cubite and somewhat more, beset with leaues like to Germander, or *Scordium*, indented or toothed very bluntly about the edges, but somewhat sharpe pointed at the top. The flowers growe in small crownets, of a purplish blew colour. The roote is small
and

and threddie, and dieth at the first approach of winter, and must be sown anewe in the beginning of Maie, in good and fertill ground.

Fuchsius fettech foorth a kinde of Balme hauing a square stalke, with leaues like vnto common Bawne, but larger and blacker, and of an euill sauour; the flowers white, and much greater then those of the common Bawne: the roote hard and of a woodie substance

There is a kind of Balme called *Herba Iudica*, which *L'Obelius* calleth *Tetrahit*, that hath many weake & tender square hairie branches; some leaning backward, & others turning inward, diuiding themselues into sundrie other small armes or twigges, which are beset with long rough leaues dented about, and smaller than the leaues of Sage. And growing in another soile or climate, you shall see the leaues like to the oken leafe; in other places like *Marrubium creticum*, verie hoarie, which caused *Dioscorides* to describe it with so many shapes, and also the flowers, which are sometimes blew and purple, and oftentimes white: the roote is small and crooked with some hairie strings fastened thereto. All the whole plant draweth to the sauour of Balme, called *Melissa*.

3 *Melissa molucca lauis.*
Smooth Molucca Baume.



4 *Molucca spinosa.*
Thornie Molucca Baume.



* *The description.*

3 There be also two other plants comprehended vnder the kinds of Balme, the one very like vnto the other, although not knowne to many Herbarists, and haue beene of some called by the title of *Cardiaca*; the first kinde *Pena* calleth *Cardiaca Melica*, or *Molucca Syriaca*, so called for that it was first brought out of Syria: it groweth three cubits high, and yeeldeth many shootes from a wooddie roote, full of many whitish strings: the stalkes be rounde, somewhat thicke, and of a reddish colour, which are hollowe within, with certaine obscure prints, or small furrowes along the stalkes with equall spaces halfe kneed or knotted, and at euery such knee or ioint stand two leaues one against another, tufted like *Melissa*, but more rough and deeply indented, yet not so deeply as our common *Cardiaca*, called Motherwoort, nor so sharpe pointed: about the knees there come foorth small little prickles, with fixe or eight small open wide bells, hauing many corners, thinne like parchment, and of the same colour, somewhat stiffe and long; and at the top of the edge of the bell,

bell, it is cornered and pointed with sharp prickles; & out of the middle of this prickley bell, riseth a flower somewhat purple tending to whitenesse, not vnlike our *Lamium*, or *Cardiaca*, which bringeth forth a cornered seede, the bottome flat and finaller toward the top like a steple: the sauour of the plant draweth toward the sent of *Lamium*.

4 The other kinde of *Melica*, otherwise called *Molucca asperior*, (whereof *Pena* writeth) differeth from the last before mentioned, in that the cups or bells wherein the flowers growe are more prickly then the first, and much sharper, longer, and more in number: the stalke of this is fower square, lightly hollowed or fuzrowed: the seede three cornered, sharpe vpwarde like a wedge; the tunnels of the flowers brownish, and not so white as the first.

* *The place.*

Bawme is much sown and set in gardens, and oftentimes it groweth of it selfe in woods and mountaines, and other wilde places; it is profitablie planted in gardens as *Plinie* writeth in his 21. booke 12. chap. about places where Bees are kept, bicause they are delighted with this herbe aboue others, whereupon it hath bene called *Apiastrum*: for saith he, when they are straied away, they do finde their way home againe by it: as *Virgill* writeth in his *Georgicks*:

Huc tu iussos asperge liquores,

Trita Meliphylla, & Cerinthe ignobile gramen.

Vse heere such helpe as husbandrie do vsually prescribe,

Baulme brused in a mortar and base Honie woort beside.

all the which I haue in my garden from yeere to yeere.

* *The time.*

Balme flowreth in Iune, Iulie, and August; it withereth in the winter, but the roote remaineth, which in the beginning of the spring bringeth forth fresh leaues and stalkes.

The other sorts do likewise flower and flourish in Iune, Iuly, and August; but they do perish when they haue perfected their seede.

* *The names.*

Bawme is called in Greeke *μελισσόφυλλον*, of *Pliny* *Melittis*: in Latine *Melissa* *Apiastrum*, & *Citrage*, of some *Melissophyllon*, and *Meliphyllon*: in Dutch *Conseille de greyn*: in French *Poucyrade ou Melisse*: in Italian *Cedronella*, and *Arantata*: in Spanish *Torongil*: in English Balme, or Bawme.

* *The temperature.*

Balme is of temperature hot and drie, as *Auicenn* saith in the seconde degree: *Galen* saith it is like Horehounde in facultie.

* *The vertues.*

- A Bawme drunke in wine, is good against the bitings of venomous beasts; comforteth the hart, and driueth away all melancholie and sadnesse.
- B Common Balme is good for women which haue the strangling of the mother, either being eaten or smelled vnto.
- C The iuice thereof glueth together greene woundes, being put into oile, vnguent or Balme, for that purpose, and maketh it of greater efficacie.
- D The herbe stamped and infused in *Aqua vite*, may be vsed vnto the purposes aforesaide (I meane the liquor and not the herbe) and is a most cordiall liquor against all the diseases afore spoken of.
- E The hiues of Bees being rubbed with the leaues of Balme, causeth the bees to keepe together, and causeth others to come vnto them.
- F The later age together with the Arabians and Mauritanes, affirmeth Balme to be singular good for the hart, and to be a remedie against the infirmities thereof; for *Auicenn* in his booke written of the infirmities of the hart, teacheth that Bawme maketh the hart merrie & ioiful, and strengtheneth the vitall spirits.
- G *Serapio* affirmeth it to be comfortable for a moist and colde stomacke, to stirre vp concoction, to open the stopping of the braine, and to driue awaie sorrowe and care of the minde.
- H *Dioscorides* writeth that the leaues drunke with wine or applied outwardly, are good against the stingings of venomous beasts, and the bitings of madde dogs; also it helpeth the toothach the mouth being washed with the decoction, and is likewise good for those that cannot take breath vnlesse they holde their neckes vp right.
- I It helpeth (saith the same author) the leaues being mixed with salt, the kings euill, or any other hard swellings and kernels, and mitigateth the paine of the gout.

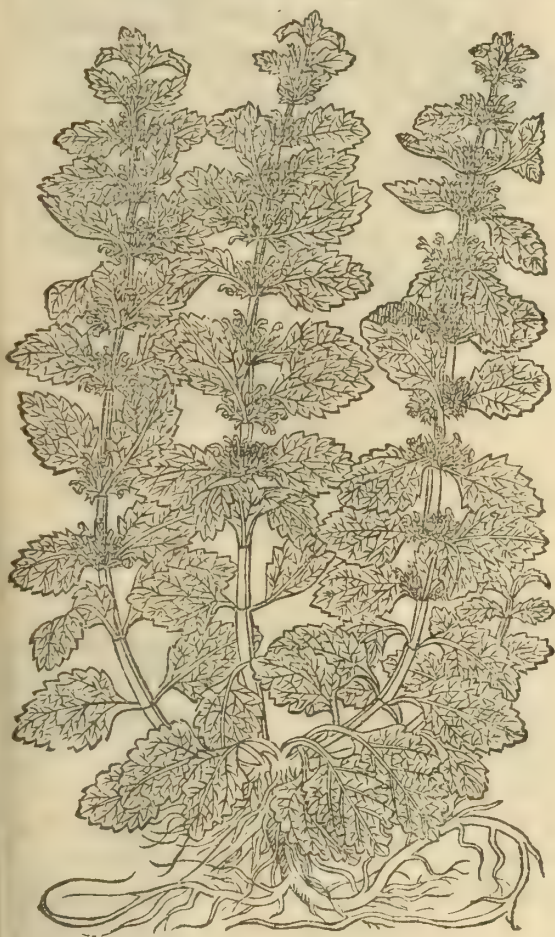
Smithes Bawme, or carpenters Bawme, is most singular to heale vp green wounds that are cut K with iron; it cureth the rupture in short time; it staieth the whites: *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* haue attributed like vertues vnto this kind of Bawme, which they call Iron woort. Theleaues saie they being applied, close vp wounds without any perill of inflammation: *Plinie* saith that it is of so great vertue, that though it be but tied to his sworde that hath giuen the wounde, it stancheth the bloode.

Of Horehound. Chap. 220.

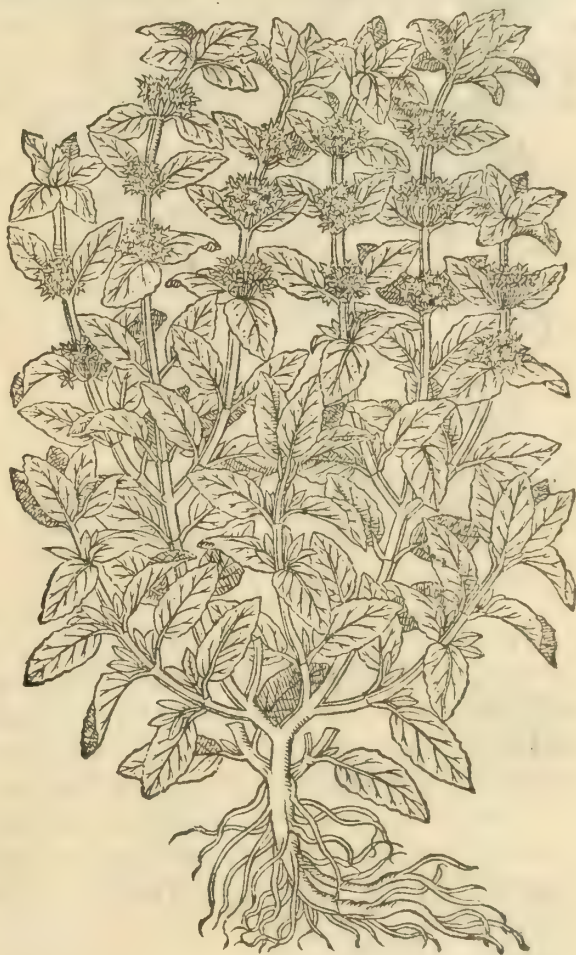
* The kinds.

D *Ioscorides* and others of the auncient writers haue set downe two sorts onely of Horehoundes, the one white Horehounde, and the other blacke; notwithstanding the later writers haue discovered and founde out more sorts, as well wilde as tame, as shall be declared.

1 *Marrubium album.*
White Horehound.



2 *Marrubium candidum.*
Snowe white Horehound.



* The description.

1 **W** Hite Horehound bringeth forth very many stalkes fower square, a cubite high, couered ouer with a thin whitish downinesse; wherupon are placed by couples at certaine distances, thicke whitish leaues somewhat round, wrinkled, and nicked on the edges, and couered ouer with the like downinesse: from the bosomes of which leaues come forth small flowers, of a faint purplish colour, set round about the stalke in round wharles, which turne into sharpe prickley huskes after the flowers be past. The whole plant is of a strong saour, but not vnpleasant. The roote is threddie.

2 The second kinde of Horehound hath sundrie crooked slender stalkes, diuided into many small branches, couered ouer with a white hoarinesse, or cottonie downe. The leaues are likewise hoarie and cottonie, longer and narrower than the precedent, lightly indented about the edges, and sharply pointed like the Turkie Bawme, and of the same bignesse, hauing small wharles of white flowers

and prickly rundles or seede vessels : about the stalkes be certaine distances. The roote is likewise threddie.

3 *Marrubium Hispanicum.*
Spanish Horehound.



4 *Marrubium Creticum.*
Candie Horehound.



* *The description.*

3 Spanish Horehound hath a stiffe, hoarie, and hairie stalke, diuiding it selfe at the bottome into two wings or armes, and likewise toward the top with two others, whereupon are placed by couples at certaine spaces, faire broad leaues, more round than any of the rest, and likewise more woollie and hairie. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, spike fashon, composed of small gaping flowers, of a purple colour. The whole plant hath the sauour of Stœchados.

4 Candie Horehound hath a thick and hard roote, with many hairie threds fastened therto, from which rise vp immediately rough square stalkes, set confusedly with long leaues of a hoarie colour, of a most pleasant strong sinell. The flowers growe toward the top of the stalkes in chaffie rundles, of a pale yellowish colour.

* *The place.*

The first of these Horehounds, being the common kinde, groweth plentifully in all places of England, neere vnto olde wals, high waies, beaten pathes, in vntoiled places. The which groweth in all other countries likewise, where it altereth according to the situation and nature of the countries : for commonly that which groweth in Candie, and in Hungarie, is much whiter, and of a sweeter sinell, and the leaues oftentimes narrower, and lesser than that which groweth in England, and these northren regions.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August, and that in the second yeere after the sowing of them.

* *The names.*

Horehound is called in Greeke *μαρριβιον* : in Latine *Marrubium* : in shops *Prasum*, and often *Marrubium*. There be certaine bastard names found in *Apuleius*, as *Melittena*, *Libeonia*, and *Vlevaria* : in Italian *Marrubio* : in Spanish *Marrunio* : in Dutch *Walraue* : in French *Marubin* : in English Horehound.

* *The*

* *Temperature.*

Horehound, as *Galen* teacheth, is hot in the second degree, and drie in the third, and of a bitter taste.

* *The vertues.*

Common Horehound boiled in water and drunke, openeth the liuer and spleene, clenseth the A
breast and lungs, and preuaileth greatly against an old cough; the paine of the side, spitting of blood,
the ptisicke, and vlcérations of the lungs.

The same boiled in wine and drunke, bringeth downe the termes, expelleth the secondine, after B
birth, or dead childe, and also easeth those that haue sore and hard labour in childbearing.

Sirupe made of the greene fresh leaues and sugar, is a most singular remedie against the cough, C
and wheesing of the lungs.

The same sirupe doth woonderfully and aboue credit, ease such as haue lien long sicke of any D
consumption of the lungs, as hath beene often prooued by the learned Phisitions of our London
Colledge.

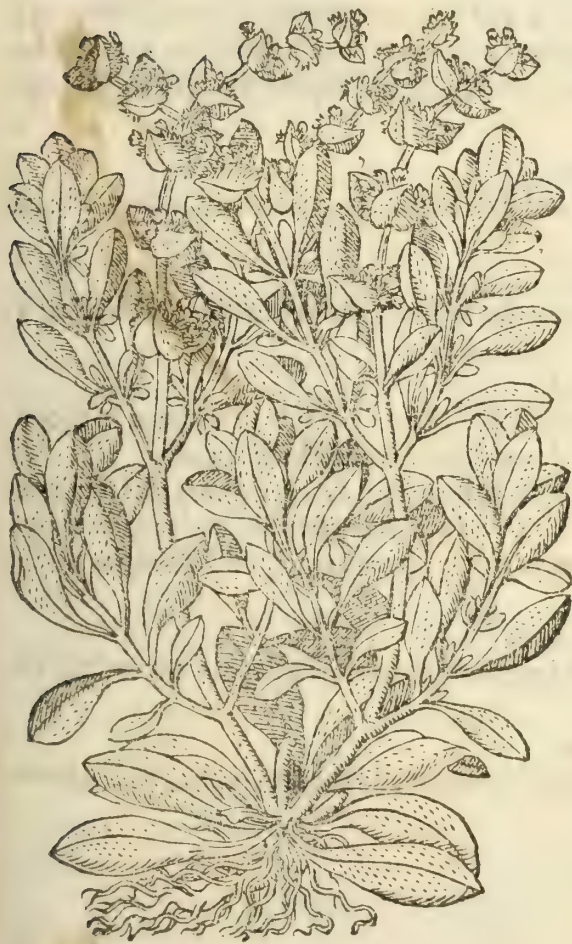
It is likewise good for them that haue drunke poison, or that haue beene bitten of serpents. The E
leaues are applied with honie to cleanse fowle and filthie vlcers. It staieth and keepeth backe the
pearle or web in the eies.

The iuice pressed forth of the leaues, and hardened in the sunne, is very good for the same F
things, especially if it be mixed with a little wine and honie, and dropped into the eies it helpeth
them, and cleereth the sight.

Being drawn vp into the nostrils, it clenseth the yellownes of the eies, and staieth the running G
and watering of them.

Of wilde Horehound. Chap. 221.

1 *Stachys.*
Wilde Horehound.



2 *Stachys Fuchsi.*
Wilde stinking Horehound.

N^o 2

* The

* The description.

1 **W**ilde Horehound is also like to common Horehound: there rise from the roote heer- of a great number of stalkes, high or iointed, and out of euery ioint a couple of leaues opposite or set one against another, somewhat harde, a little longer then those of com- mon Horehound, and whiter, as also the stalkes are set with soft haire, and of a sweete sinell: the flowers do compasse the stalke about as those do of common Horehound, but they are yellow, and the wharles be narrower: the roote is wooddie and durable.

2 Besides this there is also another described by *Fuchsius*; the stalkes heereof are thicke, sower square, nowe and then two or three foote long: the leaues be broad, long, hoarie, nicked in the edges, hairie as are also the stalkes, and much broader then those of common Horehound: the flowers in the whorles which compasse the stalke about, are of a purple colour; the seed is round and blackish: the roote hard and something yellowe.

There is a kinde of wilde Horehound, called *Stachys Spuria Flandrorum*, which doctor *Pennie* the phisition brought first into England out of the clifts of the mountaines Iura and Salana: this herbe beareth braue skie-coloured flowers standing in thrumme, prickley, scaley or shellie crownets, diui- ding it selfe towarde the top into sundry little braunches, set full of leaues like to Scabious, two to- gether one against the other, with a thin film or peelee between them closing the ioints, which make a small three cornered dish, as in the Teasill, but much lesse, to hold the dewe and water that falleth.

There is another wilde Horehound of Mountpelier, called *Sideritis Monspeliaca Scordiscides*, sine *Scordij folio*: being that kinde of *Sideritis*, or wilde Horehound which is like vnto *Scordium*, or water Germander, which groweth to the height of a Palme and a halfe, with many small branches rising vpright, of a wooddie substance, hauing the tops & spokie cronets of Hyssope, but the leaues do resemble *Dioscorides Scordium*, saue that they be somewhat lesse, stiffer, more wrinckled or curled and hairie, then *Tetrahit*, or Iudaical herbe: the flowers do resemble those of common Sauo- rie, in taste bitter, and of an aromaticall sauour.

Mountaine *Sideritis* being also of the kindes of Horehound, was first founde by *Valerandus Don- raz*, in the mountaines of Sauoy, resembling very well the herbe *Ferruminatrix*, but the leaues are much narrower, otherwise like, hauing small rough rundlets or tufts, pale of colour like *Marrubium* or *Tetrahit*: the roote long and bending, of a wooddie substance, and purple colour, bitter in taste, but not vnpleasant, whose vertue is yet vnknowne.

* The place.

These herbes are forreiners, they growe in rough and barren places, notwithstanding I haue them growing in my garden.

* The time.

They flower in the sommer months, and wither towards winter: the roote remaineth aliue a certaine time.

* The names.

The former is taken for the right *Stachys*, which is called in Greeke *συχός*: it is vnknowne in shops and euerie where: we name it in English yellowe Horehounde, and wilde Horehounde.

The other wilde Horehound, seeing it hath no name, is to be called *Stachys spuria*: for it is not the right, neither is it *Sphacelus*, (as most haue suspected) of which *Theophrastus* hath made men- tion: it is called in English purple Horehound, bastarde wilde Horehound, and *Fuchsius* wilde Horehound.

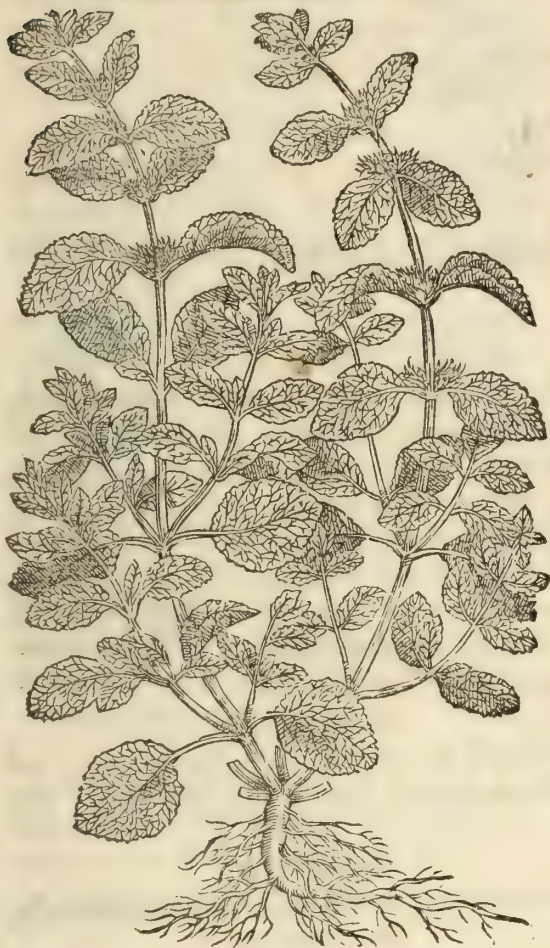
* The temperature.

These herbes are of a biting and bitter taste, and are hot in the thirde degree according to *Galen*.

* The vertues.

The decoction of the leaues drunk doth draw down the menses and the secondine, as *Dioscori- des* teacheth.

Of water Horehound. Chap. 222.

1 *Marrubium aquaticum*.
Water Horehound.2 *Marrubium aquaticum acutum*.
Sharpe pointed water Horehound.

* The description.

1 **W**ater Horehound is very like to blacke or stinking Horehound in stalke and flowred cups, which are rough, pricking, and compassing the stalke rounde about like garlandes: the leaues thereof be also blacke, but longer, harder, more deeply gashed in the edges then those of stinking Horehound, yet not hairie at al, but wrinkeled: the flowers be smal and whitish: the roote is fastned with many blacke strings.

2 Sharpe pointed water Horehound hath an vpright rough stalke, and hairie, which diuideth it selfe towarde the top into other branches, whereon do growe broade rough leaues, sharpe pointed, of a strong smell. The flowers growe at the top of the stalke of a purplish colour: the root is tough with some threds annexed thereto.

* The place.

They growe in brookes on the brinckes of water ditches, and neere vnto motes, for it requireth store of water, and groweth not in drie places.

* The time.

They flourish and flower in the sommer month, in Iulie and August.

* The names.

It is called *Aquatile* and *Palustre Marrubium*: in English water Horehound, and marrish Horehound. *Mathiolus* taketh it to be *Species Sideritidis*; or a kinde of Ironwoort, which *Dioscorides* hath described in the first place; but with this doth better agree that which is called *Herba Iudaea*, or Glidewoort; it much lesse agreeth with *Sideritis secunda*, or the seconde Ironwoort, which thing also hath his fauorers, for it is like in leafe to none of the Fernes. Some also thinke good to call it

Herba Aegyptia, bicause they that counterfet themselves Egyptians (such as many times wander like vagabonds from citie to citie in Germanie) do vse with this herbe to giue themselves a swart colour, such as the Egyptians and the people of Afrike are of; for the iuice of this herbe doth die euerie thing with this kinde of colour, which also holdeth so fast, as that it cannot be washed or wiped awaie: in so much as linnen cloth being died heerewith, doth alwaies keepe that colour.

* *The temperature.*

It seemeth to be colde, and withall very astringent or binding.

* *The vertues.*

There is little vse of these water Horehounds in Phisicke.

Of blacke or stinking Horehound. Chap. 223.

Marrubium nigrum.
Stinking Horehound.



* *The description.*

Blacke Horehound is somewhat like vnto the white kinde. The stalkes be also square and hairie. The leaues somwhat larger, of a darke swart or blackish colour, somewhat like the leaues of Nettles, snipt about the edges, of an vnpleasant and stinking fauour. The flowers growe about the stalkes in certaine spaces, of a purple colour, in shape like those of Archangell or dead Nettle. The roote is small and threddie.

* *The place.*

It is found in gardens among pot herbes, and oftentimes among stones and rubbish in drie soiles.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and flourisheth when the others do.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke βαλλοτή, and μέλαν ψευδον, as *Plinie* testifieth in his 27. booke, 8 chapter: of some *Marrubiastrum*, or *Marrubium spurium*, or bastard Horehound: in shops *Prasium foetidum*, and *Ballote*: in Italian *Marrubiastro*: in Spanish *Marrauio negro*: in French *Marubin noir & puant*: in English stinking Horehound.

* *The temperature.*

Stinking Horehound is hot and drie, and as *Paulus Aegineta* teacheth, of a sharpe and clenfing facultie.

* *The vertues.*

Being stamped with salt and applied, it cureth the biting of a mad dog, against which it is of great efficacie, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

The leaues rosted in hot embers do waste and consume away hard lumpes or knots in or about the fundament. It also clenfeth fowle and filthie vlcers, as the same author teacheth.

Of Archangell, or dead Nettle. Chap. 224.

* *The kindes.*

THere be diuers sortes of dead Nettles, or kindes of Horehound, differing in many notable points, as shall be declared.

1 *Lamium album.*
White Archangell.



2 *Lamium luteum.*
Yellow Archangell.



✧ *The description.*

1 **W**Hite Archangell hath fower square stalkes, a cubite high, leaning this way and that way, by reason of the great waight of his ponderous leaues, which are in shape like those of Nettles, nicked round about the edges, yet not stinging at all, but soft, and as it were downie. The flowers compasse the stalkes round about at certaine distances, euen as those of Horehound do, whereof doubtlesse this is a kinde, and not of Nettles, as hath beene generally holden, which flowers are white of colour, fashioned like to little gaping hoods or helmets. The roote is very threddie.

2 Yellow Archangell hath square stalkes rising from a threddie roote, set with leaues by couples, very much cut or hackt about the edges and sharpe pointed. The vppermost whereof are oftentimes of a faire purple colour. The flowers growe among the same leaues of a gold yellow colour, fashioned like those of the white Archangell, but greater, and more wider gaping open.

3 Red Archangell being called *Vrtica non mordax*, or dead Nettle, hath many leaues spred vpon the ground; among which rise vp stalkes hollowe and hairie, whereupon do growe rough leaues of an ouerworne colour, among which come foorth purple flowers, set about in round wharles, or rundles. The roote is small, and perisheth at the first approach of winter.

4 Dead Nettle of Hungarie hath many rough leaues very much curled or crumpled, like those of the stinging Nettle, of a darke greene colour, snipt about the edges like the teeth of a sawe, set vpon a fower square stalke by couples; from the bosome of which leaues come foorth the flowers close to the stalkes, of a perfect purple colour, in shape like those of the white Archangell, gaping like a dragons mouth, the lower chap whereof is of a bright purple spotted with white, which being past, there doth follow seede inclosed in rough husks, with fine sharpe points sticking out. The roote is thicke, tough, consisting of many threds and long strings.

3 *Lamium rubrum.*
Red Archangell.



4 *Lamium Pannonicum, sive Galeopsis.*
Hungarie dead Nettle.



* *The place.*

These plants are founde vnder hedges, olde wals, common waies, among rubbish, in the borders of fields, and in earable grounds, oftentimes in gardens ill husbanded.

That with the yellow flower groweth not so common as the others. I haue found it vnder the hedge on the left hand as you go from the village of Hampsteed neere London to the church, and in the wood thereby, as also in many other copses about Lee in Essex, neere Watford and Bushie in Middlesex, and in the woods belonging to the Lord Cobham in Kent.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part all the sommer long.

* *The names.*

Archangell is called of some *Vrticaires*, and *Mortua*, of some *Lamium*: in English Archangell, blinde Nettle, and dead Nettle.

* *The temperature.*

They are hotter and drier than Nettle, approaching to the temperature of Horehound.

* *The vertues.*

- A Archangell stamped with vineger, and applied in manner of a pultis, taketh away Wens and hard swellings, the Kings euill, inflammation of the kernels vnder the eares and iawes, and also hot fierie inflammations of the kernels of the necke, armeholes, and flanks.
- B It is good to bathe those parts with the decoction of it as *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* saie.
- C The later Phisitions thinke that the white flowers of Archangell do staie the whites, and for the same purpose diuers do make of them a conserue, as they call it, of the flowers and sugar, which they appoint to be taken for certaine daies together.
- D The flowers are baked with sugar as roses are, which is called sugar Roset: as also the distilled water of them, which is vsed to make the hart merrie; to make a good colour in the face, and to make the vitall spirits more fresh and liuely.

Of Motherwoort. Chap. 225.

Cardiaca.
Motherwoort.



* The description.

MOtherwoort bringeth forth stalks fower square, thicke, harde, two cubits high, of an obscure or ouerworne red colour. The leaues are somewhat blacke, like those of Nettles, but greater and broader then the leaues of Horehound, deeply indented or cut on the edges. The huskes are harde and pricking which do compasse the stalkes about like wharles, or little crownets, out of which do growe purplish flowers, not vnlike to those of dead Nettle, but lesser. The roote is compact of many smal strings, the whole plant is of a verie ranke smell and bitter taste.

* The place.

It ioieth among rubbish, in stonie and other barren and rough places, especially about Oxford; it profiteth well in gardens.

* The time.

It flourisheth, flowreth, and seedeth, from Iune to September: the leaues and stalkes perish in winter, but the roote indureth.

* The names.

It is called in our age *Cardiaca*: in high Dutch *Hertzgespoort*: in low Dutch *Hertegespan*: in French *Agripaulme*: in English Motherwoort. Some there be that make it a kinde of Baume; it

seemeth that it may also be referred to *Sideritis Herculana*, or Hercules Ironwoort.

* The temperature.

Motherwoort is hot and drie in the second degree, by reason of the cleansing and binding quality that it hath.

* The vertues.

Diuers commend it against the infirmities of the hart: it is iudged to be so forceable, that it is **A** thought it tooke his name *Cardiaca* of the effect.

It is also reported to cure conuulsions and cramps, and likewise the palsie: to open the obstructi- **B** ons or stoppings of the intrayles: to kill all kindes of wormes of the bellie.

The powder of the herbe giuen in wine, prouoketh not onely vrine, or the monthly course, but **C** also is good for them that are in hard trauell with childe.

Moreouer, the same is commended for green wounds: it is also a remedie against certaine diseases in cattell, as the cough, & murren, & for that cause diuers husbandmen oftentimes much desire it.

Of Stinging Nettle. Chap. 226.

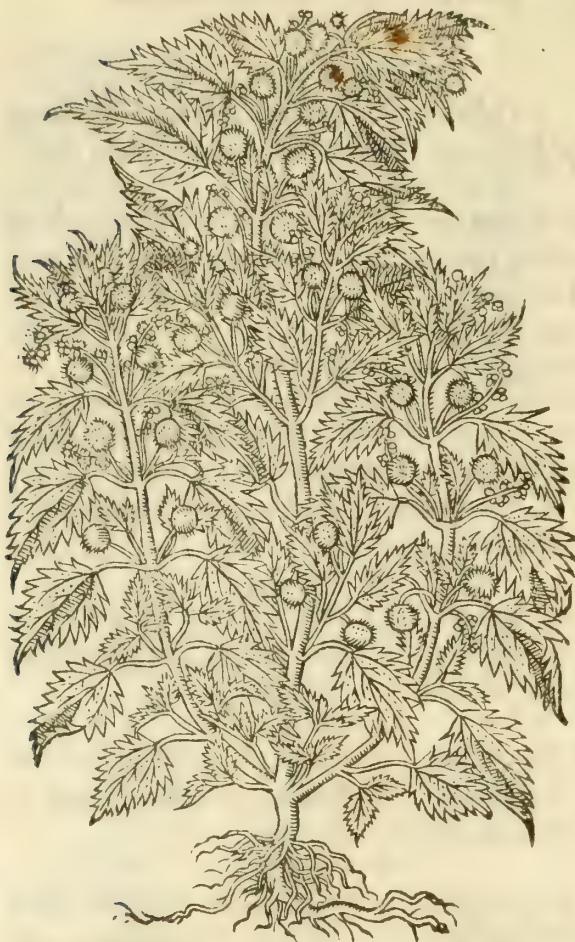
* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Nettles as shall be declared.

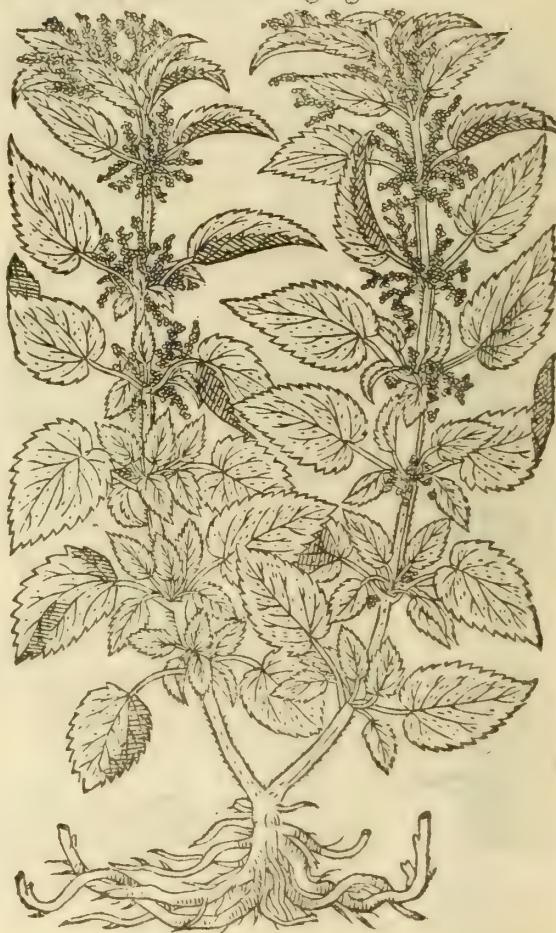
* The description.

THe stalkes of the first be now and then halfe a yarde high, round, and hollow within: the leaues are broad, sharpe pointed, cut round about like a sawe, they be rough on both sides, and couered with a stinging downe, which with a light touch onely causeth a great burning, and raiseth hard knots in the skin like blisters, and sometimes maketh it red. The seede cometh from the rootes of the leaues in round pellets, bigger than Pease; it is slipperie, glittering like Line seede, but yet lesser and rounder. The roote is set with strings.

1 *Urtica Romana.*
Romane Nettle.



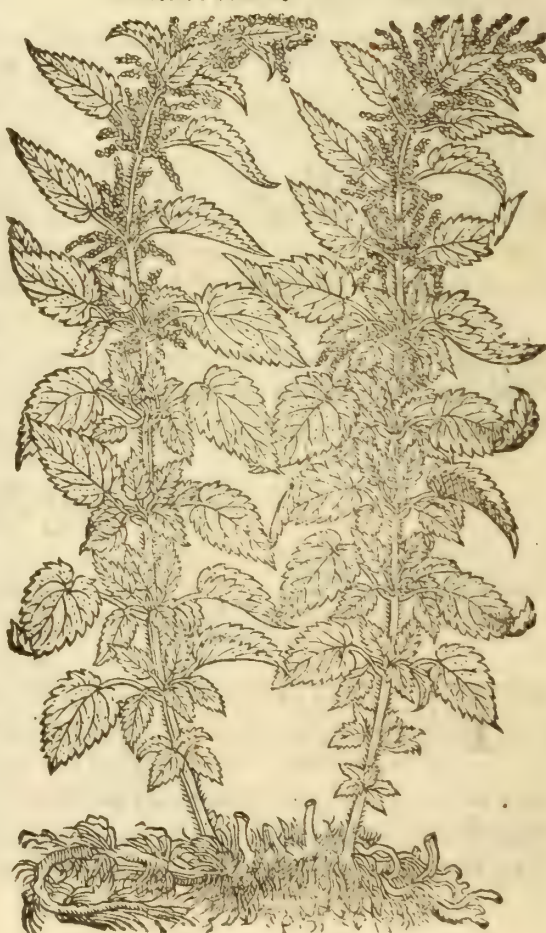
2 *Urtica urens.*
Common stinging Nettle.



3 *Urtica minor.*
Small Nettle.



4 *Urtica rubra.*
Red Nettle.



2 The second Nettle is like to the former in leaues and stalkes, but yet now and then higher and more full of branches : it is also couered with a downe that stingeth and burneth as well as the other ; the seede hereof is small, and groweth not in round bullets, but on long slender strings, as it were in clusters, as those of the female Mercurie, which growe along the stalkes and branches about the leaues, very many. The roote is full of strings, of colour something yellow, and creepeth all about.

3 The thirde is like to the seconde in stalks, leaues, and seede, that groweth by clusters, but lesser, & commonly more full of branches, of a light Greene, more burning and stinging ; the roote is small and not without strings.

4 The fourth being our common red Nettle, is knowne better to some then desired, and therefore needeth no description.

* *The place.*

Nettles growe in vntilled places, and the first in thicke woods, and is a stranger in England ; notwithstanding it groweth in my garden.

The second is more common and groweth of it selfe neere vnto hedges, bushes, and brambles, and olde wals.

The thirde and fourth also commeth vp in the same places, which notwithstanding groweth in gardens, and moist earable groundes.

* *The time.*

They all flourish in sommer, the lesser suffereth the winter colde ; the seede is ripe and may be gathered in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *Αγγύρη* : in Latine *Vrtica*, of his burning and stinging qualitie : whereupon, as *Macer* saith :

---*nec immerito nomen sumpsisse videtur,
Tacta quod exurat digitos vrtica tenentis.*

The Nettle seemes her name to take of no vnderferued thing,

Which hurteth the hand of him that toucheth her with a piercing sting.

And of diuers also *videtur*, bicause it stingeth with hurtful downe : in high Dutch *Messel* : in Italiā *Ortica* : in Spanish *Hortiga* : in French *Ortie* : in English Nettle. The first is called in low Dutch *Roomische Metelen*, that is *Romana Vrtica*, or Romain nettle : & likewise in high Dutch *Walsche Metelen* : that is, *Italica vrtica*, Italian Nettle, bicause it is rare and groweth but in fewe places, and the seed sent from other countries and is sown in gardens for his vertues : it is also called of diuers *Vrtica mas* : and of *Dioscorides Vrtica sylvestris*, or wilde Nettle, which he saith is more rough, with broader and longer leaues, and with the seede of Flaxe but lesser. *Plinie* maketh the wilde Nettle the male, and in his 21. booke, chap. 15. saith, that it is milder & gentler : it is called in English *Romane Nettle*, *Greeke Nettle*, *male Nettle*. The second is called *Vrtica femina*, and oftentimes *Vrtica maior*, that it may differ from the thirde Nettle : in English *female Nettle*, *great Nettle*, or *common Nettle*. The thirde is named in high Dutch *Hepter Messel* : in the Brabanders speech *Heite Metelen*, so called of the stinging qualitie : in English *small Nettle*, *small burning Nettle* : but whether this be that or no which *Plinie* calleth *Cania*, or rather the first, let the Students consider. There is in the wilde nettle a more stinging qualitie, which, saith he, is called *Cania*, with a stalke more stinging, hauing nicked leaues.

* *The temperature.*

Nettle is of temperature drie, a little hot, scarce in the first degree, it is of thinne and subtile parts, for it doth not therefore burne and sting by reason it is extreme hot : but bicause the downe of it is stiffe and hard, pearcing like fine little prickles, or stings, and entring into the skin : for if it be withered or boiled, it stingeth not at all, by reason that the stiffenesse of the downe is fallen away.

* *The vertues.*

Being eaten, or as *Dioscorides* saith, boiled with Perywinkles, it maketh the bodie soluble, and A doth it by a kinde of clensing qualitie : it also prouoketh vrine, and expelleth stones out of the kidneies ; being boiled with barley creame, it bringeth vp tough humors that sticke in the chest, as it is thought.

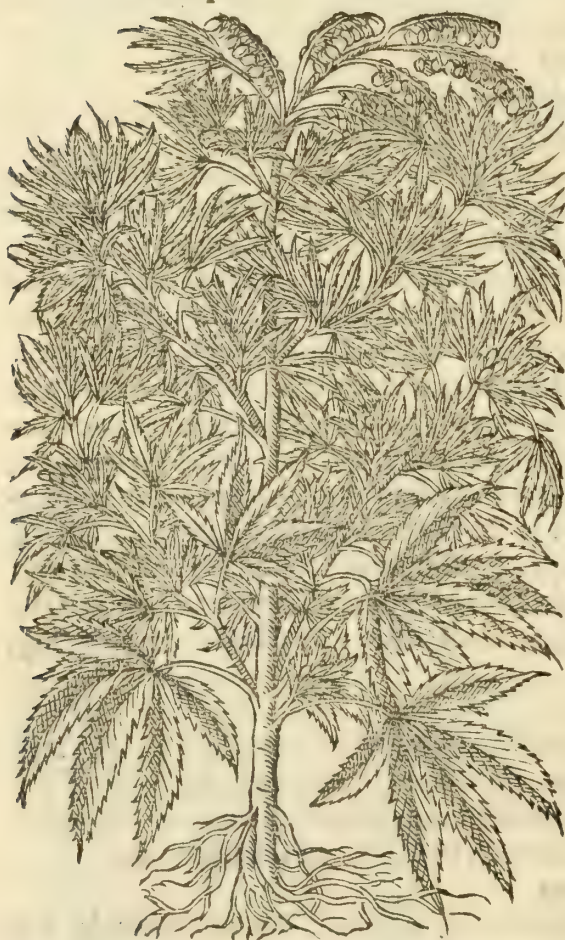
Being stamped, and the iuice put vp into the nostrils, it stoppeth the bleeding of the nose : the B iuice is good against the inflammation of the Vuula.

The

- C** The seede of Nettle stirreth vp lust, especially drunke with Cute: for (as *Galen* saith) it hath in it a certaine windinesse.
- D** It concocteth and draweth out of the chest raw humors.
- E** It is good for them that cannot breath vnlesse they hold their neckes vpright, and for those that haue the Pleurisie, & for such as be sicke of the inflammation of the lungs, if it be taken in a loache or licking medicine, and also against the troublesome cough that children haue, called the chinne cough.
- F** *Nicander* affirmeth, that it is a remedie against the venemous qualitie of Hemlocke, Mushrooms, and Quicksiluer.
- G** And *Apollodoris* saith, that it is a counterpoison for Henbane, serpents, and scorpions.
- H** As *Plinie* witnesseth, the same author writeth, that the oile of it taketh away the stinging which the Nettle it selfe maketh.
- I** The same grossely powned, and drunke in white wine, is a most singular medicine against the stone either in the bladder, or in the reines, as hath beene often prooued to the great ease and comfort of those, that haue been grieuously tormented with that maladie.
- K** It expelleth grauell, and causeth to make water.
- L** The leaues of any kinde of Nettle, or the seedes, do worke the like effect, but not with that good speede, and so assuredly as the Romane Nettle.

Of Hempe. Chap. 227.

Cannabts.
Hempe.



* The description.

H Empe bringeth forth round stalks, straight, hollow, fve or sixe foote high, full of branches, and that when it groweth of it selfe wilde: but when it is sown in fields, it hath very few or no branches at all. The leaues thereof be hard, rough, somewhat blacke, and if they be bruised they be of a ranke smell, made vp of diuers little leaues ioined together, euerie particular leafe whereof is narrow, long, sharpe pointed, and nicked in the edges: the seede commeth forth from the bottoms of the wings and leaues, being round, somewhat hard, full of white substance. The rootes haue many strings.

There is another being the female Hempe, yet barren and without seede, contrarie to the nature of that sexe, which is very like vnto the other being the male, & one must be gathered before the other be ripe, else it will wither away, and come to no good purpose.

* The place.

Hempe, as *Columnella* writeth, delighteth to grow in a fat duned and waterie soile, or plaine and moist, and deeply digged.

* The time.

Hempe is sown in March and Aprill. The first is ripe in the end of August, the other in Iuly.

* The names.

This is named of the Grecians *κάνναβις*, also of the Latines *Cannabis*: the Apothecaries keepeth that name: in high Dutch *Zamer hauff*: of the Italians *Canape*: of the Spaniards *Canamo*: in French *Chanure*: of the Brabanders *Hemp*: in English Hempe. The male is called Charle Hempe, and Winter Hempe. The female Barren Hempe, and Sommer Hempe.

* The

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The seede of Hempe, as *Galen* writeth in his bookes of the faculties of simple medicines, is hard **A** of digestion, hurtfull to the stomacke and head, and containeth in it an ill iuice, notwithstanding some do vse to eate the same parched, *cum alijs tragematis*, with iunkers.

It consumeth winde, as the said author saith in his booke of the faculties of medicines, and is so **B** great a drier, as that it drieth vp the seede, if too much be eaten of it.

Dioscorides saith, that the iuice of the herbe dropped into the eares, asswageth the paine thereof, **C** proceeding as I take it, of obstruction, or stopping, as *Galen* addeth.

The inner substance or pulpe of the seed pressed out in some kinde of liquor, is giuen to those that **D** haue the yellowe iaunders, when the disease first appeereth, and oftentimes with good successe if the disease come of obstruction without an agewe, for it openeth the passage of the gall, and disperseth and concocteth the choler through the whole bodie.

Mathiolus saith, that the seed giuen to hens, causeth them to laie egges more plentifully. **E**

*Of wilde Hempe. Chap. 228.** *The kinds.*

T Here be diuers sorts of wilde Hempes, it shall suffice to giue you the figure of one, with the description of mo.

Cannabis Spuria.
Wilde Hempe.

* *The description.*

His wild Hempe called *Cannabis Spuria*, and also *Cannabina Spuria*, or bastarde Hempe, hath small, slender, hoarie, and hairie stalks, a foote high, beset at euerie joint with two leaues, smallie indented about the edges, somewhat like a nettle. The flowers growe in rundles about the stalkes, of a purple colour: the roote is little and threddie.

There is likewise another kinde of wilde Hempe which hath hairie stalkes and leaues like the former, but the flowers are greater, gaping wide open like the flowers of *Lamium*, or dead Nettle, whereof this hath beene taken for a kinde: but hee that knoweth any thing may easily discerne the fauour of hempe from the smell of dead Nettle. The flowers are of a cleere and light carnation colour, declining to purple.

There is also another kinde of wilde hempe, like vnto the last before mentioned, sauing that it is smaller in eche respect & not so hairie: the leafe is somewhat rounder. The roote small and threddie.

* *The place.*

These kinds of wilde or bastarde hempe, doe growe vpon hilles and mountaines, and barren hilly grounds, especially in earable lande, as I haue often seene in the corne fieldes of Kent, as about

Graues ende, Southfleete, and in all the tract from thence to Canterburie.

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower from Iulie to the end of August.

* *The names.*

It shall suffice what hath beene set downe in the title for the Latine name: in English wilde hempe, Nettle hempe, and bastard hempe.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The temperature and faculties are referred to the manured hempe, notwithstanding they are not vsed in phisicke, where the other may be had. **Of**

Of Water Hempe. Chap. 229.

Eupatorium Cannabinum.

Water Hempe, or water Agrimonie.



* The description.

VV ater Hempe, or water Agrimonie, is feldome founde in hot regions, for which cause it is called *Eupatorium Cannabinum femina Septentrionalium*, and groweth in the colde northerne countries in moist places, and in the midst of ponds, slowe running riuers, and ditches. The roote continueth long, hauing many long and slender strings, after the nature of water herbes. The stalkes growe a cubite and a halfe high, of a darke purple colour, with many branches standing by distaunces one from another. The leaues are more indented and lesse hairie than the male kinde, the flowers growe at the top, of a browne yellowe colour, spotted with black spots like *Aster atticus*, which consisteth of such a substance as is in the midst of the Daisie, or the Tansie flower, & is set about with small and sharpe leaues, such as are about the rose, which causeth the whole flower to resemble a starre and sauoureth like gum *Elemni*, *Rosine*, or Cedar woode when it is burned. The seede is long like *Pyrethrum*, closely thrust together, and lightly cleaueth to any wollen garment, that it toucheth by reason of his roughnes.

There is another wilde hempe growing in the water, whereof there be two sorts more delighting to grow in the like ground, in shew differing

verie little. This springeth vp with long rounde stalkes, and somewhat reddish, about two cubits high, or something higher, they are beset with long Greene leaues indented vpon the edges, whereof you shall see commonly fiue or seauen of those leaues hanging vpon one stem like the leaues of hempe, but yet softer. The flowers are little, of a pale reddish colour, consisting of soft rounde tufts, and stand perting vpon the top of the sprigs, which at length vanish away into downe: the roote vnderneath is full of threddie strings, of a meane bignesse.

* The place.

They growe about the brinkes of ditches, running waters, and standing pooles, and in waterie places almost euerie where.

* The time.

They flower and flourish in Iulie and August: the roote continueth, but the stalkes and leaues wither away in winter.

* The names.

The bastarde or wilde Hempes, especially those of the water, are called commonly *Hepatorium Cannabinum*, of diuers also *Eupatorium*, *Leonhar*. *Fuchsius* nameth it *Eupatorium adulterium*, of most *Cannabina*, of the likenes it hath with the leaues of *Cannabis*, Hempe, and *Eupatorium Auicenna*. It is thought also to be that which *Baptista Sardus* doth terme *Terzola*: in high Dutch *S. Buntgund kraut*, that is to saie in Latine *Sancta Cunigunda Herba*, *S. Cunigundes herbe*: in low Dutch *Boelkens kruid*: in English water Hempe, bastard and water Agrimonie. It is called *Hepatorium*, of the facultie, whereby it is good for *Hepar*, the liuer.

* The temperature.

The leaues and rootes of these herbes are bitter, also hot and drie in the second degree, they haue
vertue

vertue to scoure and open, to attenuate or make thinne thicke and grosse humours, and to expell or driue them forth by vrine: they cleanse and purifie the blood.

✧ *The vertues.*

The decoction heerof is profitablie giuen to those that be scabbed and haue filthy skins: and like- A wise to such as haue their spleene and liuer stopped or swolne; for it taketh away the stoppings of both those intrailes; and also of the gall: wherefore it is good for them that haue the iauundise, especially somewhat after the beginning.

The herbe boiled in wine or water, is singular good against tertian feuers. B

The decoction drunke, and the leaues outwardly applied, doe heale all wounds both inwarde C and outward.

Of Egrimonie. Chap. 230.

Agrimonia.
Egrimonie.



✧ *The description.*

THe leaues of *Agrimonia*, are long and hairie, Greene above, and somewhat grayish vnderneath, parted into diuers other small leaues, snipt rounde about the edges, almost like the leaues of hempe. The stalke is two foote and an halfe long, rough, and hairie; whereupon grow manie small yellowe flowers one about another vppwards towarde the top: after the flowers come the feedes somewhat long and rough, like to small burs hanging downwards, which when they be ripe, do catch holde vpon peoples garments which passe by it. The roote is great, long, and blacke.

✧ *The place.*

It groweth in barren places by high waies, inclosures of medowes, and of corne fieldes, and oftentimes in woodes and copses, and almost euerie where.

✧ *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune, and somewhat later, and seedeth after that, a great part of sommer.

✧ *The names.*

The Græcians call it *εὐρατόριον*; and the Latines also *Eupatorium*. *Plinie Eupatoria*, yet there is another *Eupatorium* in *Apuleius*, and that is *Marrubium*, Horehound: in like manner the Apothecaries haue another *Hepatorium* that is commonly vsed, which also is named *Hepatorium adulterinum*: the

shops call it bastarde Agrimonie, of diuers it is named *Ferraria*, of others *Concordia*, or *Marmorella*: In *Oribasius* his olde translation in the fourth booke of simples, Agrimonie is named *Lappa inuersa*: and it is named *Lappa inuersa* because the feedes which are rough like burres, do hang downwarde; of some *Philanthropos*, of the cleauing qualitie of the feedes hanging to mens garments: the Italians and Spaniards call it *Agramonia*: in high Dutch *Odermeng*, *Wuckkurtz*: in lowe Dutch, in French, and in English, *Agrimonie*: *Eupatorium* beareth his name of *Eupator* the finder of it out; and (saith *Plinie*) it hath a roiall and princely authoritie.

✧ *The temperature.*

It is hot, and doth moderately binde, and is of a temperate drinesse: *Galen* teacheth, that Agrimonie is of fine and subtile parts, that it cutteth and scoureth, therefore saith he, it remooueth obstructions or stoppings out of the liuer, and doth likewise strengthen it, by reason of the binding qualitie that is in it.

✧ *The*

* *The vertues.*

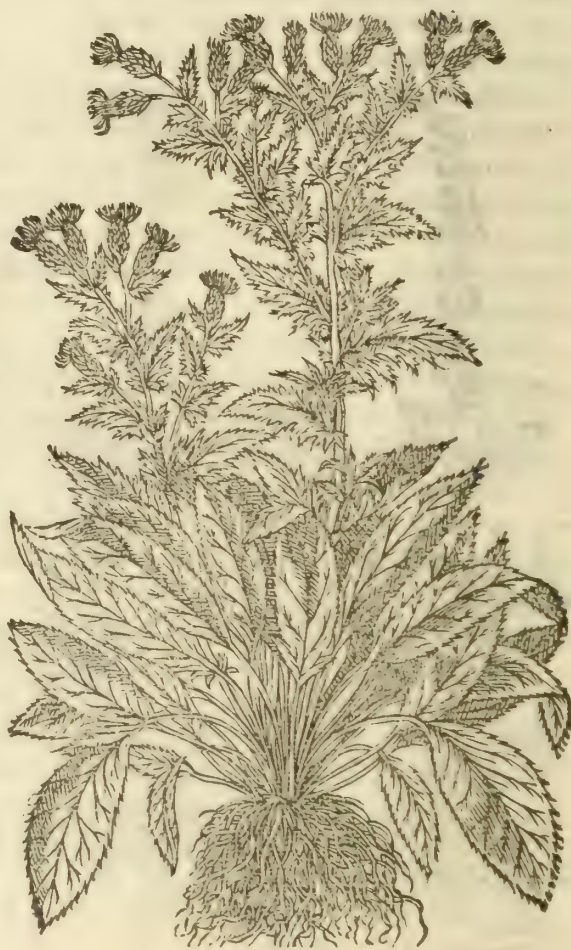
- A The decoction of the leaues of Egrimonie is good for them that haue naughtie liuers, and for such as pisse blood vpon the diseases of the kidneis.
- B The seede being drunke in wine (as *Pliny* affirmeth) doth helpe the bloudie fluxe.
- C *Dioscorides* addeth, that it is a remedie for them that haue bad liuers, and for such as are bitten with serpents.
- D The leaues being stamped with old swines grease, and applied, closeth vp vlcers that be hardly healed, as *Dioscorides* saith.

Of Sawewoort. Chap. 231.

1 *Serratula purpurea.*
Purple Sawewoort.



2 *Serratula flore albo.*
White Sawewoort.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He plant which the newe writers haue called *Serratula*, differeth from *Betonica*, although of the auncients it hath beene taken for Betonie, hauing large leaues somewhat snipt about the edges like a sawe (whereof it tooke his name) rising immediately from the roote: among which come vp stalkes of a cubite high, beset with leaues very deeply cut or iagged euen to the middle of the rib, not much vnlike the male Scabious. The stalkes towards the top diuide themselues into other small branches; at the top whereof they beare flowers somewhat scalie, like the Knapweede, but not so great nor harde: at the top of the knap commeth forth a bushie or thrumnie flower, of a purple colour. The roote is threddie, and therby increaseth and becommeth of a great quantitie.

2 Sawewoort with white flowers, differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the flowers: for as the other bringeth foorth a bush of purple flowers; in manner this plant bringeth foorth flowers of the same fashion, but of a snowe white colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 *Serratula*

3 *Serratula flore rubro*. Red Sawewoort.* *The description.*

3 We haue founde in our woods another sort of Sawewoort, differing from the others of his kinde, onely in the colour of his flowers, without any other difference at all, for this plant bringeth forth red flowers, and the others not so.

* *The place.*

Sawewoort groweth in woods and shadowie places, and sometimes in meadowes. They grow in Hamsteede woode: likewise I haue seene it growing in great abundance in the woode adjoining to Islington, within halfe a mile from the farther end of the towne, and in sundrie places of Essex and Suffolke.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

The later age doth call them *Serratula*: it differeth as we haue saide from *Betonie*, which is also called *Serratula*: other names if it haue any we knowe not: it is called in English Sawewoort.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Serratula is woonderfully commended to be A most singular for woundes, ruptures, burstings, hernies and such like: and is referred vnto the temperature of Sanicle.

Of *Betonie*. Chap. 232.1 *Betonica*.
Betonie.2 *Betonica flore albo*.*Betonie with white flowers.*

* *The description.*

B Etonie groweth vp with leaues long and broad, of a darke greene colour, slightly indented about the edges like a sawe. The stalke is slender, fower square, somewhat rough, a foote high more or lesse. It beareth eared flowers, of a purplish colour, and sometimes reddish; after the flowers, commeth in place long cornered seede. The roote consisteth of many strings.

2 Betonie with white flowers is like the precedent in each respect, sauing that the flowers of this plant are white, and of greater beautie, and the others purple or red, as aforesaid.

* *The place.*

Betonie loueth shadowie woods, hedgerowes, and copses, the borders of pastures, and such like places.

Betonie with white flowers is seldome scene. I found it in a wood by a village called Hampsteede neer vnto a worshipfull Gentlemans house, one of the Clarks of the Queenes counsell called Master Wade, from whence I brought plants for my garden, where they flourish as in their naturall place of growing.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish for the most part in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Betonie is called in Greeke *κίσεον*: in Latine *Betonica*: of diuers *Vetonica*, but vnproperly. There is likewise another *Betonica*, which *Paulus Aegineta* describeth, and *Galen* in his first booke of the gouernment of health, sheweth that it is called *κίσεον*, that is to say, *Betonica*, *Betonie*, and also *Saxiphagon*: *Discorides* notwithstanding doth describe another *Saxiphagon*.

* *The temperature.*

Betonie is hot and drie in the second degree: it hath force to cut, as *Galen* saith.

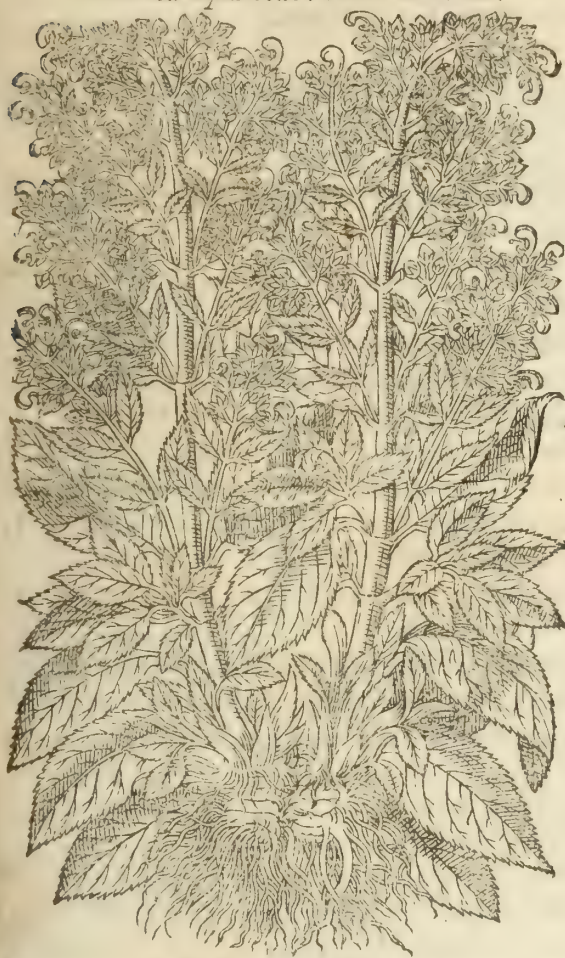
* *The vertues.*

- A Betonie is good for them that be subiect to the falling sicknesse, and for those also that haue ill heads vpon a cold cause.
- B It clenseth the lungs and chest, it taketh away obstructions or stoppings of the liuer, milt, and gall: it is good against the yellow iaudies.
- C It maketh a man to haue a good stomacke and appetite to his meate: it preuaileth against fower belchings: it maketh a man to pisse well: it mitigateth paine of the kidneies and bladder: it breaketh stones in the kidneies, and driueth them forth.
- D It is also good for ruptures, crampes, and conuulsions: it is a remedie against the bitings of mad dogs and venemous serpents, being drunke and also applied to the hurts, and is most singular against poison.
- E It is commended against the paine of the Sciatica, or ache of the hucklebone.
- F There is a conserue made of the flowers and sugar good for many things, and especially for the headach. A dram weight of the roote of Betonie dried and taken with meade or honied water, procureth vomit, and bringeth forth grosse and tough humors, as diuers of our age do report.
- G The powder of the dried leaues drunke in wine, is good for them that spit or pisse blood, and cureth all inward woundes, especially the greene leaues boiled in wine and giuen.
- H The powder taken with meate, looseeth the belly very gently, and helpeth them that haue the falling sicknes, with madnes and headache.
- I It is singular against all paines of the head, it killeth wormes in the belly, helpeth the ague, it clenseth the mother, and hath great vertue to heale the bodie, being hurt within by bruising, or such like.

Of Water Betonie. Chap. 233.

* *The description.*

W Ater Betonie hath great square, hollow, and browne stalkes, whereon are set very broad leaues, notched about the edges like vnto those of Nettles, of a swart greene colour: growing for the most part by two and two as it were from one ioint, opposite or standing one right against another. The flowers growe at the top of the branches, of a darke purple colour, in shape like to little helmets. The seede is small, contained in round bullets or buttons. The roote is compact of many and infinite strings.

Betonica aquatica. Water Betonie.* *The place.*

It groweth by brookes and running waters, by ditch sides, and by the brinks of rivers, and is seldom found in drie places.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iuly and August, and from that time the seede waxeth ripe.

* *The names.*

Water Betonie is called in Latine *Betonica aquatica*: of *Dioscorides Clymenum*, *Galeopsis*, and *Scrophularia altera* of *Dodonæus*: of *Turner Clymenon*: of some *Sesamoides minus*, but not properly: of others *Serpentaria*: in Dutch *S. Antonies cruydt*: in English Browne woorts, and Water Betonie: in Yorkshire Bishop leaues.

* *The temperature.*

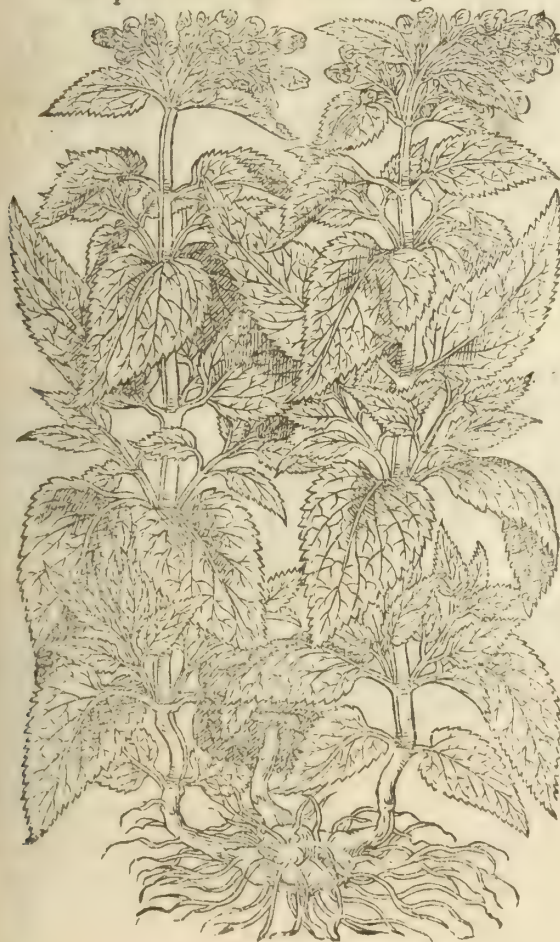
Water Betonie is hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Water Betonie are of a scowring A or clensing qualitie, and is very good for foule and stinking vlcers, especially the iuice boiled with honie.

It is reported, if the face be washed with the B iuice therof, it taketh away the rednesse and deformitie of it.

Of great Figgewoort, or Kernell woort. Chap. 234.

Scrophularia maior. Great Fig woort.* *The description.*

THe great Figge woort springeth vp with stalkes sower square two cubites high, of a darke purple colour, and hollowe within: the leaues growe alwaies by couples, as it were from one ioint, opposite or standing one right against another, broad, sharpe pointed, snipped rounde about the edges like the leaues of the greater Nettle, but bigger, blacker, and nothing at all stinging when they be touched: the flowers in the tops of the branches are of a darke purple colour, very like in forme to little helmets: then commeth vp little small seede in pretie rounde buttons, but sharpe at the end: the roote is whitish, beset with little knobs and bunches as it were knots and kirnels.

There is another Fig woort, called *Scrophularia Indica*, that hath many and great branches, trailing heere and there vpon the ground, full of leaues, in fashion like the wilde or common Thistle, but altogether without prickles: among the leaues appeere the flowers in fashion like an hooede, on the outside of a faint colour, and within intermixt with purple, which being fallen and withered, there come in place small knops verie harde to breake, and sharpe at the point, as a bod-

kin: which containeth a small seede like unto Time. The whole plant perisheth at the first approach of winter, and must be sown againe in Aprill, in good and fertill ground.

* *The place.*

The great *Scrophularia* groweth plentifully in shadowie woods, and sometimes in moist medowes, especially in greatest abundance in a woode as you go from London to Harnesey, and also in Stowe woode, and Shotouer neere Oxenforde.

The strange Indian Figge woort, was sent me from Paris by *John Robin*, the Kings Herbarist, and now groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

Figge woort or Kernell woort, is called in Latine *Scrophularia maior*, that it might differ from the lesser Celandine, which is likewise called *Scrophularia*, with this addition *minor*, the lesser: it is called of some *Millemorbia*, and *Castrangula*: in English great Figge woort, or Kernell woort.

* *The vertues.*

- A Figge woort is good against the hard kernels, which the Græcians call *gicades*: the Latines *Strumas*, and commonly *Scrophulas*, and it is reported to be a remedie against those diseases whereof it tooke his name, as also the painfull piles and swelling of the hemorrhoides.
- B Diuers do rashly teach, that if it be hanged about the necke, or else caried about one, it keepeth a man in health.
- C Some do stampe the roote with butter, and set it in a moist shadowie place fifteene daies together, then do they boile it, straine it, and keepe it, wherewith they annoint the harde kernels, and the hemorrhoidie veines, or the piles which are in the fundament, and that with good successe.

Of Vervaine. Chap. 235.

* *The kindes.*

There be two kindes of Vervaine as *Pliny* saith, the male, and the female; or as others affirme, vpright, and creeping.

1 *Verbena communis.*

Common Vervaine.



2 *Verbena sacra.*

Holie Vervaine.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He stalke of vpright Veruaine riseth from the roote single, cornered, a foot high, seldome aboute a cubite, and afterwards diuided into many braunches: the leaues are long, greater then those of the oke, but with bigger cuts and deeper: the flowers along the sprigs are little, blewe, or white, orderly placed: the roote is long, with strings growing on it.

2 Creeping Veruaine sendeth forth stalkes like the former, now and then a cubite long, cornered, more slender, for the most part lying vpon the ground: the leaues also are as the former, but with deeper cuts, and mo in number: the flowers in the tops of the sprigs are blewe, and purple withall, verie small as those of the other, and placed after the same manner and order: the roote groweth straight downe being slender and long, as is the roote of the former.

* *The place.*

Both of them grow in vntilled places neere vnto hedges, high waies, and commonly by ditches almost euery where.

* *The time.*

The Veruaines flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Veruain is called in Greek *πικρὴ ῥεῖον*: in Latin *Verbena*, & *Verbenata*, *Herculamia*, *Ferraria*, & *Exupera*, of some *Matricalis*, & *Hierabotan*, of others *Veruena*, & *Sacra herba*. *Verbena* are herbs that were taken from the altar, or from some holie place, which bicause the Consul or Prætor did cut vp, they were likewise called *Sagmina*, which oftentimes are mentioned in *Liue* to be grassie herbs cut vp in the capitol. *Plinie* also witnesseth in his 22. book, 11. chap. that *Verbena* & *Sagmina* be all one, & this is manifest by that which we read in *Andria* in *Terence*: *Ex ara verbenas hinc sume*; Take herbs here from the altar; in which place *Terence* did not meane Veruaine to be taken from the altar, but some certaine herbe: for in *Menander*, out of whom this Comedie was translated, is read *μυρτὶν*, or Myrtle, as *Donatus* saith. In Spanish it is called *Vrgebum*: in Italian *Verminacula*: in Dutch *Iser cruut*: in French *Veruayne*: in English *Iunos teares*, *Mercuries moist bloude*, *Holie herbe*, and of some *Pigeons grasse*, or *Columbine*, bicause *Pigeons* are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eate thereof, as *Apuleius* writeth.

* *The temperature.*

Both the Veruaines are of temperature very drie, and do meanelly binde and coole.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Veruaine pounce with oile of roses, or *Axungia*, that is, hogs grease, doth mitigate A and appease the paines of the mother, being applied thereto.

The leaues of Veruaine and roses stamped with a little newe hogs grease, and emplaistered after B the manner of a pultis, doth cease the inflammation and greivous paines of woundes, and suffereth them not to come to corruption: and the greene leaues stamped with hogges grease, taketh away the swelling and paine of hot impostumes and tumours, and clenseth corrupt and rotten vlcers.

It is reported to be of singular force against the tertian and quartaine feuers: but you must ob- C serue mother *Bumbies* rules to take iust so many knots or sprigs, and no more, least it fall out so that it do you no good, if you catch no harme by it. Many odde olde wiues fables are written of Veruaine tending to witchcraft and forcerie, which you may reade else where, for I am not willing to trouble your eares with reporting such trifles, as honest eares abhorre to heare.

Archigenes maketh a garlande of Veruaine for the headach, when the cause of the infirmitie C proceedeth of heate.

The herbe stamped with oile of roses and vineger, or the decoction of it made in oile of roses, D keepeth the haire from falling, being bathed or annointed therewith.

It is a remedie against putrified vlcers, it healeth vp wounds, and perfectly cureth fistulaes, it wa- E steth awaie olde swellings, and taketh away the heate of inflammations.

The decoction of the rootes and leaues, swageth the toothach, and fastneth them, and healeth F the vlcers of the mouth.

They report saith *Plinie*, that if the dining roome be sprinkled with water in which the herbe G hath beene steeped, the guests will be the merrier, which also *Dioscorides* mentioneth.

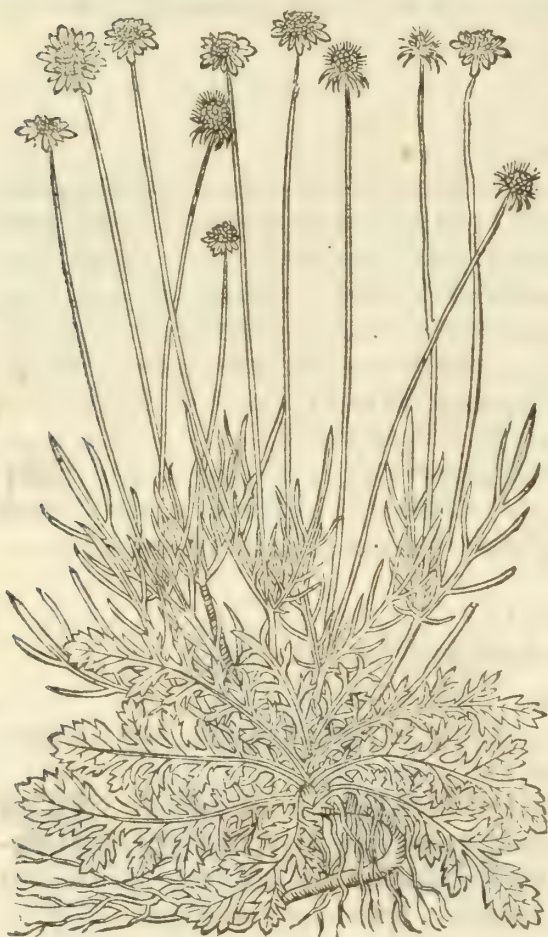
H Most of the later Phisicians do giue the iuice or decoction heerof to them that haue the plague; but these men are deceiued, not onely in that they looke for some truth from the father of falshood and leafings, but also bicause in steede of a good and sure remedie they minister no remedie at all; for it is reported, that the diuell did reueale it as a secret and diuine medicine.

Of Scabious. Chap. 236.

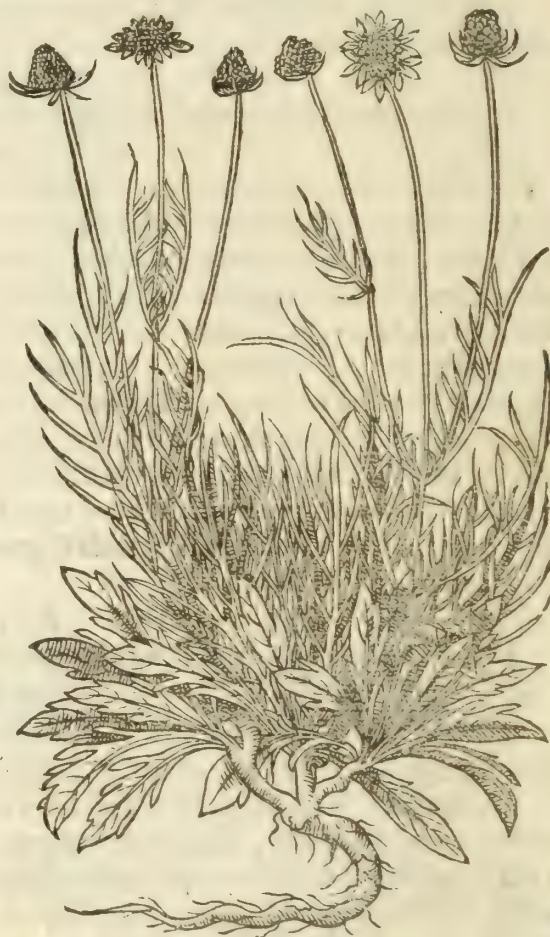
* *The kinds.*

T Here be many kinds or sorts of Scabious, euery one for the most part taking his denomination from his soile or countrie.

1 *Scabiosa maior vulgaris.*
Common Scabious.



2 *Scabiosa minor, sive Columbaria.*
The small common Scabious.



* *The description.*

1 **T** He first kinde of Scabious being the most common & best known, hath leaues long and broad, of grayish, hoarie, and hairie colour, spred abroad vpon the ground, among which rise vp round and rough stems, beset with hairie iagged leaues, in fashion like great Valerian, which we call Setwall. At the top of the stalkes growe blew flowers in thicke tufts or buttons. The roote is white and single.

2 The second is like vnto the former, sauing that his leaues are not so much cut or iagged, and the whole plant is altogether lesfer, scarcely growing to the height of a foote.

3 The third kinde of Scabious is in all things like vnto the first, sauing that the knap or head doth dilate it selfe further abroad, and is not so thicke or closely thrust together, and the lowest leaues are not so deeply cut or iagged.

4 The fourth groweth with one slender and weake stem, hauing two leaues one set right against another, very much iagged, almost like vnto common Ferne, or rather Ash: and at the top of the stalkes there groweth one flower and no more, like vnto the former but greater; and the roote is small and single.

3 *Scabiosa media.*
Middle Scabious.



4 *Scabiosa campestris, sive segetum.*
Corne Scabious.



5 *Scabiosa flore purpureo.*
Purple flowered Scabious.



6 *Scabiosa rubra Austriaca.*
Red Scabious of Austrich.



* *The description.*

5 Purple flowred Scabious hath a rough hairie stalke, whereon do growe broad leaues deeply cut in the edges, in forme like those of Sowthistle, rough likewise and hairie. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, composed of an innumerable sort of purple thrums; after which come scalie knaps, like those of *Iacea*, or Knapweed, wherein is the seede. The roote is small and theddie.

6 The sixt sort of the stocke or kinred of Scabious, hath very many leaues spred vpon the ground, cut and iagged euen to the middle rib, rough and hairie, in shapelike the leaues of Buckes horne: among which rise vp rough stalkes, on the top whereof doe growe faire red flowers, consisting of a bundle of thrums. The roote is long, tough and single.

7 *Scabiosa montana.*
Mountaine Scabious.



8 *Scabiosa montana latifolia.*
Broad leaved mountaine Scabious.

* *The description.*

7 The seuenth kind of Scabious hath fundrie great, rough, and round stems, as high as a tall man, beset with leaues like the first Scabious, but far greater. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes like vnto the others, but of a faint yellow colour, which fall as soone as it is touched with the hande, whereby it mightilie increaseth, notwithstanding the roote endureth many yeeres, and groweth to be woonderfull great: and in my garden it did growe to the bignesse of a mans bodie.

8 The broad leaved mountaine Scabious hath broad leaues spred vpon the ground, like those of the field Primerose, but greater. Among which riseth vp a great stiffe stalke smooth and plaine, garnished with the like leaues of those next the ground, but leslier. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, of a watchet or light blew colour. The roote is thicke and tough.

9 *Scabiosa*

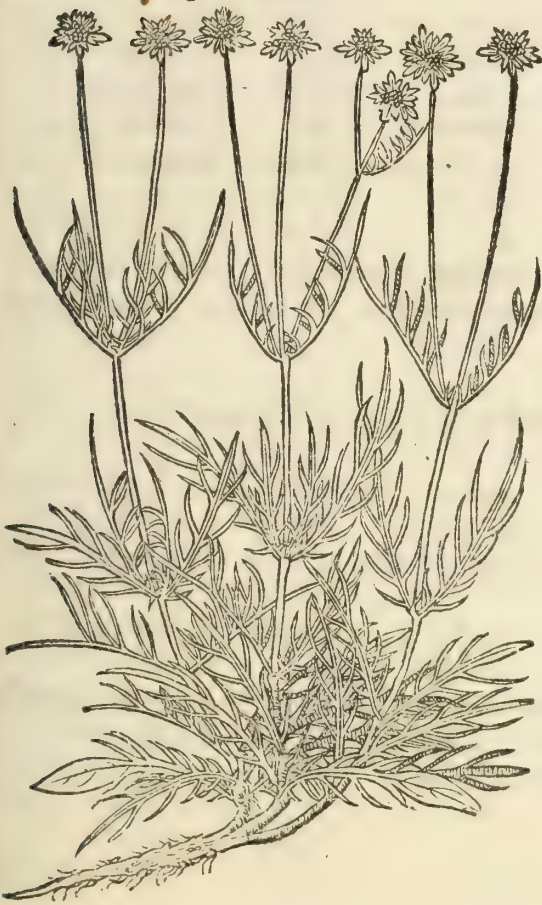
9 *Scabiosa maior Hispanica.*
Spanish Scabious.



10 *Scabiosa peregrina.*
Strange Scabious.



11 *Scabiosa omnium minima.*
Sheepes Scabious.



12 *Scabiosa minima Hirsuta.*
Hairie sheepes Scabious.



* *The description.*

9 The ninth kind of Scabious is like vnto the mountaine Scabious, but lower and smaller, hauing sundrie large & broad leaues next the ground, snipt confusedly & out of order at the edges like the Oken leafe; among which riseth vp a stem two cubits high, diuiding it selfe into sundry other branches. The flowers are set at the top of the naked stalkes, of a whitish colour; which being past, the feede appeereth like a tuft of small bucklers, round, and somewhat hollow within, and made as it were of parchment, very strange to beholde: and within the bucklers there are sundry small crosses of blacke fastened to the bottome, as it were the needle in a diall, running vpon the point of a needle. The plant dieth at the beginning of winter, and must be sown in Aprill, in good and fertill ground.

10 The tenth is like vnto the last before mentioned, in stalkes, roote, and flowers, and differeth in that, that this plant hath leaues altogither without any cuts or iaggies about the edges, but is smooth and plaine like the leaues of Marigolds, or Diuels bit.

11 Sheepes Scabious hath small and tender branches trailing vpon the ground, whereupon do growe small leaues very finely jagged or minced euen to the middle ribbe, of an ouerworne colour. The flowers growe at the top of a blewish colour, consisting of much thrummie matter, hard thrust together like a button: the roote is small and creepeth in the ground.

12 The other Sheepes Scabious differeth not but in the hairiennesse of leaues, otherwise a like.

* *The place.*

These kindes of Scabious doe growe in pastures, medowes, corne fieldes, and barren sandie grounds almost euery where.

The strange sorts do growe in my garden, yet are they strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

Scabious, is commonly called *Scabiosa*, diuers thinke it is named *Uicia* which signifieth a scabbe, and a certaine herbe so called by *Aetius*. I do not knowe, saith *Hermolam Barbarus*, whether it be Scabious which *Aetius* doth call *Psora*, the smacke of which being burnt doth kill cankers or little wormes. The author of the Pandeects doth interpret *Scabiosa* to be *Dioscorides* his *Stæbe*: *Dioscorides* describeth *Stæbe* by no markes at all, being commonly knowne in his time; and *Galen* in his first booke of *Antidotes* saith thus: There is founde amongst vs a certaine shrubby herbe, hot, verie sharpe and biting, hauing a little kinde of aromaticall or spicie sinell, which the inhabitants do call *Colymbade*, and *Stæbe*, singular good to keepe and preserue wine: but it seemeth that this *Stæbe* doth differ from that, of which he hath made mention in his booke of the faculties of medicines, which agreeth with that of *Dioscorides*: for he writeth that this is of a binding qualitie without biting: so that it cannot be very sharpe.

* *The temperature.*

Scabious is hot and drie in the latter end of the second degree, or neere hande in the thirde, and of thinne and subtil parts: it cutteth, attenuateth, or maketh thinne, and thorowly concocteth rough and grosse humours.

* *The vertues.*

- A Scabious scoureth the chest and lungs, it is good against an old cough, shortnes of breath, paine in the sides, and such like infirmities of the chest.
- B The same prouoketh vrine, and purgeth now and then rotten matter by the bladder, which hapneth when an imposteme hath some where lien within the bodie.
- C It is reported that it cureth scabs, if the decoction thereof be drunke certaine daies, and the iuice vsed in ointments.
- D The later Herbarists do also affirme that it is a remedie against the bitings of Serpents and stings of venomous beasts, being outwardly applied or inwardly taken.
- E The iuice being drunke procureth sweate, especially with Treacle; and it speedily consumeth plague sores, if it be giuen in time, and forthwith at the beginning: but it must be vsed often.
- F It is thought to be forceable, and that against all pestilent feuers.

Of Diuels bit. Chap. 237.

Morsus Diaboli.
Diuels bit.

* The description.



Diuels bit hath small vpright rounde stalkes of a cubite high, beset with long leaues somewhat broade, very little or nothing snipt about the edges, somewhat hairie and euen. The flowers are of a darke purple colour, fashioned like the flowers of Scabious, which being ripe are caried away with the winde. The root is black, thicke, harde, & short, with many threddie strings fastned thereto. The great part of the roote seemeth to be bitten away; old fantasticke charmers report, that the diuell did bite it for enuie, bicause it is an herbe that hath so many good vertues, and is so beneficiall to mankinde.

* The place.

Diuels bit groweth in drie medowes & woods, and about waies sides. I haue founde great store of it growing in Hampsteede woode neere London, at Lee in Essex, and at Raleigh in Essex, in a woode called Hammerell, and fundrie other places.

* The time.

It flowreth in August, and is harde to be known from Scabious, sauing when it flowreth.

* The names.

It is commonly called *Morsus Diaboli*, or Diuels bit, of the root (as it seemeth) that is bitten off. For the superstitious people hold opinion, that the diuell for the enuie that he beareth to mankind bit it off, bicause it woulde be otherwise good for many vses: it is called of *Fuchsius Succisa*: in high *Teuffels abbisz*; in lowe Dutch *Dupuelles beet*: in French *Mors du Diable*: in English Diuels bit, and Fore bit.

* The temperature.

Diuels bit is something bitter, and of a hot and drie temperature, and that in the latter end of the second degree.

* The vertues.

There is no better thing against old swellings of the almonds, and vpper parts of the throte that **A** be hardly ripened.

It clenseth away slimie flegme that sticketh in the iawes, it digesteth and consumeth it: and it **B** quicklie taketh away the swellings in those partes, if the decoction thereof be often helde in the mouth and gargarized, especially if a little quantitie of *Mel Rosarum*, or honie of Roses be put into it.

It is reported to be good for all the infirmities that Scabious serueth for, and to be of no lesse **C** force against the stings of venemous beasts, poisons, and pestilent diseases, and to consume and waste away plague fores, being stamped and laide vpon them.

And also to mitigate the paines of the matrix or mother, and to driue forth winde if the decoc- **D** tion thereof be drunke.

Of Matfellow, or Knapweede. Chap. 238.

1 *Iacea nigra.*

Blacke Matfellow.

2 *Iacea maior.*

Great Matfellow.



* The description.

1 **M**atfellow or blacke Knapweede, is doubtlesse a kinde of Scabious, as all the others are, intituled with the name of *Iacea*; yet for distinction, I haue thought good to set them down in a seuerall chapter, beginning with that kinde which is called in English Knapweede, and Matfellow, or *Materfilon*. It hath long and narrowe leaues, of a blackish Greene colour, in shape like Diuels bit, but longer, set vpon stalkes two cubits high, somewhat bluntly cut or snipt about the edges: the flowers do grow at the top of the stalks, being first small scaly knops, like to the knops of Corne flower, or blew bottles, but greater, out of the midst thereof groweth a purple thrummie or threddie flower. The roote is thicke and short.

2 The great Knapweede is very like vnto the former, but that the whole plant is much greater, the leaues bigger and more deeply cut, euen to the middle rib: the flowers come forth of such like scaly heads, of an excellent faire purple colour, and much greater.

3 The thirde kinde of Matfellow, or Knapweede, is very like vnto the former great Knapweed last before mentioned, sauing that the flowers of this plant are of an excellent faire yellowe colour, proceeding forth of a scaly head or knop, beset with most sharpe prickes, not to be touched without hurt; the flower is of a pleasing smell and very sweete; the roote is long and lasting, and creepeth farre abroad, by meanes whereof it greatly increaseth.

4 The mountaine Knapweede of Narbone in Fraunce, hath a strong stemme, of two cubits high, and is verie plentifull about Couentrie among the hedges and bushes: the leaues are very much iagged, in forme of *Lonchitis*, or Spleene woort; the flowers are like the rest of the Knapweeds, of a purple colour.

3. *Iacea maior lutea.*
Yellowe Knapweed.



4. *Iacea montana.*
Mountaine Knapweed.



5. *Iacea flore albo.*
White flowered Knapweed.



6. *Iacea tuberosa.*
Knobbed Knapweed.



* *The temperature.*

5 The white flowred Knapweed is like vnto the great *Iacea* in leaues, stalkes, and rootes: the flowers of this plant are of a white colour, which setteth foorth the difference.

6 The tuberous or knobbie Knapweed being set foorth by *Taber Montanus*, and is a stranger in these parts, hath many leaues spread vpon the grounde, rough, deeply gasht or hackt about the edges, like those of Sowthistle: among which riseth vp a straight stalke, diuiding it selfe into other branches, whereon do growe the like leaues, but smaller; the knappie flowers stande on the top of the branches, of a bright red colour, in shape like the other Knapweedes. The roote is great, thicke, and tuberous, consisting of many cloggie parcels, like those of the Asphodill.

* *The place.*

The two first growe commoly in euerie fertill pasture, the rest growe in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

The later age doth call it *Iacea nigra*, putting *nigra* for a difference between it and the Harts ease, or Pauncie, which is likewise called *Iacea*: it is also called *Materfillon*, and *Matrefillon*, of a corrupted word as it seemeth: in English Matfellow, Bulweede, and Knapweed.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These plants are of the nature of Scabious, whereof they bekinde, therefore their faculties are like, although not so proper to phisickes vse.

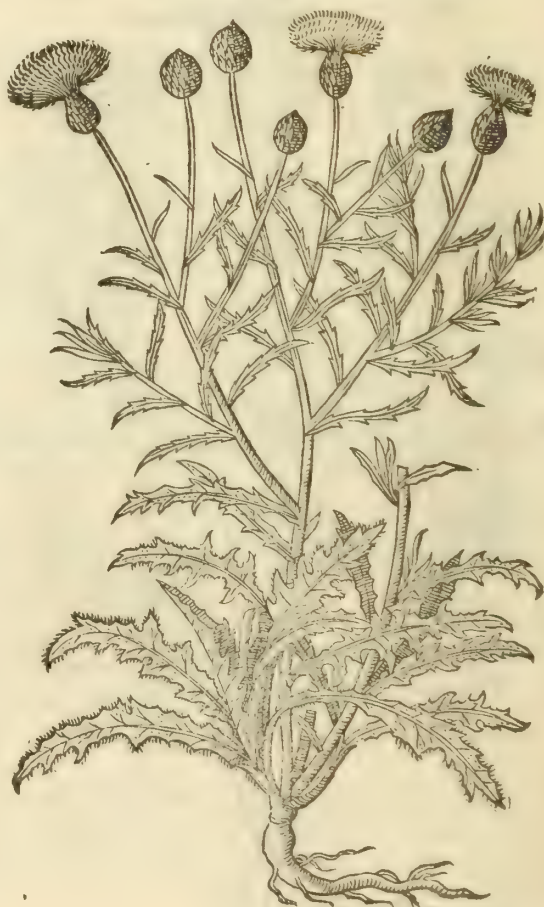
A They be commended against the swelling of the Vuula, as is Diuels bit, but of lesse force and vertue: many fantastickall and foolish old wiues tales haue beene reported by some of the ancients, which we commit to obliuion.

Of siluer Knapweed. Chap. 239.

1 *Stæbe argentea maior.*
Great siluer Knapweed.



2 *Stæbe argentea minor.*
Little siluer Knapweed.



* *The*

* *The description.*

1 **T**He great siluer Knapweed hath at his first comming vp diuers leaues spred vpon the ground, of a deepe greene colour, cut and iagged as are the other Knapweeds, straked heere and there with some siluer lines downe the same, whereof it tooke his surname, *Argentea* among which leaues riseth vp a straight stalke, of the height of a cubite, somewhat rough and brittle, diuiding it selfe towarde the top into other twiggie branches, on the tops whereof doe grow flowers set in scaly heades or knaps like the other Matfellons, of a gallant purple colour, consisting of a number of threds or thrums thicke thrust together; after which the seedes appeere, slipperie, smooth at one end, and bearded with blacke haire at the other end, which maketh it to leape and skip away when a man doth but lightly touch it. The roote is small, single, and perisheth when the seede is ripe.

2 The second agreeth with the first in eche respect, sauing that the leaues heereof are more iagged, and the siluer lines or strakes are greater and more in number, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

These do growe of themselves in fieldes neere common high waies, and in vntilled places, but they are strangers in England, neuertheless I haue them in my garden.

* *The time.*

They spring vp in Aprill, they flower in August, and the seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Siluer Knapweed is called of *L'Obelius Stæbe salamantica*, of *Dodonæus Aphyllanthes*, that is, without leaues, for the flowers consist onely of a number of threddes without any leaues at all: in English siluer Knapweed, or siluer Scabious, whereof doubtles they be kindes.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The faculties of these Matfellons are not as yet founde out, neither are they vsed for meate or A medicine.

Of blewe Bottle, or Corne flower. Chap. 240.

* *The kindes.*

THere be diuers sorts of blew Bottles, differing onely in the colour of the flowers, as shall be shewed.

* *The description.*

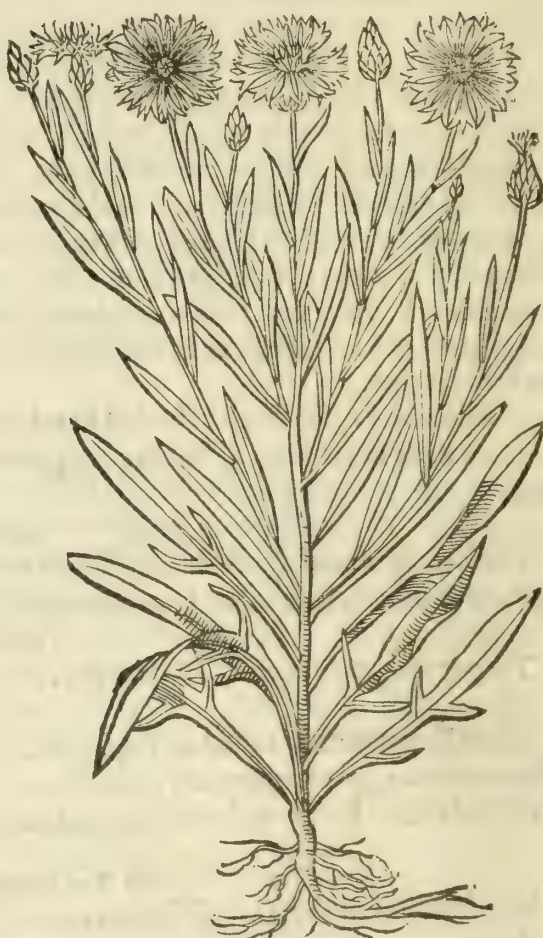
1 **T**He great blewe Bottle hath long leaues, smooth, soft, downie, and sharpe pointed: among the leaues rise vp crooked, weake, and feeble braunches, chamfered, furrowed, and garnished with such leaues as are next the ground: on the tops whereof stande faire blewe flowers tending to purple, consisting of diuers litle flowers, set in a scaly huske or knap like those of the Knapweeds; the seed is rough or bearded at one end, smooth at the other and shining. The root is tough, and long lasting (contrarie to the rest of the Corne flowers) and increaseth yeerely into newe shootes and springs, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 The common Corne flower hath leaues spred vpon the ground, of a whitish greene colour, somewhat hackt or cut in the edges like those of Corne Scabious: among which riseth vp a stalk diuided into diuers small braunches, whereon do growe long leaues, of an ouerworne greene colour, with fewe cuts or none at all. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks, of a blewe colour, consisting of many small flowers set in a scaly or chaffie head, like those of the Knapweeds: the seede is smooth, bright shining, and wrapped in a wooley or flockie matter. The roote is small and single, and perisheth when it hath perfected his seed.

1 *Cyanus maior.*
Greatblewe Bottle.



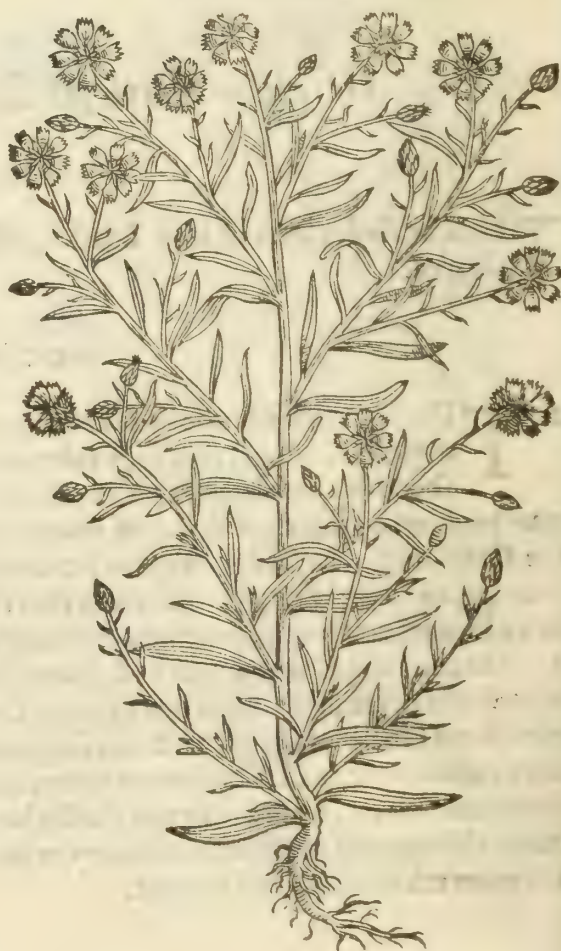
2 *Cyanus vulgaris.*
Common blewe Bottle.



3 *Cyanus purpureus.*
Purple Corne flower.



2 *Cyanus albus.*
White Corne flower.

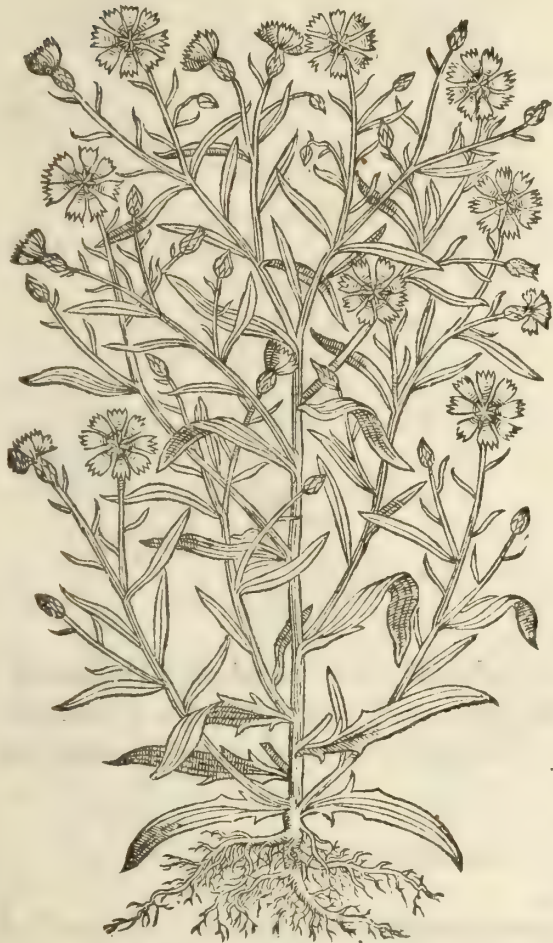


* The description.

3 This Bottle is like the last described in eche respect, sauing in the colour of the flowers, which are of a purple colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

4 The fourth bottle is also like the precedent, not differing in any point but in the flowers, for as the last before mentioned are of a purple colour: contrariwise these are of a milke white colour, which setteth foorth the difference.

5 *Cyanus Violaceus.*
Violet colourde Bottle.



6 *Cyanus Variegata.*
Variable Corne flower.



* The description.

5 The violet coloured Bottle or Corne flower, is like the precedent, in stalkes, leaues, seedes, and rootes. The onely difference is, that this bringeth foorth flowers of a violet colour, and the others not so.

6 Variable Corne flower is so like the others, in stalkes, leaues, and proportion, that it cannot be distinguished with wordes, onely the flowers heereof are of two colours mixed together, that is, purple and white, wherein it differeth from the rest.

7 There is no difference to be founde in the leaues, stalkes, seede, or rootes of this Corne flower from the other, but onely that the flowers heereof are of a faire blew colour and verie double.

8 The eight Corne flower is like the precedent, without any difference at all, sauing in the colour of the flowers, the which are of a bright purple colour, that setteth foorth the difference.

7 *Cyanus caeruleus multiflorus.*
Double blew Bottle.



8 *Cyanus purpureus multiflorus.*
Double purple Bottle.



* *The place.*

The first groweth in my garden, and in the gardens of Herbarists, but not wilde that I knowe of. The others growe in Corne fieldes among Wheate, Rie, Barley, and other graine: it is sown in gardens, which by cunning looking to, doth oftentimes become of other colours, and some also double, which hath beene touched in their seuerall titles.

* *The time.*

They bring forth their flowers from the beginning of Maie vnto the end of haruest.

* *The names.*

The olde Herbarists called it *Cyanus flos*, of the blew colour which it naturally hath: most of the later sort folowing the common Germaine name, call it *Flos Frumentorum*; for the Germains name it *Corn blumen*: in lowe Dutch *Corn bloemen*: in French *Blaucole*, and *Bluet*: in Italian *Fior Campese*, and *Bladiscria*, idest *Seris Bladi*, *Barbara voce*, and *Battifecula*, or *Baptifecula*, as though it should be called *Blaptifecula* bicause it hindereth and annoieth the reapers by dulling and turning the edges of their sickles in reaping of corne: in English it is called blew Bottle, blew blow, Corne flower, and hurt sickle.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The faculties of these flowers are not yet sufficiently known. Sith there is no vse of them in Physicke, we will leaue the rest that might be said to a further consideration: Notwithstanding some haue thought the common Blew bottle to be of temperature something colde, and therefore good against the inflammations of the eies, as diuers do thinke.

Of Goates beard, or Go to bed at noone. Chap. 241.

* *The description.*

I **G**Oates beard or Go to bedde at noone, hath hollow stalkes, smooth, and of a whitish Greene colour, whereupon do grow long leaues crested downe the middle with a swelling ribbe, sharpe pointed, yeelding a milkie iuice when it is broken, in shap like those of Garlicke:

licke: from the bosome of which leaues, thrust forth small tender stalkes set with the like leaues, but lesser. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes consisting of a number of purple leaues, dashed over as it were with a little yellowe dust, set about with nine or ten sharpe pointed greene leaues; the whole flower resembleth a starre when it is spread abroad: for it shutteth it selfe at twelue of the clocke, and sheweth not his face open vntill the next daies sunne do make it flower anew, whereupon it was called Go to bed at noone, when these flowers become to their full maturitie and ripenesse, it groweth into a downie blowe ball like those of Dandelion, that is caried awaie with the winde. The seede is long, having at the ende one peece of that downie matter hanging at it. The roote is long and single, with some fewe threds thereto annexed, which perissheth when it hath perfected his seede, yeelding much quantitie of a milkie iuice when it is cut or broken, as doth all the rest of the plant, and perissheth when the seede is ripe.

2 The yellowe Goates beard hath the like leaues, stalkes, roote, seede and downie blowe balls, that the other hath, and also yeeldeth like quantitie of milke, inso much that if the pilling while it is greene be pulled from the stalkes, the milkie iuice followeth; but when it hath there remained a little while, it waxeth yellowe. The flowers heereof are of a golde yellow colour, and hath no such greene leaues to garnish it withall, wherein consisteth the difference.

1 *Tragopogon purpureum*.
Purple Goates beard.



2 *Tragopogon luteum*.
Yellow Goates beard.



* *The description.*

3 This small sort of Goates bearde, or Go to bed at noone, hath a thicke roote full of a milkie sap, from which rise vp many leaues spread vpon the ground, very long, narrowe, thinne, and like vnto those of grasse, but thicker and grosser: among which rise vp slender stalkes, on the tops whereof do stande faire double yellowe flowers like the precedent, but lesser. The whole plant yeeldeth a milkie sap or iuice as the others do: it perissheth like as the other, when it hath perfected his seede.

3 *Tragopogon minus.*
Little Goates beard.

* *The place.*



The first groweth not wilde in England that I coulde euer see or heare of, except in Lancashire vpon the banks of the riuer Chalder, neere vnto my Ladie *Hesketh* hir house, two miles from Whawley: it is sown in gardens for the beautie of the flowers, almost euery where. The others growe in meadowes and fertill pastures in most places of England. It groweth plentifully in most of the fieldes about London, as at Islington, the meadowes by Redresse, Detforde, and in the meadowes neere vnto Putney and diuers other places.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from the beginning of Iune to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Goates bearde is called in Greeke *τραγοπόγων*: in Latine *Barba Hirci*, & also *Coma*: in high Dutch *Bockbaert*: in low Dutch *Josephes bloemen*: in French *Barbe de bouc*, and *Sassify*: in Italian *Saffrica*: in Spanish *Barba Cabruna*: in English Goats beard, Josephs flower, Star of Ierusalem, Noone-tide, and Go to bed at noone.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes are temperate between heat and moisture.

* *The vertues.*

- A The rootes of Goates bearde boiled in wine and drunke, asswageth the paine and pricking stiches of the sides.
- B The same boiled in water vntill they be tender, and buttered as Parsneps and Carrots are a most pleasant meate and wholsome, in delicate taste farre surpassing either Parsnep or Carrot, which meate procureth appetite, warmeth the stomacke, preuaileth greatly in consumptions, and strengthneth those that haue beene sicke of a long lingring disease.

Of Vipers grasse. Chap. 242.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of plants contained vnder the title of *Viperaria*, *Scorzonera*, or Vipers grasse, as shall be shewed.

* *The description.*

1 The first of the Viper grasses, hath long broad leaues, fat, or full bodied, vneuen about the edges, sharpe pointed, with a high swolne rib downe the middle, and of an ouerworne colour, tending to the colour of Woade: among which riseth vp a stiffe stalke, smooth and plaine, of two cubits high, wheron do grow such leaues as those next the ground. The flowers stande on the top of the stalkes, consisting of many small yellow leaues thicke thrust together, verie double, as are those of Goates beard, whereof it is a kinde, as are all the rest that doe follow in this present chapter: the roote is long, thicke, verie brittle, continueth many yeeres yeelding great increase of roots, blacke without, white within, and yeeldeth a milkie iuice, as do the leaues also, like vnto the Goates beards.

2 The dwarfte Vipers grasse differeth not from the precedent, sauing that it is altogether lesser, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

1 *Viperaria*

1 *Viperaria sine Scorzonera.*
Common Vipers grasfe.



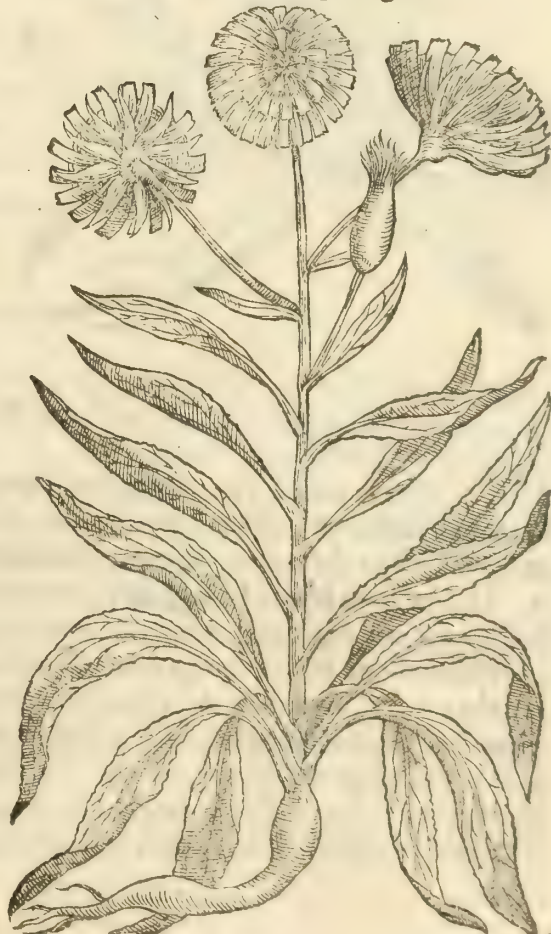
2 *Viperaria humilis.*
Dwarffe Vipers grasfe.



3 *Viperaria Hispanica.*
Spanish Vipers grasfe.



4 *Viperaria Hispanica humilis.*
Dwarffe Spanish Vipers grasfe.



* The description.

3 The Spanish Vipers grasse hath broad leaues sharpe pointed, vneuen about the edges, of a blew with greene colour: the stalke riseth vp to the height of two cubits; on the top whereof doe stande faire yellowe flowers, very double, greater and broader then any of the rest, of a reasonable good finell. The seede followeth long and sharpe, like vnto those of Goates bearde. The roote is thicke, long, and full of a milkie iuice, as are the leaues also.

4 The dwarfse Vipers grasse hath a great, thicke, fat roote, full of milkie sappe; the vpper part whereof is fringed or bearded with many hairie threds: from which spring vp diuers long broad leaues, ribbed with fiue nerues or ribbes, like those of Plantaine or Ribwoort; the stalke groweth to the height of a foote, on the top whereof stande double yellowe flowers like the former.

5 *Viperaria Pannonica.*
Hungarie Vipers grasse.



6 *Viperaria Pannonica angustifolia.*
Narrow leaved Vipers grasse.



* The description.

5 The broad leaved Vipers grasse of Hungarie, hath a thicke fat roote like vnto the other of his kinde; the stalkes and flowers are also like; the leaues are long, smooth, and shining, crumpled, and verie vneuen in the edges, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

6 The narrow leaved Hungarie Vipers grasse, hath long leaues like vnto those of Goates beard, but longer and narrower, among which riseth vp a slender hollowe stalke, stiffe and smooth, on the top whereof doe stande faire double flowers of a faire blew colour tending to purple, in shape like the other of his kinde, of a pleasant sweete smell, like the smell of sweete balles made of *Benzoin*. The seede is contained in small cups like those of Goates beard, wrapped in a downie matter that is caried away with the winde. The roote is not so thicke nor long as the others, very single, bearded at the top, with certaine hairie thrums yeelding a milkie iuice of a resinous taste, and somewhat sharpe withall. It indureth the winter euen as the others do.

* The

* *The place.*

Most of these are strangers in England. The two first described do growe in my garden. The rest are touched in their severall titles.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from May to the end of Iulie.

* *The names.*

Vipers grasse is called of the Spaniards *Scorzoner*, which soundeth in Latine *Viperaria*, or *Viperina*, or *Serpentaria*, so called because it is accounted to be of force and efficacy against the poisons of Vipers and serpents, for *Vipera* or a viper is called in Spanish *Scurzo*: it hath no name either in the high or lowe Dutch, nor in any other more then hath beene saide that I can read: in English we may call it Scorzoner after the Spanish name, or Vipers grasse.

* *The temperature.*

They are hot and moist as are the Goates beards.

* *The vertues.*

It is reported by those of great iudgement, that Vipers grasse is most excellent against the A infections of the plague, and all poisons of venemous beasts, and especially to cure the bitings of vipers, (of which there be very many in Spaine and other hot countries, yet haue I heard that they haue beene seene in England) if the iuice of the roote or herbe be drunke.

It helpeth the infirmities of the hart, and such as vse to swoone much, it cureth also them that B haue the falling sicknesse, and such as are troubled with giddinesse of the head.

The roote being eaten, either roasted in embers, sodden or rawe, doth make a man merrie, and re- C moueth all sorrow.

The rootes condited with sugar, as are the rootes of *Eringos* and such like, worke the like effectes: D but more familiarly being thus dressed.

Of Marigoldes. Chap. 243.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Marigolds, differing in many notable points, some are great and verie double; some smaller, and yet double; some of the garden likewise and single, although it was sown of double seed, so listeth nature to plaie with hir little ones; others wilde, or of the field, and some of the water, which shall be distinguished in severall chapters.

* *The description.*

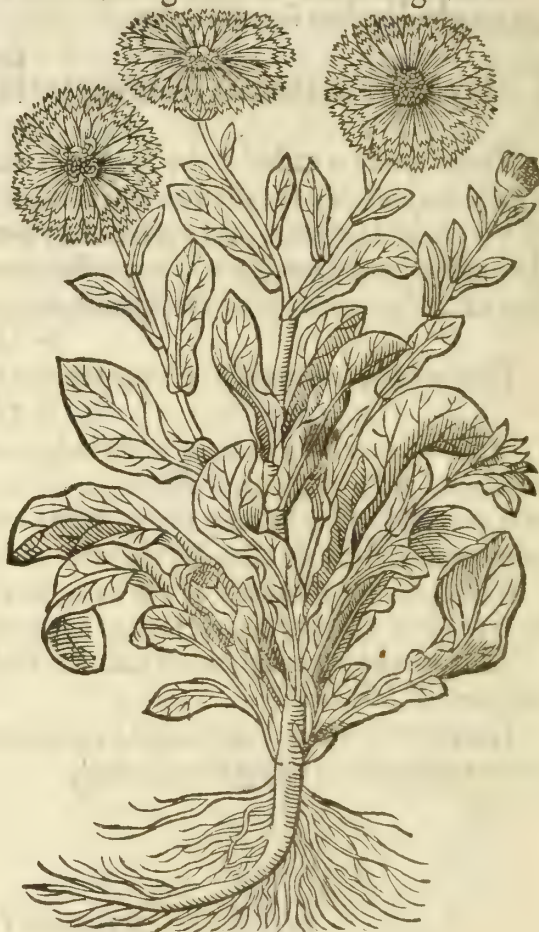
1 T He greatest double Marigold hath many large, fat, broade leaues, springing immediately from a fibrous or threddie roote; the vpper sides of the leaues are of a deepe greene, and the lower side of a more light or shining greene: among which rise vpper stalkes somewhat hairie, and also somewhat iointed, and full of a spungious pith. The flowers in the top are beautifull, rounde, verie large and double, something sweete, with a certaine strong smell, of a light saffron colour, or like pure golde: from the which followe a number of long crooked feedes, especially the outmost, or those that stande about the edges of the flower, which being sown commonly bring forth single flowers, whereas contrariwise those feedes in the middle are lesser, and for the most part bring forth such flowers as that was from whence it was taken.

2 The common double Marigolde hath manie fat, thicke, crumpled leaues set vpon a grosse and spungious st^{le}: whereupon do growe faire double yellowe flowers, hauing for the most part in the middle a bunch of threddes thicke thrust together, which being past there succede such crooked feedes as the first described. The roote is thicke and harde, with some threds annexed thereto.

1 *Calendula multiflora maxima.*
The greatest double Marigold.



2 *Calendula maior polyanthos.*
The greater double Marigold.



3 *Calendula minor polyanthos.*
The smaller double Marigold.



4 *Calendula multiflora orbiculata.*
Double Globe Marigold.



* The description.

3 The smaller or finer leaved double Marigolde groweth vpright, hauing for the most part one stem or fat spungious stalke, garnished with smooth and fat leaues confusedly. The flowers grow at the top of the small branches, verie double, but lesser then the other, consisting of a more finer iaggednesse, and of a faire yellowe gold colour; the roote is like the precedent.

4 The Globe flowring Marigold hath many large broade leaues, rising immediately foorth of the ground: among which riseth vp a stalke of the height of a cubite, diuiding it selfe towarde the top into other smaller branches, set or garnished with the like leaues, but confusedly or without order. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks verie double; the small leaues whereof are set in comely order by certaine rankes or rowes, as sundrie lines are in a globe, trauesing the whole compasse of the same, whereupon it tooke the name *Orbiculata*.

5 *Calendula polyanthos melina.*
Straw coloured double Marigold.



6 *Calendula simpliciflora.*
Single Marigold.



* The description.

5 The fift sort of double Marigold differeth not from the last described, sauing in the colour of the flowers, for this plant bringeth foorth flowers of a strawe or light yellow colour, and the others not so, wherein consisteth the difference.

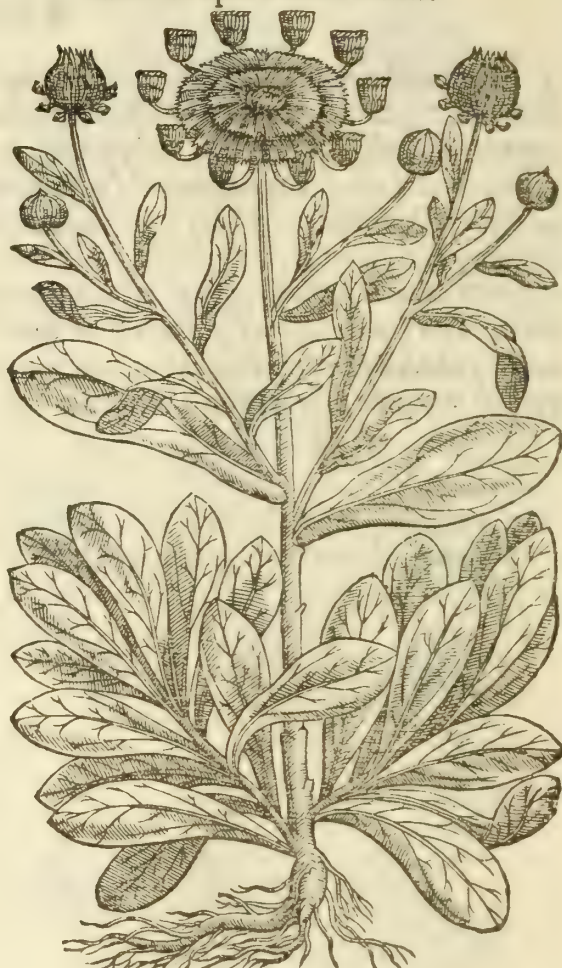
6 The Marigold with Single flowers differeth not from those with double flowers, but in that it consisteth of fewer leaues which we terme Single, that maketh the difference.

7 *Calendula*

7 *Calendula prolifera.*
Fruitfull Marigold.



8 *Calendula maior prolifera.*
Iacke an apes a horse backe.



* *The description.*

7 This fruitfull or much bearing Marigolde, is likewise called of the vulgar sort of women Iacke an apes a horse backe: it hath leaues, stalkes and rootes like the common sort of Marigolde, differing in the shape of his flowers, for this plant doth bring forth at the top of the stalke one flower like the other Marigoldes, from the which start forth sundrie other small flowers, yellowe likewise, and of the same fashion, as the first, which if I be not deceiued commeth to passe *per accidens*, or by chaunce, as nature oftentimes liketh to plaie with other flowers, or as children are borne with two thumbes on one hand, and such like, which liuing to be men do get children like vnto others; euen so of the seede of this Marigold, which if it be sowne, it bringeth forth not one flower in a thousand, like the plant from whence it was taken.

8 The other fruitfull Marigold, is doubtlesse a degenerate kinde, comming by chance from the seede of the double Marigolde, whereas for the most part the other commeth of the seede of single flowers, wherein consisteth the difference.

9 The Alpish or mountaine Marigolde, which *L'Obelius* setteth downe for *Nardus Celtica*, or *Plantago Alpina*, is also called by *Taber Montanus* *Caltha*, or *Calendula Alpina*; and bicause I see, it rather resembleth a Marigolde then any other plant, I haue not thought it amisse to insert it in this place, leauing the consideration thereof vnto the friendly Reader, or to a further consideration, bicaute it is a plant that I am not well acquainted withall; yet I do reade that it hath a thicke roote, growing a slope vnder the vpper crust of the earth, of an aromaticall or spicie taste, & somewhat biting, with many threddie strings annexed thereto: from which rise vp broade, thicke, and rough leaues, of an ouerworne greene colour, not vnlike vnto those of Plantaine: among which there riseth vp a rough and tender stalke, set with the like leaues; on the top whereof commeth forth a single yellow flower paled about the edges with small leaues of a light yellow, tending to a strawe colour; the middle of the flower is composed of a bundle of threds, thicke thrust together, such as is in the middle of the fiede Daisie, of a deepe yellowe colour.

10 The wilde Marigold is like vnto the single garden Marigold, but altogether leffer, & the whole plant perisheth at the first approach of winter, and recouereth it selfe againe by falling of the seede.

9 *Calendula alpina*.
Mountaine Marigold.



10 *Calendula arvensis*.
Wilde Marigold.



* *The place.*

These Marigolds with double flowers especially, are set and sown in gardens; the others, their titles do set forth their naturall being.

* *The time.*

The Marigold flowreth from Aprill or Maie, euen vntill winter, and in winter also if it be warme.

* *The names.*

The Marigolde is called *Calendula*: it is to be seene to flower in the Calends almost of euerie moneth: it is also called *Chrysanthemum*, of his golen colour, of some *Caltha*, and *Caltha Poetarum*, whereof *Columella* and *Virgill* do write, saying: that *Caltha* is a flower of yellow colour, whereof *Virgill* in his *Bucolicks*, the second Egloge, writeth thus:

Mollia Luteola pingit vacinia Caltha.

The wench trims vp her garland with yellow Marigold,
And purple Violets most delightfull to behold.

Columella also in his 10. booke of gardens hath these words:

Candida Leucoia & flauentia Lumina Caltha.

Stockgilliflowers exceeding white,
And Marigolds most yellow bright.

It is thought to be *Gromphena Plinij*: in Dutch *Goudt bloemen*: in high Dutch *Kingelblue men*: in French *Sousfi & Goude*: in Italian *Fior d'ognimese*: in English Marigolds and Ruddes.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The flower of the Marigolde is of temperature hot, almost in the second degree, especially when A it is drie: it is thought to strengthen & comfort the hart, & to withstand poison, as also to be good against pestilent agues, being taken any waie: *Fuchsius* hath written, that being drunke with wine, it bringeth downe the termes, & that the fume thereof expelleth the secondine or afterbirth.

But

- B But the leaues of the herbe are hotter, for there is in them a certaine biting: but by reason of the moisture ioined with it, it doth not by and by shewe it selfe, by meanes of which moisture they mollifie the bellie, and procure solublenesse if it be vsed as a potherbe.
- C *Fuchsius* writeth, that if the mouth be washed with the iuice, it helpeth the toothach.
- D The flowers and leaues of Marigolds being distilled and the water dropped into red and waterie eyes, ceaseth the inflammation, and taketh away the paine.
- E Conserue made of the flowers and sugar taken in the morning fasting, cureth the trembling of the hart; and is also giuen in time of plague or pestilence, or corruption of the aire.
- F The yellow leaues of the flowers are dried and kept throughout Dutchland against winter, to put into brothes, in Phisicall potions, and for diuers other purposes, in such quantitie that in some Grocers or Sellers of spices houses, are to be found barrels filled with them, and retailed by the pennie more or lesse, in so much that no brothes are well made without dried Marigolds.

Of Germaine Marigolds. Chap. 243.

1 *Chrysanthemum latifolium.*
Golden Marigold with the broad leafe.

2 *Chrysanthemum latifolium minus.*
The smaller Dutch Marigold.



* The description.

1 **G** Olden Marigold with the broad leafe doth forthwith bring from the roote long leaues spread vpon the ground, broad, Greene, something rough in the vpper part, vnderneath smooth, and of a light Greene colour: among which spring vp slender stalks a cubite high, something hoarie, hauing three or fower ioints, out of euery one whereof grow two leaues, set one right against another, and oftentimes little slender stems, on the tops whereof stande broad round flowers like those of Oxeye, or the corne Marigolde, hauing a rounde ball in the middle (such as is in the middle of those of Camomill) bordered about with a pale of bright yellow leaues. The whole flower

flower turneth into downe that is caried away with the winde, among which downe is founde long blackish seede. The roote consisteth of threddie strings.

2 The lesser sort hath fower or five leaues spred vpon the grounde like vnto those last described, but altogether lesser and shorter: among which riseth vp a slender stalke two hands high, on the top whereof stand such flowers as the precedent, but fairer and greater.

* *The place.*

They be founde euery where in vntilled places of Germanie, and in woodes, but are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They are to be seene with their flowers in Iune, in the gardens of the low countries.

* *The names.*

Golden Marigolde is called in high Dutch *Waldiblume*. There are that woulde haue it to be *Alisma Dioscoridis*, which is also called *Damaconium*, but vnproperly; therefore we must rather call it *Chrysanthemum latifolium*, then rashly attribute vnto it the name of *Alisma*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

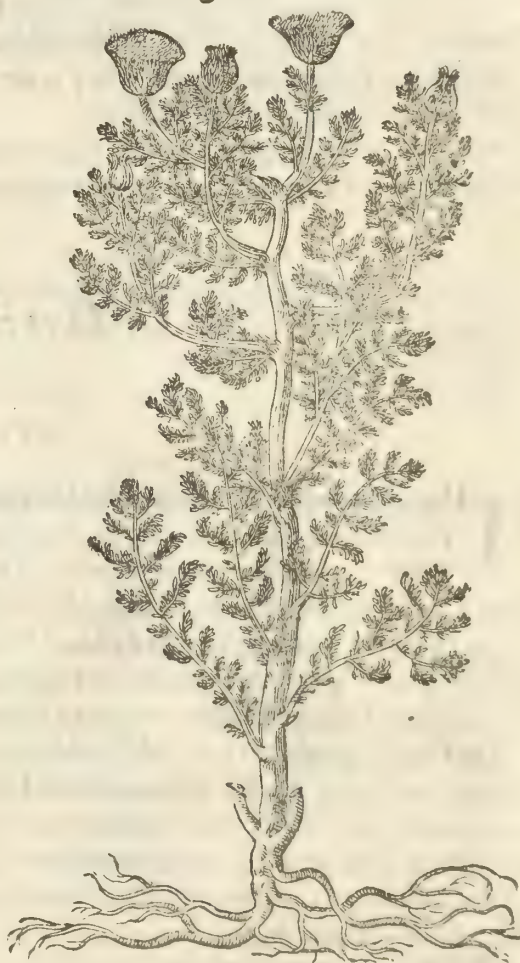
Touching the faculties heereof, there is nothing certaine.

Of corne Marigold. Chap. 244.

1 *Chrysanthemum segetum.*
Corne Marigold.



2 *Chrysanthemum Valentinum.*
Corne Marigold of Valentia.



* *The description.*

1 **C**orne Marigolde or golden Corneflower, hath a soft stalke, hollow, and of a greene colour, whereupon doe growe great leaues, very much hackt and cut into diuers sections, like an Ostrich feather, confusedly or out of order placed: vpon the top of the branches do stande faire Starlike flowers, yellowe in the middle; and likewise the pale or border of leaues that compasse the

the soft ball in the middle like that in the middle of Camomill flowers, of a reasonable pleasaunt sinell. The rootes are full of strings.

2 The golden flower of Valentia hath a thicke fat stalke, rough, vneuen, and somewhat crooked, whereupon do grow long leaues, consisting of a long middle rib, with diuers little fetherlike leaues set thereon without order. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks, composed of a yellow thrummie matter, such as is in the middle of the Camomill flowers, and is altogether like the corne Marigolde last described, sauing it doth want that border or pale of little leaues that do compasse the ball or head, the roote is thicke, tough, and disperfeth it selfe farre abroad.

* *The place.*

The first groweth among corne, and where corne hath beene growing: it is found in some places with leaues more iagged, and in others lesse.

The second is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iulie and August.

* *The names.*

These plants are called by one name in Greek, of the golden glittering colour, χρυσόχρυσος: in high Dutch *Sant Iohans blum*: in lowe Dutch *Uokelaer*: in English Corne Marigold, yellow Corne flower, and golden Corne flower.

There be diuers other flowers called *Chrysanthemum* also, as *Batrachion*, a kinde of yellow Crowfoote, *Aelichrysos*, and *Heliochryson*, but these golden flowers differ from them.

* *The temperature.*

They are thought to be of a meane temperature betweene heat and moisture.

* *The vertues.*

A The stalks and leaues of Corne Marigolde as *Dioscorides* saith, are eaten as other potherbes are.

B The flowers mixed with waxe, oile, rosin, and frankencense, and made vp into a seare cloth, wasteth away colde and hard swellings.

C The herbe it selfe drunke, after the comming forth of the bath of them that haue the yellowe iaundise, doth in short time make them well coloured.

Of Oxe eie. Chap. 245.

* *The description.*

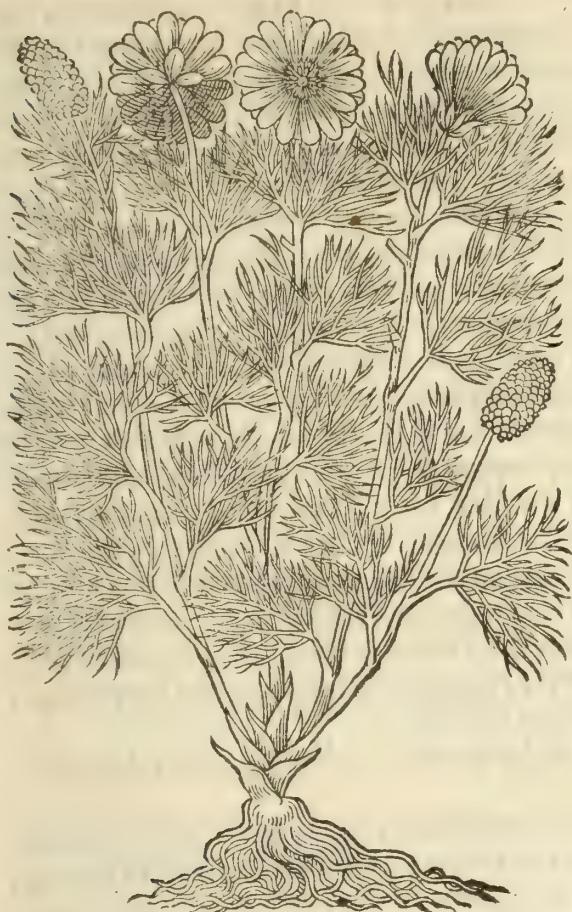
1 **T**He plant which we haue called *Buphtalmum*, or Oxe eie, hath slender stalks growing from the rootes, three, fower, or more, a foote high or higher, about which be greene leaues finely iagged like to the leaues of Fenell, but much lesler: the flowers in the toppes of the stalkes are great, much like to Marigolds, of a light yellowe colour, with yellowe threds in the middle, after which commeth vp a little head or knap like to that of red mathes before described, called *Adonis*, consisting of many feedes set together. The rootes are slender, and nothing but strings, like to the rootes of blacke Ellebor, whereof it hath beene taken to be a kinde.

2 The Oxe eie, which is generally holden to be the true *Buphtalmum*, hath many leaues spred vpon the ground, of a light greene colour laide farre abroad like wings, consisting of verie many fine iags, set vpon a tender middle rib: among which spring vp diuers stalks, stiffe and brittle, on the top whereof doe growe faire yellowe leaues, set about a head or ball of thrummie matter, such as is in the middle of Camomill, like a border or pale. The roote is tough and thicke, with certaine strings fastned thereto.

3 The white Oxe eie, hath small vpriht stalkes of a foote high, whercon do growe long leaues, composed of diuers small leaues, and those snipt about the edges like the teeth of a sawe. The flowers growe on the top of the stalks, in shape like those of the other Oxe eie; the middle part whereof is likewise made of a yellowe substance, but the pale or border of little leaues, are exceeding white, like those of great Daisie, called *Consolidamedia vulnerariorum*. The roote is long, creeping alongst vnder the vpper crust of the earth, whereby it greatly increaseth.

1 *Buphtalmum*

1 *Buphtalmum* *sive* *Helleborus niger ferulaceus*.
Oxe cie.



2 *Buphtalmum verum*.
The right Oxe cie.



3 *Buphtalmum album*.
White Oxe cie.



* *The place.*

The two first growe of themselves in Germany, Bohemia, and in the gardens of the low countries; of the first I haue a plant in my garden. The last groweth in barren pastures and fieldes almost euerwhere.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie and Iune. The last in August.

* *The names.*

Touching the naming of this plant the late writers are of diuers opinions: some would haue it to be a kinde of *Veratrum nigrum*, blacke Hellebor: other some *Consiligo*, or Bearefoote; and againe, others *Sesamoides*, and some *Elleborastrum*. But there be found two kinds of blacke Ellebor among the old writers, one with a leafe like vnto Laurell, with the fruite of *Sesamum*; the other with a leafe, like that of the Plane tree, with the seed of bastard Saffron. But it is most euident, that this *Buphtalmum*, in English Oxe cie, which in this chapter we haue described, doth agree with neither of these: what forme *Consiligo* or Bearefoote is of, we finde not among the old writers. *Plinie* in his 26. booke, chapter 7. saith, that in his time it was founde in *Marfi*, and was a present remedie for the infirmitie

of

of the lungs of swine, and of all kinde of cattell, though it were but drawne thorowe the eare. *Columella* in his 6. booke, chap. 5. doth also saie, that in the mountaines called Marfi, there is verie great helpe for all kinde of cattell, and he telleth how and in what maner it must be put into the eare; the rootes also of our Oxe eie are saide to cure certaine infirmities of cattell, if they be put into the slit or bored eare: but it followeth not, that for the same reason it should be *Consiligo*; & it is an ordinarie thing to finde out plants that are of a like force and qualitie: for *Plinie* doth testifie in his 25. booke, 5. chapter, that the rootes also of blacke Ellebor can do the same; it cureth (saith he) the cough in cattell, if it be drawne thorowe the eare, and taken out againe the next daie at the same houre: which is likewise most certaine by experiments of the countrey men of our age; who doe cure the diseases of their cattell with the rootes of common blacke Ellebor. The roots of white Ellebor also doe the like, as *Abysrtus*, and after him *Hierocles*, doth write: who notwithstanding do not thrust the rootes of white Ellebor into the eare, but vnder the skin of the brest called the dewlap; after which maner also *Vegetius Renatus* doth vse *Consiligo*, or Bearefoote, in his first booke of the curing of cattell, chapter 12. intituled, Of the cure of the infirmities vnder the skin: although in his thirde booke and second chapter, *De Malleo*, he writeth that they also must be fastned thorowe the eare. Which things do sufficiently declare, that sundrie plants haue oftentimes like faculties: and that it doth not at all followe by the same reason, that our Oxe eie is Bearefoote, bicause it doth cure diseases in cattell as well as Bearefoote doth. But if we must coniecture by the faculties, Bearefoote shall be white Ellebor: for *Vegetius* vseth Bearefoote in the very same manner that *Abysrtus* and *Hierocles* do vse white Ellebor. This suspition is made the greater, bicause it is thought that *Vegetius* hath taken this maner of curing from the Græcians, for which cause also most do take Bearefoote to be nothing else but white Ellebor: the which if it be so, then shall this present Oxe eie much differ from Bearefoote: for it is nothing at all like to white Ellebor.

And that the same is not *Sesamoides*, either the first or the second, it is better knowne then needfull to be confuted.

This same also is vnproperly called *Helleborastrum*, for that may aptly be called *Helleborastrum*, which hath the forme and likenesse of Hellebor: and this Oxe eie is nothing at all like to Ellebor. For all which causes it seemeth that none of these names agree with this plant, but onely the name *Buphtalmum*: with whose description which is extant in *Dioscorides*, this plant doth most aptly agree. We take it to be the right Oxe eie; for Oxe eie bringeth forth slender soft stalkes, and hath leaues of the likenesse or similitude of Fennell leaues: the flower is yellow, bigger then that of Cammomill, even such an one is this present plant, which doth so exquisitely expresse that forme or likenesse of Fennell leaues, both in slenderesse and manifolde jaggednesse of the leaues, as no other little leaved herbe can do better; so that without all doubt this plant seemeth to be the true & right Oxe eie. Oxe eie is called *Cachla*, or rather *Caltha*; but *Caltha* is *Calendula*, or Marigolde, which we said that our Oxe eie in flower did neereft represent. There are some who would haue *Buphtalmum* or Oxe eie to be *Chrysanthemum*, yellowe Cammomill, and say that *Dioscorides* hath in sundry places, and by diuers names intreated of this herbe; but if those men had somewhat more diligently waied *Dioscorides* his words, they would haue beene of another minde: for although descriptions of either of them do in many things agree, yet there is no propertie wanting that may shew the plants to differ. The leaues of *Chrysanthemum* are saide to be diuided and cut into many fine iaggess: and the leaues of *Buphtalmum* to be like the leaues of Fennell: for all things that are finely iagged and cut into many partes, haue the likenesse of the leaues of Fennell. Moreover, *Dioscorides* saith, that *Chrysanthemum* doth bring forth a flower much glittering, but hee telleth not that the flower of *Buphtalmum*, or Oxe eie is much glittering, neither doth the flower of that which we haue set down glitter, so that it can or ought to be saide to glitter much. Do not these things declare a manifest difference betweene *Buphtalmum* and *Chrysanthemum*, and confirme that which we haue set down to be the true & right Oxe eie? We are of that minde, let others thinke as they will: and they that would haue *Chrysanthemum*, to be *Buphtalmum*, let them seeke out another if they denie this to be Oxe eie: for that which we and others haue described for *Chrysanthemum*, cannot be the true *Buphtalmum* or Oxe eie; for the leaues of it are not like Fenell, such as those of the true *Buphtalmum* ought to be.

* *The temperature.*

But concerning the faculties, *Mathiolus* saith, that all the Phisitions and Apothecaries in Bohemia, vse the roots of this Oxe eie in steed of those of blacke Ellebor, namely for diseases in cattell: but he doth not affirme that the rootes heereof in medicines are substitutes, or *quid pro quo*; for
saith

saith he, I doe remember that I once sawe the rootes heereof in a sufficient bigge quantitie put by certaine phisitions into decoctions, which were made to purge by siege, but they purged no more then if they had not beene put in at all; which thing maketh it most plaine, that it cannot be any of the Ellebors, although it hath beene vsed to be fastned through the eares of cattell for certaine diseases, & doth cure them as Ellebor doth. The rootes of *Gentian* do mightily open the orifices of fistulaes which be too narrow, so do the roots of *Aristolochia*, or Birthwoort, or Brionie, and peeces of sponges, which notwithstanding do much differ one from another in other operations: wherefore though the rootes of Oxe cie can doe something like vnto blacke Ellebor, yet for all that, they cannot performe all those things that the same can. We knowe that thornes, stinges, splinters of woode, and such like bring paine, cause inflammations, drawe vnto them humours from the parts neere adioining, if they be fastned in any part of the bodie; no part of the bodie is hurt without paine; the which is increased if any thing be thrust through, or put into the wounde: peradventure also if any other thing beside be put into the slit or bored eare, the same effect would followe, which hapned by the roote of this plant thrust in; notwithstanding we heere affirme nothing, we onely make way for curious men to make more diligent search touching the operations heereof.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides saith, that the flowers of Oxe cie made vp in a searecloth, doth assuage and waste awaye colde hard swellings: and it is reported that if they be drunke by and by after bathing, it maketh them in short time well coloured that haue beene troubled with the yellowe iaundise.

Of French Marigold, or African Marigold. Chap. 246.

* *The kindes.*

There be extant at this day fve sorts of Turkie Gilloflowers or African Marigolds; some with double flowers, and other verie single, as shall be declared.

- 1 *Flos Aphricanus maior Polyanthos.*
The great Africane double Marigold.



- 2 *Flos Aphricanus maior multiflorus.*
The smaller double Africane Marigold.



Qq 1

* *The*

* *The description.*

1 **T**He great double Africane Marigold hath a great, long, browne reddish stalke, crested, furrowed, and somewhat knobbie, diuiding it selfe toward the top into other branches; whereupon do grow leaues composed of many small leaues set vpon a middle ribbe by couples, much like vnto the leaues of wilde Valerian, bearing at the top verie faire & beautifull double yellow flowers, greater and more double than the greatest Damaske Rose, of a strong smell, but not vnpleasant. The flower being past, there succeedeth long blacke flat seede: the whole plant perisheth at the first approach of winter.

2 The second differeth not from the first, sauing that this plant is altogether lesler, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 *Flos Aphricanus minor multiflorus.*

The smallest double Africane Marigold.

* *The description.*

3 There is little difference between this and the precedent, or last described, sauing that this plant is much lesler, and bringeth forth more store of flowers, which maketh the difference.

4 The single great Africane Marigolde, hath a thicke roote, with some fibres annexed thereto; from which riseth vpp a stiffe stalke chamfered and furrowed, of the height of two cubits, diuided into other small braunches; whereupon are set long leaues, compact or composed of many little leaues like those of the Ashe tree, of a strong smell, yet not verie vnpleasaut: on the top of the braunches doe growe yellowe single flowers, composed in the middle of a bundle of yellowe thrummes harde thrust together, paled about the edges with a border of yellowe leaues; after which commeth long blacke seede. The whole plant perisheth with the first frost, and must be sown yeerely as the other sorts must be.

5 The common French Marigolde hath small, weake and tender braunches trailing vppon the ground, reeling and leaning this waie and that waie, beset with leaues consisting of many particular leaues, indented about the edges, which being held vp against the sunne, or to the light, are seene to be full of holes like a sieue, euen as those of Saint Iohns woort: the flowers stand at the top

of the spriggie braunches forth of long cuppes or huskes, consisting of eight or ten small leaues, yellowe vnderneath, on the vpper side of a deeper yellowe tending to the colour of a darke crimson veluet, as also soft in handling: but to describe the colour in words, it is not possible, but this waie; laie vpon paper with a pensill a yellowe colour called Masticke, which being drie, laie the same ouer with a little saffron steeped in water or wine, which setteth forth most liuely the colour. The whole plant is of a most ranke and vnholosome smell, and perisheth at the first frost.

4 *Flos Aphricanus maior simplici flore.*
The great single French Marigold.



5 *Flos Aphricanus minor simplici flore.*
The small French Marigolde.



* *The place.*

They are cherished and sown in gardens euery yeere : they grow euery where almost in Africke of themselues, from whence we first had them, and that was when *Charles* the first Emperour of Rome made a famous conquest of *Tunis* ; whereupon it was called *Flos Aphricanus*, or *Flos Tunesiensis*.

* *The time.*

They are to be sown in the beginning of Aprill if the season fall out to be warme, otherwise they must be sown in a bed of dung, as shall be shewed in the chapter of Cucumbers. They bring forth their pleasant flowers very late, and therefore there is the more diligence to be vsed to sowe them very early, bicause they shall not be ouertaken with the frostes before their seede be ripe.

* *The names.*

The Africane or French Marigold is called in Dutch *Chunis bloemen* : in high Dutch *Judi-amsch negellin*, that is the flower or Gilloflower of India : in Latine *Caryophyllus Indicus*, whereupon the French men call it *Ocillez d'Inde*. *Cordus* calleth it *Tanacetum Peruanum*, of the likenesse the leaues haue with Tansie, and of Peru a Prouince of America, from whence it was first thought to be brought into Europe. *Gesnerus* calleth it *Galtha Aphricana*, and saith that it is called in the Carthaginian toong *Pedua* : some would haue it to be *Petilius flos Plinij*, but not properly : for *Petilius flos* is an Autumne flower growing among briars and brambles. *Andreas Lacuna* calleth it *Othonna*, making it a certaine herbe of the Troglodytes growing in that part of Arabia which lieth toward Aegypt, hauing leaues full of holes as though they were eaten with mothes. *Galen* in his fourth booke of the faculties of Simple medicines, maketh mention of an herbe called *Lyopisium* : the iuice whereof, a certaine Centurion did carie out of Barbarie all Aegypt ouer with so rancke a sinell, and so lothsome, as *Galen* himselfe durst not so much as taste of it, but coniectured it to be deadly ; yet that Centurion did vse it against the extreme paines of the ioints, and it seemed to the patients

patients themselves, to be of a very colde temperature; but doubtlesse of a poisonfome qualitie, very neere to that of Hemlockes.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The vnpleasant smell, especially that common sort with single flowers (that stuffeth the head like to that of Hemlocke, such as the iuice of *Lycopersum* is) doth shew that it is of a poisonfom & cooling qualitie; and also the same is manifested by diuers experiments: for I remember saith the same author, that I did see a boie whose lippes and mouth when hee began to chewe the flowers did swell extremely; as it hath often happened vnto them, that playing or piping with quils or kexes of Hemlockes, do holde them a while betweene their lippes: likewise he saith, we gaue to a cat the flowers with their cups, tempered with fresh cheefe, shee foorthwith mightely swelled, and a little while after died: also mice that haue eaten of the seede thereof haue bene founde dead. All which things do declare that this herbe is of a venomous and poisonfome facultie; and that they are not to be harkened vnto, that suppose this herbe to be an harmelesse plant: so to conclude, these plants are most venomous and full of poison, and therefore not to be touched or smelled vnto, much lesse vsed in meate or medicine.

Of the flower of the Sunne, or the Marigolde of Peru. Chap. 247.

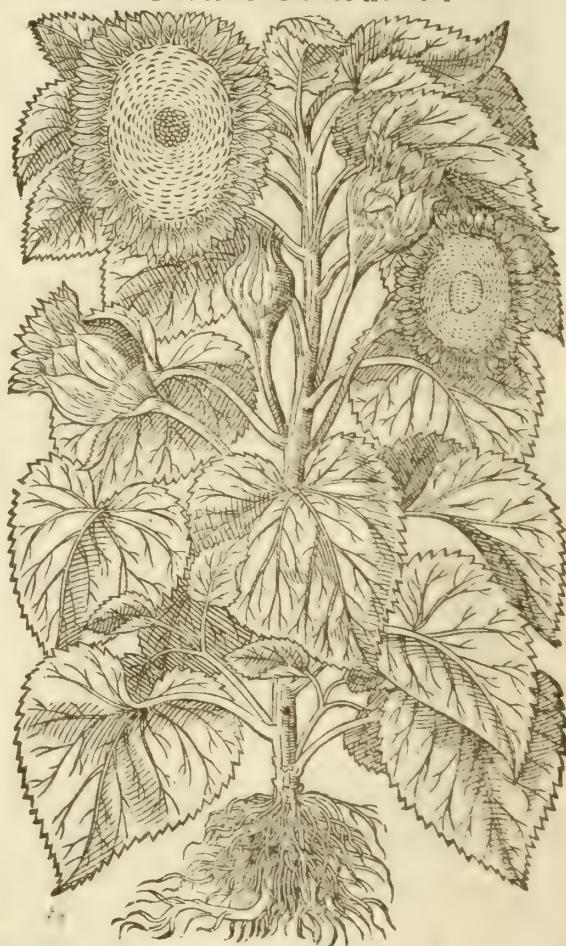
1 *Flos Solis maior.*

The greater Sunne flower.



2 *Flos Solis minor.*

The lesser Sunne flower.



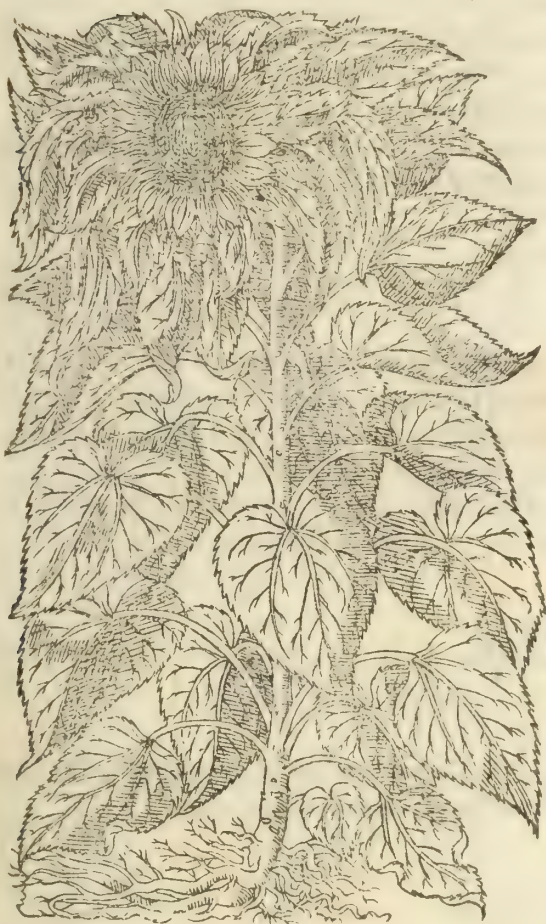
* *The description.*

THe Indian Sunne or the golden flower of Peru, is a plant of such stature and talenesse, that in one sommer being sown of a seede in Aprill, it hath risen vp to the height of fourteene foote in my garden, where one flower was in waight three pounce and two ounces, and crosse ouerthwart the flower by measure sixteene inches broad. The stalkes are vpright and straight, of the bignesse of a strong mans arme, beset with large leaues euen to the top, like vnto the great

great Clote, or Burre: at the top of the stalke commeth forth for the most part one flower, yet many times there spring out sucking buddes, which come to no perfection: this great flower is in shape like to the Cammomill flower, beset rounde about with a pale or border of goodly yellowe leaues, in shape like the leaues of the flowers of white Lillies: the middle part whereof is made as it were of vnshorne veluet, or some curious cloth wrought with the needle, which braue worke, if you do throughly view and marke well, it seemeth to be an innumerable sort of small flowers, resembling the nose or nozell of a candlestick, broken from the foote thereof: from which small nozell sweateth forth excellent fine and cleere Venice Turpentine, in sight, substance, fauour, and taste. The whole plant in like maner being broken, smelleth of Turpentine: when the plant groweth to maturity, the flowers fall away, in place whereof appeereth the seede, blacke, and large, much like the seede of Gourds, set as though a cunning workeman had of purpose placed them in very good order, much like the honie combes of bees: the roote is white, compact of many strings, which perish at the first approch of winter, and must be set in most perfect dunged ground: the maner how shall be shewed, when vpon the like occasion I shall speake of Cucumbers and Melons.

2 The other golden flower of Peru is like the former, sauing that it is altogether lower, and the leaues more iagged, and verie fewe in number.

3 *Flos Solis minor mas.*
The male Sunne flower.



4 *Flos Solis minor femina.*
The marigold Sunne flower.



* *The description.*

3 The male flower of the Sunne of the smaller sort, hath a thicke roote, harde, and of a wooddie substance, with many threddie strings annexed thereto, from which riseth vp a graie or ruslet stalk to the height of five or sixe cubits, of the bignesse of ones arme, whereupon are set great broad leaues with long foote stalkes, very fragill or easie to breake, of an ouerworne Greene colour, sharp pointed, and somewhat cut or hackt about the edges like a sawe; the flower groweth at the top of the stalke, bordered about with a pale of yellowe leaues; the thrummed middle part is blacker then

that of the last described. The whole flower is compassed about likewise with diuers such russet leaues, as those are that do growe lower vpon the stalkes, but lesser and narrower. The plant and euery part thereof doth smell of Turpentine, and the flower yeeldeth forth most cleere Turpentine, as my selfe haue noted diuers yeeres. The seede is also long and blacke, with certaine lines or strakes of white running alongst the same. The roote and euery part thereof perisheth when it hath perfected his seed.

4 The female or Marigolde Sunne flower hath a thicke and wooddie roote, from which riseth vp a straight stem, diuiding it selfe into one or more branches, set with smooth leaues sharpe pointed, slightly indented about the edges. The flowers growe at the top of the branches of a faint yellow colour, the middle part is of a deeper yellow tending to blacknes, of the forme and shape of a single Marigolde, whereupon I haue named it the Sunne Marigold. The seede as yet I haue not obserued.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe of themselves without setting or sowing in Peru, and in diuers other provinces of America, from whence the seedes haue beene brought into these parts of Europe. There hath beene seene in Spaine and other hot regions a plant sown and nourished vp from seede, to attaine to the height of 24. foote in one yeere.

* *The time.*

The seede must be set or sown in the beginning of Aprill if the weather be temperate, in the most fertill ground that may be, and where the Sunne hath most power the whole daie.

* *The names.*

The flower of the Sunne is called in Latine *Flos Solis*, taking that name from those that haue reported it to turne with the sunne, the which I could neuer obserue, although I haue endeouored to finde out the truth of it; but I rather thinke it was so called because it doth resemble the radiant beames of the Sunne, whereupon some haue called it *Corona Solis*, and *Sol Indianus*, the Indian Sun flower; others haue called it *Chrysanthemum Peruvianum*, or the golden flower of Peru: in English the flower of the Sunne, or the Sunne flower.

* *The temperature.*

They are thought to be hot and drie of complexion.

* *The vertues.*

- A There hath not any thing been set down either of the auncient or later writers concerning the vertues of these plants; notwithstanding we haue founde by triall, that the buddes before they be flowred, boiled and eaten with butter, vineger, and pepper, after the maner of Artichoks, are exceeding pleasant meate, surpassing the Artichoke faire, in procuring bodilie lust.
- B The same buds with the stalks neere vnto the top (the hairinesse being taken away) broiled vpon a gridiron, and afterwarde eaten with oile, vineger, and pepper, hath the like property.

Of Cammoill. Chap. 248.

* *The kindes.*

There haue beene of the auncients set forth two sorts of sweete smelling Cammomils. The latter age wherein we liue hath founde two more, besides other wilde kindes thereof.

* *The description.*

I TO distinguish the kindes of Cammomils with long descriptions it would but inlarge the volume, and small profite would thereby redounde to the Reader, considering they are so well knowne to all; notwithstanding it shall not be amisse to saie something of them to keepe the order and method of the booke, hitherto obserued. The common Cammomill hath manie weake and feeble braunches trailing vpon the ground, taking holde vpon the top of the earth, as it runneth, whereby it greatly increaseth. The leaues are very fine and much jagged or deeply cut, of a strong sweete smell: among which come forth the flowers like vnto the fildie Daisie, bordered about the edge with a pale of white leaues; the middle part is yellowe composed of such thrums, close thrust together, as is that of the Daisie. The roote is verie small and threddie.

* The description.

2 The second kinde of Cammomill hath leaues, rootes, stalkes, and creeping branches, like vnto the precedent: the flowers grow at the tops of small tender stemmes, which are nothing else but such yellowe thrummie matter, as is in the middle of the rest of the Cammomils, without any pale or border of white leaues, as the others haue; the whole plant is of a pleasing sweete smell, whereupon some haue giuen it this addition *Odoratum*.

1 *Chamamelum*.
Cammomill.



2 *Chamamelum nudum odoratum*.
Sweete naked Cammomill.



* The description.

3 This thirde Cammomill differeth not from the former, sauing that the leaues heereof are verie much doubled with white leaues, insomuch that the yellowe thrum in the middle is but little seene, and the other verie single, wherein consisteth the difference.

4 Romish Cammomill hath many slender stalkes, yet stiffer and stronger then any of the others, by reason whereof it standeth more vpright, and doth not creepe vpon the earth as the others doe. The leaues are of a more whitish colour tending to the colour of the leaues of Woad. The flowers be likewise yellowe in the middle, and paled about with a border of small white flowers.

3 *Chamamelum Anglicum flore multiplici.*
Double flowred Cammomill.



4 *Chamamelum Romanum.*
Romish Cammomill.



* *The place.*

These plants are set in gardens, both for pleasure and also profite.

* *The time.*

They flower most part of all the Sommer.

* *The names.*

Cammomill is called *Chamamelum*, of some *Anthemis*, and *Leucanthemis*, and also *Leucanthe-mon*, especially that double flowred Cammomill, which Greeke name is taken from the whitenesse of his flower: in English Cammomill: it is called Cammomill because the flowers haue the smell of *μῆλον*, or an apple, which is plainly perceiued in common Cammomill.

* *The temperature.*

Cammomill saith *Galen* is hot and drie in the first degree, and is of thinne parts: it is of force to digest, slacken, and rarifie; also it is thought to be like the Rose in thinnesse of parts, comming to the operation of oile in heate, which are to man familiar and temperate: wherefore it is a speciall helpe against wearisomnesse, it easeth and mitigateth paine, it mollifieth and suppleth, and all these operations are in our vulgar Cammomill, as common experience teacheth, for it heateth moderately, and drieth little.

* *The virtues.*

- A Cammomill is good against the collicke and stone, prouoketh vrine, is most singular in glisters which are made against the foresaid diseases.
- B Oile of Cammomill is exceeding good against all maner of ache and paine, brusings, shrinking of sinewes, hardnesse, and colde swellings.
- C The decoction of Cammomill made in wine and drunke, is good against coldnes in the stomack, fower belchings, voideth winde, and mightily bringeth downe the montly course.
- D The Egyptians haue vsed it for a remedie against all colde agues: they did therefore consecrate it, as *Galen* saith.

The decoction made in white wine and drunke, expelleth the dead childe and secondine, or after- Birth speedily, and clenseth those parts.

The herbe boiled in posset ale, and giuen to drinke, easeth the paine in the chest conning of Fwinde, and expelleth tough and clammy flegme, and helpeth children of the ague.

The herbe vsed in bathes prouoketh sweate, rarifieth the skin, and openeth the pores, briefly G it mitigateth gripings and gnawings of the belly, it alaieth the paines of the sides, mollifieth hard swellings, and wasteth awaie rawe and vndigested humours.

The oile compounded of the flowers, performeth the same, and is a remedie against all weari- H somnesse, and is with good successe mixed with all those things that are applied to mitigat e paine.

Of Maieweede, or wilde Cammomill. Chap. 249.

* The kinds.

T Here be three kinds of wilde Cammomils which are generally called in Latine *Cotula*; one stinking, and two other not stinking: the one hath his flower all white throughout the compass, as also in the middle; and the other yellow. Besides these, there is another with verie faire double flowers void of smell, which a Kentish gentleman called Master *Bartilmeve Lane* found growing wilde in a fiede in the Ile of Thanet neere vnto a house called Queakes, son etime the house of Sir *Henrie Crispe*. Likewise Master *Hesketh* before remembred, found it in the garden of his Inne at Barnet (if my memorie faile me not) at the signe of the red Lion, or else neere vnto it, in a poore womans garden, as he was riding into Lancashire.

1 *Cotula fatida*.
Maieweede.



2 *Cotula lutea*.
Yellow Maieweede.



* *The description.*

1 **M**Aie weede bringeth forth rounde stalkes, greene, brittle, and full of iuice, parted into manie branches, thicker, and higher then those of Cammomill; the leaues in like maner are wider, and of a blackish greene colour, the flowers like in forme and colour. The whole plant stinketh, and giueth a ranke smell.

2 The yellowe Maie weede hath a small and tender roote, from which riseth vp a feeble stalke, diuiding it selfe into many other branches, whereupon do grow leaues not vnlike to Cammomill, but thinner, and fewer in number. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, of a golde yellowe colour.

* *The place.*

They growe in Corne fieldes, neere vnto path waies, and in the borders of fieldes.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Maie weede is called in shops *Cotula fetida*, of *Leonhartus Fuchsius*, *Parthenium*, and *Virginea*, but not truely: of others, *xyanthus*: in high Dutch *Brotendill*: in lowe Dutch *Paddebloemen*: in French *Esparagotte*: in English Maie weede, wilde Cammomill, and stinking Mathes.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A Maie weede is not vsed for meate nor medicine, and therefore the faculties are vnknowne, and not founde out, yet all of them are thought to be hot and drie, and like after a sort in operation to Cammomill, but nothing at all agreeing with mans nature; notwithstanding it is commended against the infirmities of the mother, seeing all stinking things are good against those diseases.

B It is an vnprofitable weede among corne, and raiseth blisters vpon the handes of the weeders, and reapers.

Of Pellitorie of Spaine. Chap. 250.

1 *Pyrethrum officinarum.*
Pellitorie of Spaine.



2 *Pyrethrum sylvestre.*
Wilde Pellitorie.



* The description.

1 **P** *Pyrethrum*, in English Pellitorie of Spaine (by the name whereof, some do vnproperly call another plant, which is indeede the true *Imperatoria*, or master wort, and not Pellitorie) it hath great and fat leaues, like vnto Fennell, trailing vpon the ground: among which immediately from the roote, riseth vp a fat Greene stem, bearing at the top a goodly flower, fashioned like the great single white Daisie, whose bunch or knob in the midst is yellowe like that of the Daisie, and bordered about with a pale of small leaues, exceeding white on the vpper side, and vnder of a faire purple colour: the roote is long, of the bignes of a finger, verie hot, and of a burning taste.

2 The wilde Pellitorie groweth vp like vnto wilde Chervile, resembling the leaues of *Cauculus*, of a quicke and nipping taste, like the leaues of Dittander or Pepper wort; the flowers growe at the top of slender stalkes in small tufts or spokie vmbles, of a white colour: the roote is tough, and of the bignesse of a little finger, with some threds thereto belonging, and of a quicke biting taste.

* The place.

It groweth in my garden very plentifully.

* The time.

It flowreth and seedeth in Iuly and August.

* The names.

Pellitorie of Spaine is called in Greeke *πυρεθρον*, by reason of his hot and fierie taste: in shops also *Pyrethrum*: in Latine *Saluaria*: in Italian *Pyrethro*: in Spanish *Pelitre*: in French *Pied a' Alexandre*, that is to saie, *Pes Alexandrinus*, or Alexanders foote: in high and lowe Dutch *Bertram*: in English Pellitorie of Spaine, and of some Bertram after the Dutch name; and this is the right *Pyrethrum*, or Pellitorie of Spaine, for that which diuers take to be the right, is another kinde of herbe, commonly called *Imperatoria*, or Masterwort, but vntruly, being deceiued by *Dioscorides* his corrupt copies, reading one thing for another.

* The temperature and vertues.

The roote of Pellitorie of Spaine is very hot and burning, by reason whereof it taketh awaie the A colde shiuering of agues that haue beene of long continuance, and is good for thole that are taken with a dead palsie, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

The same is with good successe mixed with antidotes or counterpoisons, which serue against the B migrim, and continuall paine of the head, the diffineste called *Vertigo*, the apoplexie, the falling sicknesse, the trembling of the sinewes, and palsies, for it is a singular good and effectuell remedie for all colde and continuall infirmities of the head and sinewes.

Pyrethrum, taken with honie, is good against all colde diseases of the braine. C

The root chewed in the mouth, draweth forth great store of rheume, slime, and filthie waterish D humours, and easeth the paine of the teeth, especially if it be stamped with a little Staphisagria, and tied in a small bagge and put into the mouth, and there suffered to remaine a certaine space.

If it be boiled in vineger and kept warme in the mouth it hath the same effect. E

The oile wherein Pellitorie hath beene boiled, is good to annoint the bodie to procure sweating, F and is excellent good to annoint any part that is bruised and blacke, although the member be declining to mortification: it is good also for such as are stricken with the palsie.

It is most singular for the Chirurgians of the Hospitals, to put into their vnctions *contra Neapoli- G lit anum morbum*, and such other diseases that be cosin germaine thereunto.

Pyrethrum Confect. seu Confectio de pyrethro. vide Lib. pag. 256.

Of Leopards bane. Chap. 251.

* The description.

1 **O** F this plant *Doronicum* there be sundrie kindes, whereof I will onely touch fower, whom *Dodonæus* vnproperly calleth *Aconitum pardalianches*, which hath hapned through the negligence of *Dioscorides* and *Theophrastus*, who in describing *Doronicum*, haue not onely omitted the flowers thereof, but haue committed that negligence in many and diuers other plants, leaving out in many plants which they haue described, the speciall accidents, which hath not a little troubled the studie and determination of the best Herbarists of late yeeres, not knowing cer- tainly

rainly what to determine and set downe in so ambiguous a matter, some taking it one waie, some another, and some esteeming it to be *Aconitum*: but for better vnderstanding heereof, knowe that this worde *Aconitum* as it is a name attributed to diuers plants, so it is to be considered that all plants called by this name, are malignant and venomous, as with the iuice and roote whereof, such as hunted after wilde and noisome beasts, were woont to imbrue and dippe their arrowes, the sooner and more surely to dispatch and flea the beast in chace. But for the prooffe of the goodnesse of this *Doronicum* and the rest of his kinde: knowe also that *L'Obelius* writeth of an excellent learned man called *Iohn de Vroede*, who did eate verie many of the rootes at sundrie times, and founde them verie pleasant in taste and verie comfortable. But to leaue controuersies, circumstances, and obiections which heere might be brought in and alleaged, assure your selues that this plant *Doronicum minus officinarum* (whose rootes *Pena* reporteth to haue found plentifully growing vpon the Pedemountaine hils and certaine hie places in Fraunce) hath many great leaues spread vpon the ground, somewhat round, & rough haired like Plantaine: among which rise vp manie tender rough stalks two cubites and an halfe high, bearing at the top certaine single yellow flowers; which when they vade, change into downe, and are caried away with the winde: the rootes are thicke and manie, very crookedly crossing and tangling one within another, resembling a scorpion, and in some yeeres do grow in our English gardens into infinite numbers.

2 The second kinde of *Doronicum* hath larger leaues then the former, but rounde and broader, almost like the great Clot or Burre; among which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high: the flowers are like the former: the roote is longer and bigger then the former, barred ouer with many scalie barks, in colour white, and shining like white marble, hauing on eche side one arme or finne, not vnlike to the sea shrimpe called *Squilla marina*, or rather like the ribbes or scales of a scorpions bodie, and is sweet in taste.

1 *Doronicum maius officinarum.*
Great Leopards bane.



2 *Doronicum minus.*
Small Leopards bane.



3 *Doronicum radice repente.*
Crayfish Woolfes bane.



4 *Doronicum brachiata radice.*
Winged Woolfes bane.



✱ *The description.*

3 The thirde kinde of *Doronicum*, growing naturally in great abundance in the mountaines of Fraunce, is also brought into, and acquainted with our English groundes, bearing very large leaues of a light yellowish Greene, and hairie like *Pilosella*, or *Cucumis agrestis*. The stalkes are a cubite high, hauing at the top yellowe flowers like *Buphtalmus*, or *Consolida media vulnerariorum*: all the roote ouer is barred & welted with scales like the taile of a scorpion, white of colour, & in taste sweet, with some bitternes, yeelding foorth much clammineffe, which is very astringent.

4 The fourth kinde heereof is founde in the woodie mountaines about Taurinum and Sauoie, very like vnto the former, sauing that the leaues are somewhat rougher, the flowers greater, and the stalks higher. But to be short, eche of these kinds are so like one another, that in shew, taste, smell, & maner of growing, they seeme to be as it were al one; therfore it were superfluous to stand vpon their varietie of names, *Pardalianches*, *Myoetionum*, *Thelyphonum*, *Camorum*, and such like, of *Theophrastus*, *Dioscorides*, *Plinie*, or any of the newe writers, which names they haue giuen vnto *Doronicum*, for by the opinion of the most skilfull in plants, they are but *Synonymies* of one kinde of plant. And though these olde writers speake of the hurtfull qualities of these plants: yet experience teacheth vs, that they haue written what they haue heard and read, and not what they haue knowne and proued: for it is apparant that *Doronicum* by the consent of the olde and newe writers, is vsed as an antidote, or certaine treacle, as well in the confectiōs *de Geminis Mesu.*, as in *electuario Aromaticum*. And though *Mathiolus* disclaimeeth against the vse thereof, and calleth it *Pardalianches*, that is, Wolfes bane: yet let the learned know, that *Quantitas non qualitas nocet*: for as Saffron is comfortable to the hart; yet if you giue thereof, or of muske, or any such cordiall thing, too great a quantitie, it killeth the partie which receiueth it.

✱ *The place.*

The place is sufficiently set foorth in the description, yet you shall vnderstande that I haue the two first in my garden, and the thirde hath beene founde and gathered in the colde mountaines of Northumberlande, by doctor *Pennie*, lately of London deceased, a man of much experience and knowledge in Simples, whose death my selfe and many others do greatly bewaile.

* *The time.*

They do flower in the moneths of Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

Concerning their names I haue alreadie spoken, yet sith I woulde be glad that our English women might know how to call it, they may terme *Doronicum* by this name, Crayfish, Pisse in bed, bicause the flower is like Dandelion, which is called Pisse in bed.

Qua quia nascuntur dara vinacia caute,

Agrestes Aconita vocant.

This froth (as men suppose) tooke roote
and thriuing in the batling soile in burgeons foorth did shoot,
To bane and mischiefe men withall: and for bicause the same
did growe vpon the bare hard flints, folke gaue the foresaid name
of Flintwoort thereunto.

* *The nature and vertues.*

- A I haue sufficiently spoken of that for which I haue warrant to write, both touching their natures & vertues, for the matter hath continued so ambiguous & so doubtfull; yea, & so full of controuersies, that I dare not commit that to the world which I haue read: these few lines therfore shal suffice for this present: the rest which might be saide I referre to the great and learned doctors, and to your owne consideration.
- B These herbes are mixed with compound medicines, that mitigate the paine of the eies, and by reason of his cold qualitie, being fresh & green, it helpeth inflammations, or fierie heat of the eies.
- C It is reported and affirmed, that it killeth Panthers, swine, wolues, and all kindes of wilde beasts, being giuen them with flesh. *Theophrastus* saith that it killeth cattle, sheepe, oxen, and all fower footed beasts, within the compasse of one daie, not by taking it inwardly onely, but if the herbe or roote be tied vnto their priuie parts: yet he writeth further, that the roote being drunke, is a remedie against the stingings of scorpions: which sheweth that this herbe or the root therof is not deadly to man, but to diuers beasts onely, which thing also is found out by triall, and manifest experience: for *Conradus Gesnerus* a man in our time singularly learned, and a most diligent searcher of many things sheweth, that he himselfe in a certaine Epistle written to *Adolphus Occo*, hath oftentimes inwardly taken the roote heereof greene, drie, whole, preserued with honie, and also beaten to powder, and that euen the very same daie in which he wrote these things, he had drunke with warme water two drams of the rootes made into fine powder, neither felt he any hurt therby; and that he oftentimes also had giuen the same to his sicke patients, both by it selfe & also mixed with other things, and that very luckelie. Moreouer, the Apothecaries in steede of *Doronicum*, do vse (though amisse) the rootes thereof without any manifest danger.
- D That this *Aconite* killeth dogs, it is very certaine and founde out by triall, which thing *Mathiolus* could hardly beleue, but that at length he founde it out to be true by a manifest example, as he confesseth in his Commentaries.

Of Sage. Chap. 252.

* *The kindes.*

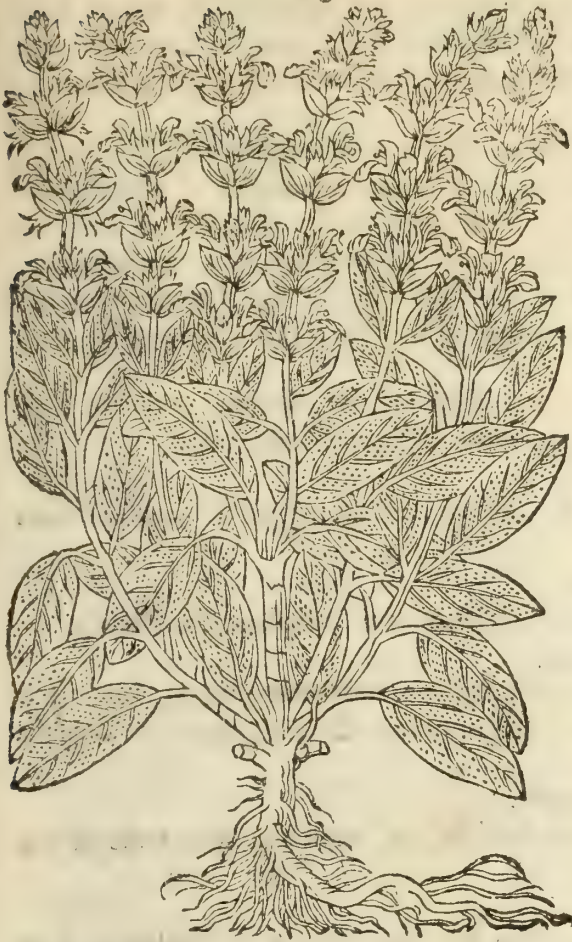
Here be diuers sorts of Sage, two especially obserued of the auncients. The later writers haue found more.

* *The description.*

1 The great Sage is very full of stalks, fower square, of a woodie substance, parted into branches, about the which grow broad leaues, long, wrinckled, rough, whitish, very like to the leaues of wilde Mullein, but rougher, and not so white, like in roughnes to woollen cloth thread bare; the flowers stande forked in the tops of the branches like those of dead Nettle, or of Clarie, of a purple blewe colour, in the place of which groweth little blackish seede in small husks. The roote is hard and woodie, sending foorth a number of little strings.

2 The lesser Sage is also a shrubby plant, spred into braunches like to the former, but lesser: the stalks heereof are tenderer: the leaues be long, lesser, narrower, but not lesse rough; to which there do growe in the place wherein they are fixed to the stalke, two little leaues standing on either side one right against another, somewhat after the maner of finnes or little eares, the flowers are eared blewe like those of the former: the roote also is woodie, both of them are of a certaine strong smel, but nothing at all offensive, and that which is the lesser is the better.

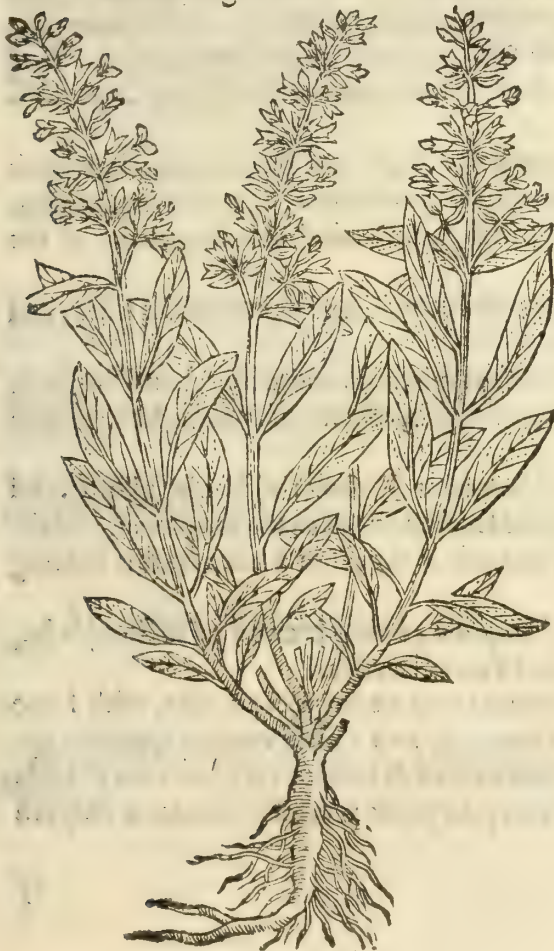
1 *Salvia maior.*
Great Sage.



2 *Salvia minor.*
Small Sage.



3 *Salvia Indica.*
Indian Sage.



4 *Salvia Alpina.*
Mountain Sage.



* *The description.*

3 This Indian Sage hath diuers braunches of a woodie substance, whereon do growe small leaues, long, rough, & narrowe, of an ouerworne colour, & of a most sweet and fragrant smell. The flowers grow alongst the top of the braunches of a white colour, in forme like the precedent. The roote is tough and wooddie.

4 The mountaine Sage hath an vpright stalke, smooth and plaine, whereupon doe growe broad, rough and rugged leaues, slightly nicked, and vneuenly indented about the edges, of a hoarie colour, sharpe pointed, and of a ranke smell. The flowers growe alongst the top of the stalke, in shape like those of Rosemarie, of a purplish colour tending to blewnesse. The roote is likewise woodie.

We haue in our gardens a kinde of Sage, the leaues whereof are reddish, part of those red leaues are striped with white, other mixed with white, Greene and red, euen as nature list to plaie with such plants.

We haue also another, the leaues whereof are for the most part white, somewhat mixed with Greene, often one leafe white, and another Greene, euen as nature list, as we haue saide.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Sage do not growe wilde in England, I haue them all in my garden, most of them are very common.

* *The time.*

These Sages flower in Iune and Iuly, or later: they are fitly remooued and planted in March.

* *The names.*

Sage is called in Greeke *ελείσσακος*: the Apothecaries, the Italians, and the Spaniards, keepe the Latine name *Salvia*: in high Dutch *Salbea*: in French *Sauge*: in lowe Dutch *Sauie*: in English Sage.

* *The temperature.*

Sage is manifestly hot and drie in the beginning of the third degree, or in the later ende of the seconde, it hath adioined no little astringtion or binding.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Agrippa*, and likewise *Actius*, called it the Holie herbe, bicause women with childe if they be like to come before their time, & are troubled with abortments do eate thereof to their great good; for it closeth the matrix, and maketh them fruitefull; it retaineth the birth, and giueth it life: and the woman about the fourth daie of hir going abroad after hir childing, shall drinke nine ounces of the iuice of Sage with a little salt, and then vse the companie of hir husbände, she shall without doubt conceaue and bring forth store of children, which are the blessing of God: thus saith *Agrippa*.
- B Sage is singular good for the head and braine, quickneth the senses and memorie, strengthneth the sinewes, restoreth health to those that haue the palsie vpon a moist cause, taketh away shaking, or trembling of the members, and being put vp into the nostrils, it draweth thinne flegme out of the head.
- C It is likewise commended against the spitting of bloode, the cough, and paines of the sides, and biting of serpents.
- D The iuice of Sage drunke with honie, is good for those that spit and vomite blood, and stoppeth the fluxe thereof incontinently, expelleth winde, drieth the dropsie, helpeth the palsie, strengthneth the sinewes, and purgeth blood.
- E The leaues sodden in water, with Woodbine leaues, Plaintaine, Rosemarie, honie, allom, and some white wine; maketh an excellent water to wash the secret parts of man or woman, and for cankers or other sorenesse in the mouth, especially if you boile in the same a faire bright shining sea cole, which maketh it of greater efficacie.
- F No man needeth to doubt of the wholesomnesse of Sage ale, being brewed as it shoulde be, with Sage, Scabious, Betonie, Spikenard, Squinanth, and Fennell seedes.
- G The leaues of red Sage put into a wooden dish, wherein is put verie quicke coales, with some ashes in the bottome of the dish to keepe the same from burning, and a little vineger sprinkled vpon the leaues lieng vpon the coales & so wrapped in a linnen cloth, & holden very hot vnto the side of those that are troubled with a grieuous stitch, taketh away the paine presently: the same helpeth greatly the extremitie of the pleurisie.

Of French Sage, or woodie Mullein. Chap. 253.

Verbascum Mathioli.
French Sage.

* The description.



Vilde Mullein, woodie Mullein, *Mathiolus* his Mullein, or French Sage, groweth vppe like a small woodie shrub, hauing manie woodie braunches of a wollic and hoarie colour, soft & downie; wherupon are placed thicke hoarie leaues, of a strong potticke sauour, in shape like the leaues of Sage, wherupon the vulgar people call it French Sage: towarde the toppe of the braunches are placed roundels, or crownets, of yellow gaping flowers like those of dead Nettle, but much greater. The roote is thicke, tough, and of a woodie substance, as is all the rest of the plant.

There is another sort heerof that is very sweet like the other, sauing that the leues & euery other part of this plant, hath a most sweet and pleasant smell, and the other more strong and offensiue.

* The place.

These wilde Mulleins do growe wilde in diuers prouinces of Spaine, and also in Languedoc, vpon drie banks, and stony places: I haue them both in my garden, and many others likewise.

* The time.

They flower in Iune and Iulie.

* The names.

They are called of the learned men of our time, *Verbascum sylvestria*: the first is called of the Grecians *ελυμθ*, or *ελεγυθ*: in Latine *Elychnium*, or after others *Elychinium*; bicause of the cottonie substance thereof, matches, or weekes

were made to keepe light in lamps: *Verbascum Lychnitis*, as *Dioscorides* himselfe testifieth, is named also *Thryallis*, or Rose Campion; but the flower of *Thryallis* is red of colour, as *Nicander* in his verses of counterpoisons doth shewe, but the flowers of these are yellowe: therefore they are neither *Thryallis* nor *Lychnitis*: but *Sylvestre Verbascum*, or wilde Mullein, as we haue already taught in the chapter of Rose Campion, that *Thryallis* is *Lychnitis satia* or rose Campion. There is nothing to the contrarie, but that there may be many plants with soft downie leaues fit to make candle weekes of: in English it is generally called French Sage, we may call it Sage Mullein.

* The temperature.

As these be like in vertues to the others going before, so they be likewise drie in temperature.

* The vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that the leaues are stamped and laide in maner of a pultis vpon burnings and A scaldings.

Of Clarie. Chap. 254.

* The kindes.

There be diuers kindes of Clarie, some wilde, others of the garden, as shall be declared.

1 *Gallitricum.*
Common Clarie.



2 *Gallitricum alternum.*
Small Clarie.



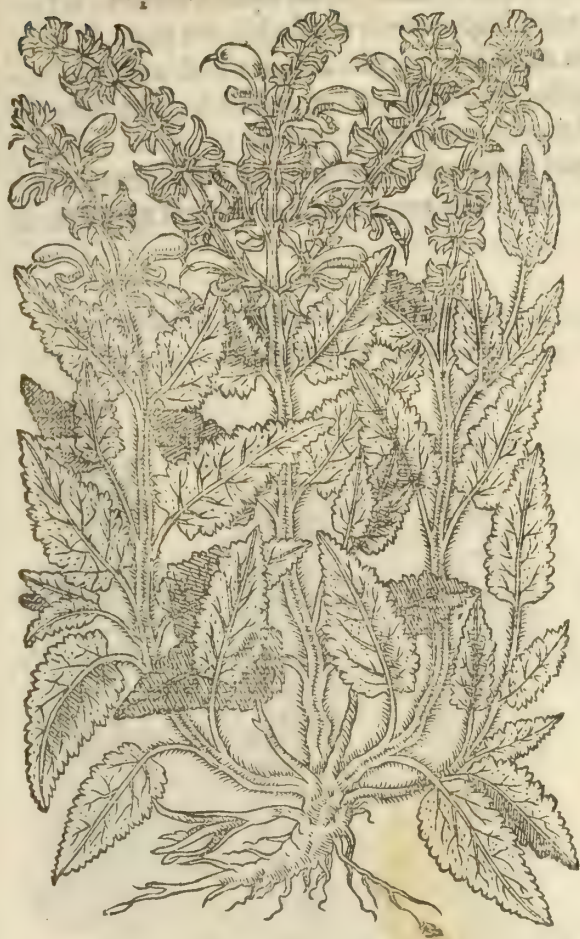
* The description.

1 **T**He first kinde of Clarie which is the right, bringeth forth thicke stalkes fower square, two foote long, diuided into braunches: it hath many leaues growing both from the roots, and along the stalkes and braunches by distaunces, one against another by two and two, great, a handfull broade or broader, somewhat rough, vnequall, whitish, and hairie, as be also the stalks. The flowers are like those of Sage, or of dead Nettle, of colour white, out of a light blewe: after which grow vp long toothed huskes in steed of cods, in which is blacke seede. The roote is full of strings: the whole he: be yeeldeth forth a ranke and strong smell that stuffeth the head: it perisheth after the seede is ripe, which is in the second yeere after it is sown.

2 The seconde kinde of Clarie hath likewise stalkes fower square, a foote and a halfe high: the leaues also be rough and rugged, lesser, and not so white. The flowers be alike, of colour purple or blewe: the rootes be as those of the former are. This hath not so strong a sent by a great deale.

There is a kind of Clarie which *Fuchsius* pictureth for wild Clarie, thathath shorter stalks, hairie also and fower square: the leaues lesser, long, deeper indented: the flowers blewe of colour, sweete of smell, but not so sweete as those of the right Clarie: the huskes or cods when they are ripe bende downwards; the seede is blackish; the rootes in like maner are blacke and full of strings.

3 *Colus Iouis.*
Iupiters distaffe.



* *The description.*

3 The thirde kinde of *Horminum*, called *Iouis Colus*, representeth in the highest top of the stalke a distaffe, wrapped about with yellow flaxe, wherof it tooke his name, hauing knobbie rootes, with certaine strings annexed thereto like *Galeopsis*, or like vnto the rootes of *Clarie*, which doe yeelde forth sundrie fower square rough stalkes, two cubits high; whereon do growe leaues like those of the *Nettle*, rough, sharpe pointed, and of an ouerworne greene colour: the flowers do growe alongst the top of the stalkes, by certaine spaces, set rounde about in small coronets, or wharles, like those of *Sage* in forme, but of a yellowe colour.

* *The place.*

These do growe wilde in some places, notwithstanding they are manured and planted in gardens almost euery where, except Iupiters distaffe, being a kinde thereof, which I haue in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune, Iuly, and August.

* *The names.*

Clarie is called of the apothecaries, *Gallitricum*; it is likewise named *Oruala*, of some *Tota bona* but not properly: of others *Scarlea*, *Sclarea*, *Centrum Galli*, and *Matrifalua*: in Italian *Setaria*: in French *Oruale*: in high Dutch *Scharlach*: in low Dutch

Scharlepe: in English *Clarie*, or *Cleere* eie.

Iupiters distaffe, is called *Colus Iouis*, of some *Galeopsis lutea*, but not properly, of diuers *Horminum luteum*, or yellow *Clarie*, and *Horminum Tridentinum*, or *Clarie of Trent*.

* *The temperature.*

Clarie is hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The seede of *Clarie* poudered, finely searced and mixed with honie, taketh away the dimnesse of A the eies, and cleereth the sight.

The same stamped, infused, or laide to steepe in warme water, the mussilag or slimie sustaunce taken and applied plaisterwise, draweth forth splinters of woode, thornes, or any other thing fixed in the bodie: it also scattereth and dissolueth all kindes of swellings, especially in the ioints. B

The seede poudered and drunke with wine, stirreth vp bodily lust. C

The leaues of *Clarie* taken anie maner of waie, helpeth the weaknes of the backe proceeding of D the ouermuch flowing of the whites, but most effectually if they be fried with egges in manner of a tansie, either the leaues hole or stamped.

Of wilde *Clarie*, or *Oculus Christi*. Chap. 255.

* *The description.*

1 **O** *Culus Christi*, is also a kinde of *Clarie*, but lesser: the stalks are many, a cubite high, squared, and somewhat hairie: the leaues be broad, rough, and of a blackish greene colour. The flowers growe alongst the stalks, of a blewish colour. The seede is rounde, and blackish, the roote is thicke and tough, with some threds annexed thereto.

Rr 2

2 The

2 The purple Clarie hath leaues somewhat rounde, laide ouer with a hoare cottonie substance, not much vnlike Horebunde: among which rise vp small hairie square stalkes, set towarde the top with little leaues of a purple colour, which appeere at the first viewe to be flowers, and yet are nothing else but leaues, turned into an excellent purple colour: and among these beautifull leaues come foorth small flowers of a blewish or watched colour, in fashion like vnto the flowers of Rosemarie, which being withered, the huskes wherein they did growe containe certaine blacke seede, which falleth foorth vpon the ground very quickly, bicause that euery such huske doth turne and hange downe his head towarde the grounde. The roote dieth at the first approch of winter.

1 *Horminum sylvestre.*

Wilde Clarie, or *Oculus Christi*.



2 *Horminum sylvestre folijs purpureis.*

Clarie with purple leaues.



* *The place.*

The first groweth wild in diuers barren places, almost in euery countrey, especially in the fields of Holburne neere vnto Graies Inne, in the high way by the end of a bricke wall: at the ende of Chelsey next to London, in the high way as you go from the Queenes pallace of Richmond to the water side, and diuers other places.

The other is a stranger in England: it groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from Iune to the ende of August.

* *The names.*

Wilde Clarie is called after the Latine name *Oculus Christi*, of his effect in helping the diseases of the eies, in Greeke ὀφθαλμίου: and likewise in Latine *Horminum*, of some *Geminalis*: in English wilde Clarie, and *Oculus Christi*.

The second is thought of some to be the right Clarie, and haue called it *Horminum verum*, but with greater error: it may be called in Latine *Horminum sylvestre folijs & floribus purpureis*, Clarie with leaues and flowers of a purple colour.

* *The*

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The temperature and faculties are referred vnto the garden Clarie, yet *Paulus Aeginata* saith, A it is hot and moderately drie, and it also clenfeth.

The seede of wilde Clarie as *Dioscorides* writeth, being drunke with wine, stirreth vp lust, it clen- B seth the eies from filmes and other imperfections being mixed with honie.

The seede put whole into the eies, clenfeth and purgeth them exceedingly from waterish hu- C mours, rednesse, inflammation, and diuers other maladies, or all that happen vnto the eies, and taketh away the paine and smarting thereof, especially being put into the eies one seede at one time, and no more, which is a generall medicine in Cheshire and other countries thereabout, knowne of all, and vsed with good successe.

The leaues are good to be put into pottage and brothes among other pot herbes; for they scat- D ter congealed bloud, warme the stomacke, and helpe the dimnes of the eies.

*Of Mullein. Chap. 256.** *The kindes.*

T Here be two kindes of Mullein, one white, another blacke; of the white there are two sorts, one with broad leaues, and another with narrow leaues: *Dioscorides*, and *Galen* after him haue added wilde Mulleins, Primroses, Cowslips, and Rose Campions, and first of the true Mullein.

1 *Tapsus Barbatus.*
Mullein, or Higtaper.



2 *Tapsus Barbatus flore albo.*
White flowered Mullein.

* *The description.*

1 T He male Mullein or Higtaper, hath broade leaues, very soft, whitish and downie; in the midst of which riseth vp a stalke, straight, single, and the same also whitish all ouer, with a hoarie down, and couered with the like leaues, but lesser and lesser, euen to the top: among which,

which, taperwise are set a multitude of yellowe flowers, consisting of fūe leaues a peece: in the places whereof come vp little round vessels, in which is contained verie small seede. The roote is long, a finger thicke, blacke without and full of strings.

2. The female Mullein hath likewise many white woolley leaues, set vpon an hoarie cottonie vpright stalk, of the height offower or fūe cubits: the top of the stalks resembleth a torche decked with infinite white flowers, which is the speciall marke to know it from the male kinde, being like in euerie other respect.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe of themselves neere the borders of pastures, and plowed fieldes, or caufies, and drie sandy ditch bankes, and in other vntilled places. They grow in great plentie neere vnto a lyme kill vpon the end of blacke Heath next to London, as also about the Queens house at Eltham, neere vnto Dartford in Kent: in the high waies about Hiegate neere London, and in most countries of England that are of a sandie soile.

* *The time.*

They are found with their flower from Iuly to September, and bring soorth their seede, the seconde yeere after the seede is sown.

* *The names.*

Mullein is called in Greeke *ϕαλκμος*, in shops *Tapsus Barbatus*, of diuers *Candela Regia*, *Candelaria*, and *Lanaria*: *Dioscorides*, *Plinie*, and *Galen*, do call it *Verbascum*: in Italian *Verbascio*, and *Tasso Barbasso*: in Spanish *Gordolobo*: in high Dutch *Mullkraut*: in French *Bouillon*: in English Mullein, or rather Woolen, Higtaper, Torches, long Woort, and Bullockes Longwoort, and of some Hares bearde.

* *The temperature.*

Mullein is of temperature drie: the leaues haue also a digesting and clensing qualitie, as *Galen* affirmeth.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues of Mullein being boiled in water, and laide vpon hard swellings, and inflammations of the eies, cureth and ceaseth the paine.
- B The roote boiled in red wine and drunke, stoppeth the laske and bloudie fluxe.
- C The same boiled in water and drunke, is good for them that are broken and hurt inwardly, and preuaileth much against the old cough.
- D A little fine treacle spred vpon a leafe of Mullein, & laide to the piles or Hemorrhoides, cureth the same: an ointment also made with the leaues thereof and old hogges grease, worketh the same effect.
- E The leaues worne vnder the seete daie and night, in manner of a shoe sole, or socke, bringeth downe in yoong maidens their desired sicknesse, being kept vnto their seete with some sockes, or other thing for falling away.
- F The countrey people, especially those husband men in Kent, doe giue their cattell the leaues to drinke against the cough of the lungs, being an excellent approoued medicine for the same, whereupon they do call it Bullocks Longwoort.
- G Frankensence and Masticke burned in a chafing dish of coles, and set within a close stoole, and the fume thereof taken vnderneath, doth perfectly cure the piles, hemorrhoides, and all diseases hapning in those lower parts, if also there be at euery such fuming (which must be twise euerie day) a leafe of the herbe bound to the place, and there kept vntill the next dressing.
- H There be some who thinke that this herbe being but caried about one, doth helpe the falling sicknesse, especially the leaues of that plant which hath not as yet borne flowers, and that is gathered when the sunne is in Virgo, and the Moone in Aries, which thing notwithstanding is vaine and superstitious.
- I The later Phisitions commend the yellowe flowers, beeing steeped in oile and set in warme dung vntill they be wasted into the oile and consumed awaie, to bee a remedie against the piles.
- K The report goeth saith *Plinie* that figges do not putrifie at all, that are wrapped in the leaues of Mullein, which thing *Dioscorides* also maketh mention of.

Of base Mullein. Chap. 257.

1 *Verbascum album*.
Base white Mullein.2 *Verbascum nigrum*.
Base blacke Mullein.

* The description.

1 **T**He Base white Mullein hath a thicke woodie roote, from which riseth vp a stiffe and hairy stalke, of the height of fower cubits, garnished with faire grayish leaues like those of Elecampane, but lesser: the flowers growe rounde about the stalkes taper or torch fashion, of a white colour, with certaine golden thrums in the middle: the seede followeth, small, and of the colour of dust.

2 Blacke Mullein hath long leaues, not downie at all, large and sharpe pointed, of an ouerworne blackish Greene colour, somewhat rough, and strongly smelling: the flowers grow at the top of the stalks, of a golden yellow colour, with certaine threds in the middle therof. The root differeth not from the precedent.

3 Candle weeke Mullein hath large, broade, and woollie leaues, like vnto those of the common Mullein: among which riseth vp a stalke couered with the like leaues, euen to the branches whereon the flowers do growe, but lesser and lesser by degrees. The stalke diuideth it selfe toward the top into diuers branches, whereon is set round about many yellowe flowers, which oftentimes doe change into white, varying according to the soile and climate. The roote is thicke and woodie.

4 The small candle weeke Mullein differeth little from the last rehearsed, saving that the whole plant of this is of a better fauour, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

Rr 4

3 *Verbascum*

3 *Verbascum Lychnite Mathioli.*
Candle weeke Mullein.



4 *Verbascum Lychnite minor.*
Small Candle weeke Mullein.



* *The place.*

These plants do growe where the other Mulleins do, and in the like soile.

* *The time.*

The time likewise answereth their flowring and feeding.

* *The names.*

Their capitall names expressed in the titles shall serue for these base Mulleins, considering they are all, and euery of them kinds of Mulleins.

* *The temperature.*

These Mulleins are dry without any manifest heat, yet doubtlesse hotter and drier then the common Mullein or Hygtaper.

* *The vertues.*

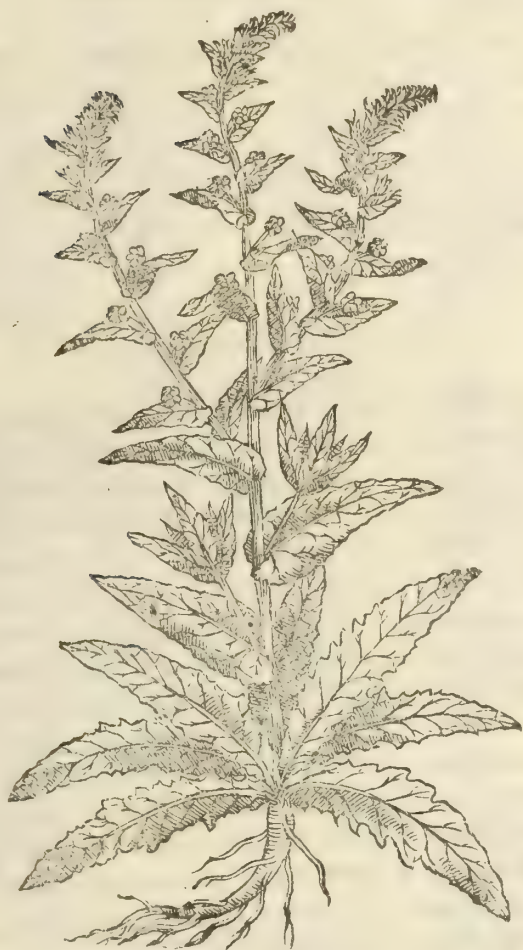
- A The blacke Mulléin, with his pleasant yellowe flowers, boiled in water or wine and drunken, is good against the diseases of the brest and lungs, and against all spitting of corrupt rotten matter.
- B The leaues boiled in water, stamped and applied pultis wise vpon colde swellings (called *Oedemata*) and also vpon the vlcers and inflammations of the eies, cureth the same.
- C The flowers of blacke Mullein are put into lie, which causeth the haire of the head to waxe yellowe, if it be washed and combed therewith.
- D The leaues are put into colde ointments with good successe, against scaldings and burnings with fire or water.
- E *Apuleius* reporteth a tale of *Vlysses*, *Mercurie*, and the inchauntresse *Circe* and their vse of these herbes in their incantations and witchcrafts.

Of Moth Mullein. Chap. 258.

* The kinds.

Like as there be diuers sorts of Mulleins, & base Mulleins; so is there likewise many sorts or kinds of Moth Mulleins, differing especially in the colour of their flowers, of which number you shall receiue two figures or pictures, for the rest you must content your selues with their descriptions, referring their formes vnto a further consideration, or a second edition.

1 *Blattaria Plinij.*
Plinies Moth Mullein.



2 *Blattaria flore purpureo.*
Purple Moth Mullein.



* The description.

1 **P**linie hath set foorth a kinde of *Blattaria*, which hath long and smooth leaues, somewhat iagged or snipt about the edges: the stalke riseth vp to the height of three cubits, diuiding it selfe towarde the top into sundrie armes or branches, beset with yellowe flowers like vnto blacke Mullein.

2 *Blattaria* with purple flowers hath broad blacke leaues, without any manifest snips or notches by the sides, growing flat vpon the ground: among which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high, garnished with flowers like vnto the common *Blattaria*, but that they are of a purple colour, and those fewe threds or chiues in the middle, of a golden colour: the roote is as thicke as a mans thumbe, with some threds hanging thereat, and it endureth from yeere to yeere.

There is another kinde like vnto the blacke Mullein, in stalkes, rootes, and leaues, and other respects, sauing that his small flowers are of a Greene colour.

There is another like vnto the last before written, sauing that his leaues are not so deeply cut about the edges, and that the small flowers haue some purple mixed with the greenesse.

* The

* *The place.*

The first, second and fourth growe in my garden: the third I haue not as yet seene.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

The later Herbarists call Moth Mullein by the name of *Blattaria*, and doe truely take it to be that which *Pliny* describeth in his 22. booke, 9. chapter, in these wordes: There is an herbe like Mullein, or *Verbascum nigrum*, which oftentimes deceiueth, being taken for the same, with leaues not so white, mo stalkes, and with yellowe flowers (as we haue written) which do agree with blacke Mullein; but we haue not as yet learned by obseruation that they do gather mothes and fleas vnto them, as we haue said. *Valerius Cordus* nameth it *Verbascum Leptophyllum*, or narrow leaved Mullein: their seuerall titles do sufficiently set forth their English names.

* *The nature and vertues.*

A Concerning the plants comprehended vnder the titles of *Blattaria*, or Moth Mulleins, I finde nothing written of them, sauing that mothes, butterflies, and all maner of smaller flies and bats, do resort vnto the place wherefoeuer these herbes be laide or strowed.

Of Mullein of Æthiopia. Chap. 259.

Æthiopsis.

Æthiopian Mullein.

* *The description.*

Mullein of Æthiopia hath many very broad hoarie leaues spred vpon the ground, very soft and downie or rather woollie, like vnto those of Hygtaper, but far whiter, softer, thicker, & fuller of woollinesse, which wooll is so long, that one may with his fingers pull the same from the leaues, euen as wooll is pulled from a sheepestskin: among which leaues riseth vpe a fower square downie stalke, set with the like leaues, but smaller, which stalke is diuided at the top into other branches, set about and orderly placed by certaine distaunces, hauing many flowers like those of Archangell, of a white colour tending to blewnes, which being past, there succeedeth rounde blacke seed, like those of Colewoorts: the roote is black, hard, and of a woodie substance.

* *The place.*

It groweth naturally in Æthiopia, and in Ida, a hill hard by Troie, and in Messenia, a prouince of Morea, as *Pliny* sheweth in his 27. booke 4. chapter: it also groweth in Meroë, an Iland in the riuer Nilus, hauing a citie of the same name in Æthiopia, which lieth vnder Eegypt: it likewise groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and flourisheth in Iune, and perfecteth his seede toward the end of August.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *Aithiōis*: and in Latine *Æthiopsis*, of the countrey in which it groweth: and for that cause it is likewise called *Meroides*, of *Meroë*, as *Plinie* writeth: of some because the Greeke worde *Aithōis*, signifieth in Latine *Fauilla adusta*, or *Cinere aspersa*, or couered with ashes: in English we may call it Mullein of Æthiopia, or woolly Mullein.

* *The*

* *The nature.*

AEthiops is drie without any manifest heate.

* *The vertues.*

AEthiops is good for those that haue the pleurisie, and for those that haue their breasts charged A with corrupt and rotten matter, and for such as are greued with the asperitie and roughnes in the throate, and against the Sciatica, if one drinke the decoction of the roote thereof.

For the diseases of the brest and lungs, it is good to licke oftentimes of a confection made with B the roote heereof and honie, and so are the rootes condited with sugar, in such maner as they condite the roots of Eringos.

Of Cowslips. Chap. 260.

1 *Primula veris maior.*
Field Cowslips.



2 *Primula pratensis inodora lutea.*
Field Oxelip.



* *The description.*

1 **T**Hose herbes which at this day are called Primroses, Cowslips, and Oxelips, are reckoned among the kinds of Mulleins, notwithstanding for distinctions sake, I haue marshalled them in a chapter, comming in the reerwarde as next neighbours vnto the Mulleins, for that the ancients haue named them *Verba sculi*, that is to saie, small Mulleins. The first which is called in English the field Cowslip, is as common as the rest, therefore I shall not need to spend much time about the description.

2 The second is likewise well knowne by the name of Oxelip, and differeth not from the other, saue that the flowers are not so thicke thrust together as the former, and they are fairer and fewer in number, and do not smell so pleasantly as the other; of which kinde, we haue one lately come into our gardens, whose flowers are curled and wrinkled after a most strange maner, which our women haue named, Jacke an apes on horsebacke.

3 *Primula hortensis Anglica.*
Double Paigles.



5 *Primula veris minor.*
Fielde Primrose.



4 *Primula veris flore geminato.*
Collips two in a hose.



6 *Primula veris flore pleno.*
Double white Primrose.



* The description.

3 Double Paigle, called of *Pana*, *Primula hortensis Anglica omnium maxima*, & *serotina floribus plenis*, that is, the greatest English garden Cowslip with double yellowe flowers, is so commonly knowne, that it needeth no description.

4 The fourth is likewise knowne by the name of double Cowslips, hauing but one flower within another, which maketh the same once double, where the other is many times double, called by *Pana Geminata*, for the likenesse of the flowers, which are brought forth as things against nature, or twinnes.

5 The fift being the common white fiede Primrose, needeth no description.

6 The sixt which is our garden double Primrose, of all the rest is of greatest beautie, the description whereof I refer vnto your owne consideration.

7 The seuenth kinde is also verie well knownen, which is a Primrose that hath greenish flowers which are somewhat welted about the edges: for which cause *Pana* hath called it *Siluarum primula, floribus obscure virentibus fimbriatis*.

7 *Primula flore viridi.*

Greene Primrose.

* The description.

There is a strange Primrose founde in a wood in Yorkeshire, growing wilde, by the trauell and industry of a learned gentleman of Lancashire, called master *Thomas Hesketh*; and a diligent searcher of Simples, who hath not only brought to light this amiable and pleasant kind of Primrose, but many others likewise, neuer before his time remembred or founde out. This kinde of Primrose hath leaues and rootes like the wilde fiede Primrose in eche respect; it bringeth forth among the leaues a naked stalke of a grayish or ouerworne greenish colour: at the top whereof doth growe in the winter time one flower and no more, like vnto that single one of the fiede; but in the sommer time it bringeth forth a soft ruffet huske or hose, wherein are contained many smal flowers, sometimes fower or fife, and oftentimes more, very thicke thrust together, which maketh one entire flower, seeming to be one of the common double Primroses, whereas indeed it is one double flower made of a number of smal single flowers, neuer ceassing to beare flowers winter nor sommer, as before is specified.

* The place.

Cowslips and Primroses ioie in moist and dankish places, but not altogether couered with water; they are found in woods and the borders

of fields: the Primrose found by master *Hesketh*, groweth in a woode called Clapdale, three miles from a towne in Yorkeshire called Settle.

* The time.

They flourish from Aprill to the end of May, and some one or other of them do flower all the winter long.

* The names.

They are commonly called *Primula veris*, because they are the first among those plants that do flower in the spring, or because they flower with the first. They are also named *Arthretica*, and *Herbe Paralysis*, for they are thought to be good against the paines of the ioints and sinewes; they are called in Italian *Brache Cuculi*: in English pettie Mulleins, or Palsie woorts, of most Cowslips.

The greater sort called for the most part Oxeslips and Paigles, are named of diners *Herba S. Petri*: in English Oxeslip and Paigle.

The common Primrose is vsually called *Primula veris*, most Herbarists do refer the Primroses



to the *oxlives*, called in Latin *Verbascula*, or pettie Mulleins; but seeing the leaues are neither woollie nor rounde, they be hardly drawne vnto them: for *Phlomidis* are described by leaues, as *Plinie* hath interpreted it, *Hirsutis* and *Rotundis* hairie and round, which *Plinie* in his 25. booke, 10. chap. translateth thus; *Sunt & Phlomidis due Hirsutae, rotundis folijs, humiles*, which is as much to saie in English, as there be also two pettie Mulleins, hairie, rounde leafed, lowe, or short.

* *The temperature.*

The Cowslips and Primroses are in temperature drie, and a little or nothing hot.

* *The vertues.*

- A The Cowslips are commended against the paine of the ioints, called the gout, & slacknes of the sinewes, (which is the palsie.) The decoction of the roots is thought to be profitablie giuen against the stone in the kidneies and bladder: and the iuice of the leaues for members that are loose and out of ioint, or inward parts that are hurt, rent, or broken.
- B A dram & a halfe of the powder of the dried roots of field Primrose gathered in Autumne, giuen to drinke in ale or wine, purgeth by vomite very forcibly, (but safely) waterish humours, choler, and flegme, in such maner as *Azarum* doth, experimented by a learned and skilfull Apothecarie of Colchester, master *Thomas Buckstone*, and singular in the knowledge of simples.
- C A conserue made with the flowers of Cowslips and sugar, preuaileth woonderfully against the palsie, conuulsions, cramps, and all the diseases of the sinewes.
- D Cowslips or Paigles do greatly restraîne and stop the bellie in the time of a great laske or bloudie fluxe, if the decoction thereof be drunke warme.
- E A practitioner in London, who was famous for curing the frensie, after that he had performed his cure by the due obseruation of Phisicke, accustomed euery yeere in the moneth of May to diet his patients after this sort. R. The leaues & flowers of Primrose, boile them a little in fountaine water, and in some Rose & Betonic waters, adding thereto sugar, pepper, salt, and butter, which being strained, he gaue them to drinke thereof first and last.
- F The rootes of Primrose stamped and strained, and the iuice sniffed into the nose with a quill, or such like, purgeth the braine, and qualifieth the paine of the migrime.
- G An vnguent made with the iuice of Cowslips, and oile of Linseede, cureth all scaldings or burnings with fire, water or otherwise.
- H The flowers of Primroses sodden in vineger, and applied, do heale the kings euil, healeth also the almonds of the throte and vuula, if you gargarise the partie with the decoction thereof.
- I The leaues and flowers of Primroses boiled in wine and drunke, is good against all diseases of the brest and lungs, and draweth foorth of the flesh any thorne or splinter, or bone fixed therein.

Of Birdseine. Chap. 261.

* *The description.*

- 1 **S**ome Herbarists call this plant by the name of *Sanicula angustifolia*, making thereof two kinds, and distinguishing them by these termes, *maior*, & *minor*, *sive media*: others call them *Paralytica alpina*, which without controuersie are kindes of Cowslips, agreeing with them aswell in shape as in their nature and vertues, hauing leaues much like vnto Cowslips but smaller, growing flat vpon the ground, of a faint greenish colour, on the vpper side and vnderneath of a white or mealie colour: among which rise vp small and tender stalks of a foote high, hauing at the top of euerie stalke a bush of small flowers, in shape like the common Oxelip, sauing that they are of a faire stammell colour tending to purple: in the middle of euery small flower appeereth a little yellowe spot, resembling the eie of a bird, which hath mooued the people of the north parts (where it aboundeth) to call it Birdseine. The seede is small like dust, and the roote white and threddie.
- 2 The second is like the first, sauing that the whole plant is greater, in eche respect, and that the flowers are of a whitish colour.

1 *Primula veris flore rubra.*

Red Bird cine.

2 *Primula veris flore albo.*

White Bird cine.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow very plentifully in moist and squallie grounds, in the north parts of England; as in Harwood neere to Blackburne in Lancashire, and ten miles from Preston in Aunderness, also at Crosbie, Rauenswaith, and Cragge close in Westmerland.

They likewise growe in the meadowes belonging to a village in Lancashire neere Maudsley called Harwood, and at Hesketh not farre from thence, and many other places of Lancashire, but not on this side Trent that I could euer haue any certaine knowledge of; *L'Obelin* reporteth that Doctor *Pennie* (a famous Phisition of our London Colledge) did finde them in these Southerne parts.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from Aprill to the end of May.

* *The names.*

The first is called Primrose with the redde flower: the second Primrose with the white flower and Birds cine.

* *The nature and vertues.*

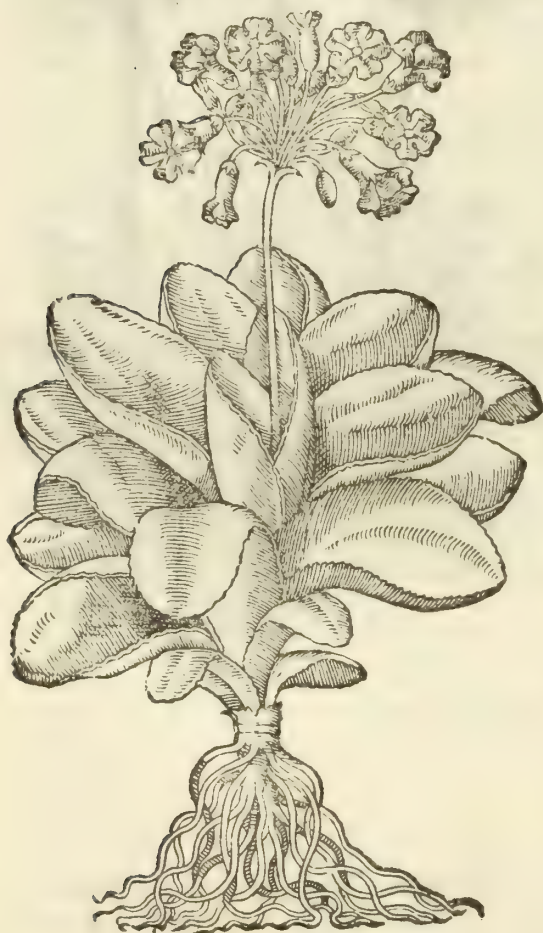
The nature and vertues of these red and white Primroses, must be sought out amongst those abouenamed.

Of Beares eares, or mountaine Cowslips. Chap. 262.

* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Mountaine Cowslips, or Beares eares, differing especially in the colour of their flowers, as shall be declared, notwithstanding it may appeere to the curious, that there is great difference in the rootes also, considering some of them haue knobbed rootes, and others threddie: notwithstanding there is no difference in their rootes at all.

1 *Auricula Vrsi flore luteo.*
Yellow Beares eare.



2 *Auricula Vrsi flore purpureo.*
Purple Beares eare.



* The description.

1 *Auricula Vrsi*, was called of *Mathiolus*, *Pena*, and other Herbarists, *Sanicula alpina*, by reason of his singular facultie in healing of woundes, both inward and outwarde. They do all call it *Paralytica*, because of his vertues in curing the palsies, cramps, and conuulsions, and is numbred among the kinds of Cowslips, whereof no doubt they are kinds, as others are which do heereafter followe vnder the same title, although there be some difference in the colour of the flowers. This beautifull and braue plant hath thicke, Greene, and fat leaues, somewhat finely snipt about the edges, not altogether vnlike those of Cowslips, but smoother, greener, and nothing rough or crumpled: among which riseth vp a slender rounde stem an handfull high, bearing a tuft of flowers at the top, of a faire yellow colour, not much vnlike to the flowers of Oxelips, but more open, and consisting of one onely leafe like Coriledon: the roote is very threddie, and like vnto the Oxelip.

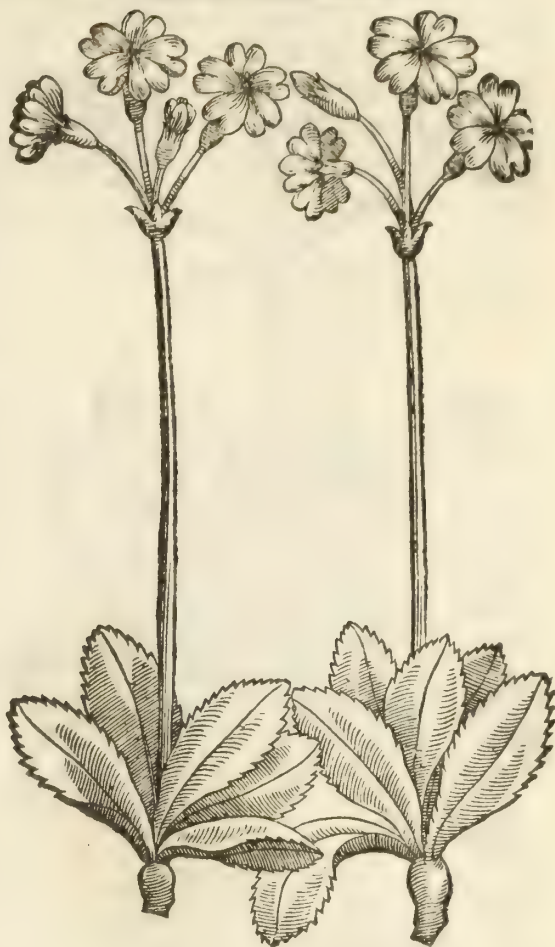
2 The leaues of this kinde which beareth the purple flowers, are not so much snipt about the edges: these saide purple flowers haue also some yellownesse in the middle, but the flowers are not so much laid open as the former, otherwise in all respects they are like.

3 *Auricula*

3 *Auricula Vrsi ij. Clusii.*
Red Beares eare.



4 *Auricula Vrsi iiij. Clusii.*
Scarlet Beares eare.



* *The description.*

3 *Carolus Clusius* setteth foorth in the booke of his Pannonicke trauels two kinds more, which he hath founde in his trauell ouer the Alpes, and other mountaines of Germanie and Heluetia, being the third in number, according to my computation: it hath leaues like the former, but longer, smaller, and narrower toward the bottome, Greene aboue, and of a pale colour vnderneath. The flowers are in fashion like vnto the former, but of a most shining red colour within; and on the outside, of the colour of a Mulberie; in the middle or eie of the flower, it is of a whitish or pale colour: the roote is like the former.

4 The fourth is a smaller plant then any of the foresaid, whose leaues are thicke and fat, nothing at all snipt about the edges, Greene aboue, and grayish vnderneath: the flowers are like the former, shining about the edges, of an ouerworne colour toward the middle, and in the middle commeth a forke couered with an hairinesse: the roote is blacke and threddie.

5 The bluish coloured Beares eare hath diuers thicke, fat, leaues, spred vpon the ground, of a whitish Greene colour, sleightly indented in the edges: among which riseth vp a naked stalke, likewise hairie or whitish, on the top whereof stande very faire flowers, in shape like those of the common Cowslip, but of a whitish colour tending to purple, which we terme bluish colour. The roote is tough and threddie, as are all the rest, although the grauer haue omitted them in the cutting of the figure, it must be vnderstopde, that their rootes are all alike.

6 The bright shining red Beares eare of *Mathiolus* description, seemeth to late Herbarists to be rather a figure made by conceit or imagination, then by the sight of the plant it selfe, for doubtlesse we are perswaded that there is no such plant, but only a figure foisted for ostentations sake, the description whereof we leaue to a further consideration, because we haue not seene any such plant, neither do we beleene there is any such.

5 *Auricula Vrsi crubescens.*
Blush coloured Beares eare.



6 *Auricula Vrsi suauis rubens.*
Bright red Beares eare.



7 *Auricula Vrsi minima.*
Stamell Beares eare.



8 *Auricula Vrsi minima flore niueo.*
Little white Beares eare.



* *The description.*

7 *Pena* setteth forth a kind of Beares eare vnder the name of *Sanicula alpina*, hauing his vppermost leaues an inch long, somewhat iagged and hemde at the endes, and broade before like a shouel; the lower

lower leaues next the ground, somewhat shorter, but of the same forme, among which riseth a small slender foote stalke of an inche long, whereon doth stande a small flower, consisting of five little leaues, of a bright red or stammell colour.

8 The snow white Beares eare differeth not from the last described but in the colour of the flower, for as the others are red, contrary these are very white, and the whole plant is lesser; wherein consisteth the difference. The roote is long, tough, with some fibres thereto belonging, neither of these two last written of will be content to growe in gardens.

* *The place.*

They grow naturally vpon the Alpish, and Heluetian mountaines, most of them do grow in our London gardens.

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower in Aprill and Maie.

* *The names.*

Either the auncient writers knewe not these plants, or else the names of them were not by them or their successors diligently committed vnto posteritie; *Mathiolus* and other later writers, haue giuen names according to the similitude, or of the shape that they beare, vnto other plants according to the likenesse of the qualities and operations: you may call it in English Beares eare: they that dwell about the Alpes do call it *Draßkraut*, and *Schwindlekraut*, by reason of the effects thereof, for the roote is among them in great request, for the strengthening of the head, that when they are on the tops of places that are high, giddines, and the swimming of the braine may not afflict them: it is there called the rocke rose, for that it groweth vpon the rocks, and resembleth the braue colour of the rose.

* *The nature.*

These herbes are drie and verie astringent.

* *The vertues.*

It healeth all outward and inward wounds of the brest, and the enterocoele also, if for some reasonable space of time it be put in drinckes, or boiled by it selfe.

These plants are of the nature and temperature of *Primula veris*, and are reckoned among the *B Sanicles*, by reason of their vertue.

Those that hunt in the Alpes & high mountaines after Goats and Robucks, do as highly esteeme *C* heereof as of *Doronicum*, by reason of the singular effects that it hath, but (as I said before) one especially, euen in that it preuenteth the losse of their best ioints (I meane their necks) if they take the roots heereof before they ascend the rocks, or other high places.

Of mountaine Sanicle. Chap. 263.

* *The kinde.*

THere be fundrie sorts of herbes contained vnder the name of Sanicle, and yet not one of them agreeing with our Sanicle, called *Diapensia*, in any one respect, except in the vertues, whereof no doubt they tooke that name, which number doth daily increase by reason that the later writers haue put downe more new plants, not written of before by the auncients, which shall be distinguished in this chapter by seuerall titles.

* *The description.*

SPotted Sanicle of the mountaine hath small fat and rounde leaues, bluntly indented about the edges, and fashioned like vnto the leaues of *Saxifragia aurea*, or rather *Cyclamen folio hederæ*, of a darke Greene colour, and somewhat hairie vnderneath, among which rise vp sundrie stalkes, beset with like leaues, but smaller, and of a cubite high, diuiding themselues into many small armes or branches, bearing diuers little white flowers, spotted most curiously with bloodie specks, or pricks, insomuch that if you marke the admirable workmanship of the same wrought in such glorious manner, it must needs put euerie creature in minde of his creator: the

flowers are in smell like the Maie flowers, or Hawthorn: the seede is small and blacke, contained in small pointels, like vnto white Saxifrage. The roote is scalie and full of strings.

2 The second kinde of Sanicle, which *Clusius* calleth *Pinguicula*, not before his time remembred, hath sundrie small thicke leaues, fat and full of iuice, being broad towards the roote, and sharpe towards the point, of a faint Greene colour, and bitter in taste: out of the middest whereof sprouteth or shooteth vp a naked slender stalke, nine inches long, euery stalke bearing one flower and no more, sometimes white, and commonly of a blewish purple colour, fashioned like vnto the common Munkes hoods, called *Consolida regalis*, hauing the like spur or Larkes heele annexed thereto.

1 *Sanicula guttata*.
Spotted Sanicle.



2 *Pinguicula sive Sanicula Eboracensis*.
Butterwoort, or Yorkshire Sanicle.



* *The description.*

3 The thirde kinde of mountaine Sanicle, some Herbarists haue called *Sanicula alpina flore rubro*; the leaues shoote foorth in the beginning of the spring, very thicke and fat, and are like a purse or rounde lumpe, at their first comming out of the ground; and when it is spred abroad, the vpper part thereof is full of vaines or sinewes, and hauen vp or curled like *Ranunculus Lusitanicus*, or like the crumpling of a cabbage leafe, and are not onely indented about the edges, but eche leafe is diuided into fixe or more iaggies or cuts, deeply hackt, greenish aboue, and of an ouerworne Greene colour vnderneath, hot in taste: from the middle whereof shooteth foorth a bar or naked stalke, fixe inches long, somewhat purple in colour, bearing at the top a tuft of small hollow flowers, looking or hanging downwards like little bells, not vnlike in forme to the common Cowslips, but of a fine deep red colour tending to purple, hauing in the middle a certaine ring or circle of white, & also certaine pointels or strings, which turne into an head wherein is contained seede. The whole plant is couered (as it were) with a rough woolliness: the roote is fibrous and threddie.

4 There is another figure set foorth which may seeme vnto the ignorant to be one of the same kinde, but differing in some points, whereas in truth they are but one and the selfe same plant; one of the which I would willingly haue left foorth of our volume, but fearing that some not knowing that they be one, might aske the cause why we left it out; but hencefoorth I doubt not but those that shall succede will leaue it out as needelesse, considering they know that one picture was made by a drie and withered plant, and the other by the liuely herbe it selfe.

3 *Sanicula Alpina Clusii, sive Cortusa Matthioli.*
Beares eare Sanicle.



4 *Cortusa verior Icon.*
Beares eare Sanicle the true figure.



* *The place.*

These plants are strangers in England, their naturall countrie is the alpiſh mountaines of Heluetia. They growe in my garden, where they flourish exceedingly, except Butterwoort which groweth in our English ſqually wet grounds, and will not yeelde to any culturing or tranſplanting: it groweth eſpecially in a field called Cragge cloſe, and at Croſbie, Hauenswaith in Weſtmerland, vpon Ingleborough fels, twelue miles from Lancaſter, and in Harwoode in the ſame countie neere to Blackburne, ten miles from Preſton in Anderneſſe vpon the bogs & mariſh grounds, and in the boggie meadowes about Biſhops Hatfelde; and alſo in the fens, in the waie to Wittles meare from London, in Huntingdonſhire.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from Maie to the ende of Iulie.

* *The names.*

The firſt is called *Sanicula guttata*; taken from the ſpots wherewith the flowers are marked, of *L'Obeliuſ Georn Alpinum*, making it a kinde of Auens: in Engliſh ſpotted Sanicle; of our London dames prating Parnell.

The ſecond is called *Pinguicula*, of the fatnes or fulnes of the leaſe, or of fatning, in Yorkſhire where it doth eſpecially growe, and in greateſt abundance, it is called Butterwoorts, Butter roote, and white roote, but that name belongeth more properly vnto Salomons ſcale.

* *The temperature.*

They are hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A The husbandmens wiues of Yorkshire, do vse to annoint the duges of their kine with the fat and oilous iuice of the herbe Butterwoort, when they are bitten with any venemous worm, or chapped, rifted, and hurt by any other meanes.
- B They say that it doth rot their sheepe, when they are for want of other food constrained to eate thereof.

Of Foxe gloues. Chap. 264.

1 *Digitalis purpurea.*
Purple Foxe gloues.



2 *Digitalis lutea.*
White Foxe gloues.



* *The description.*

1 **F**oxe gloues with the purple flower, is most common; the leaues whereof are long, nicked in the edges, of a light greene, in manner like those of Mullein, but lesser, and not so downie: the stalke is straight, from the middle whereof to the top stande the flowers, set in course one by another vpon one side of the stalke, hanging downwarde with the bottome vpwarde, in forme long, like almost to finger stals, whereof it tooke his name *Digitalis*, of a red purple colour, with certaine white spots dasht within the flower, after which come vp round heads, in which lieth the feed, somewhat browne, and as small as those of Time. The roots are many slender strings.

2 That Foxe gloues with white flowers differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the flowers, for as the others were purple, these contrariwise are of a milke white colour.

We haue in our gardens another sort heereof, which bringeth forth most pleasant yellow flowers, and somewhat lesser then the common kinde, wherein they differ.

We haue also another sort, which we call *Digitalis ferruginea*, whose flowers are of the colour of rustie iron; whereof it tooke his name, and likewise maketh the difference.

* *The place.*

Foxe gloue groweth in barren sandie grounds, and vnder hedges almost euery where.

Those with white flowers do grow naturally in Landesdale, and Crauen; in a field called Cragge close, in the north of England: likewise by Colchester in Essex; neere Excester in the west parts, and in some fewe other places. The other two are strangers in England, neuerthelesse they do grow with the others in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Foxe gloues some call in Greek *Spizallus*, & make it to be *Verbasci speciem*, or a kind of Mullein: in Latine *Digitalis*: in high Dutch *fingerhut*, and *fingerkraut*: in lowe Dutch, *Uingerboet*: French *Gantes nostre dame*: in English Foxe gloues.

* *The temperature.*

The Foxe gloues in that they are bitter, are hot and drie, with a certaine kinde of clenfing quality ioined therewith, yet are they of no vse, neither haue they any place among medicines, according to the auncients.

* *The vertues.*

Foxe gloue boiled in water or wine, and drunken, doth cut and consume the thicke toughnesse of A grosse and slimie flegme and naughtie humours; it openeth also the stopping of the liuer, spleene, and milt, and of other inward parts.

The same taken in like maner, or boiled with honied water or sugar, doth scoure and cleanse the Brest, ripeneth and bringeth foorth tough and clammy flegme.

They serue for the same purposes whereunto Gentian doth tende, and hath beene vsed in steade C thereof, as *Galen* saith.

Of *Baccharis* out of Dioscorides. Chap. 265.

Baccharis Monspeliensis.
Plowmans Spiknard.



* *The description.*

ABout this plant *Baccharis*, there hath beene great contention among the old and newe writers; *Mathiolus* and *Dodonaeus* haue mistaken this plant, for *Coniza maior*, or *Coniza Helenitis Cordi*; *Virgill* and *Athenaeus* haue confounded *Baccharis*, and *Arizarum* together: but following the auncient writers, it hath many blackish rough leaues, somewhat bigger then the leaues of Primrose: among which riseth vp a stalk two cubits high, bearing at the top little chaffie or scalie flowers in small bunches, of a darke purple colour, which turne into downe, and are caried away with the winde, like vnto the kinds of Thistles: the root is thicke, grosse, and fat, spreading about in the earth, full of strings: the fragrant smell that the roote of this plant yeeldeth, may well be compared vnto the saueur of Cinnamon, *Helenium*, or *Enula Campana*, being a plant knowne vnto verie many or most sorts of people: I meane in most parts of England.

* *The place.*

Baccharis delighteth to growe in rough & craggie places, and in a leane soile where no moisture is: it groweth very plentifully about Montpellier in France, and diuers places in the West parts of England.

* *The time.*

It springeth vp in Aprill, it flowreth in Iune, and perfecteth his feede in August.

* *The names.*

The learned Herbarists of Montpelier, haue called this plant *Baccharis*: the Græcians *Sanxizis*, or after others *mirzæis*, by reason of that sweete and aromaticall fauour which his roote containeth and yeeldeth: in English it may be called the Cinamom roote, or Plowmans Spiknard: *Virgill* in his seuenth eclogue of his Bucolicks, maketh mention of *Baccharis*, and doth not onely shew that it is a garland plant, but also such a one as preuaileth against inchantments, saying,

----*Bacchare frontem*

Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

Decke the forehead of the Prophet with plowmans Spiknard,

To keepe him from an ill toong that hurtes without regard.

Baccharis is likewise an ointment in *Atheneus*, in his 15. booke, which may take his name of the sweete herbe *Baccharis*: for as *Plinie* writeth, *Aristophanes* of olde, being an ancient comickall poët, witnesseth, that ointments were wont to be made of the roote thereof: to be brieft, *Cræneus* his *Asarum*, is the same that *Dioscorides* his *Baccharis* is.

* *The temperature.*

Baccharis or Plowmans Spiknard is of temperature very astringent or binding.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Baccharis*, or the decoction of the roote, as *Paulus Aegineta* briefly setteth downe, doth open the pipes and passages that are stopped, prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the desired sicknesse: the leaues thereof for that they are astringent or binding, stop the course of fluxes and rheumes.
- B *Baccharis* is a singular remedie to heale inflammations and Saint Anthonies fire, called *Ignis sacer*, and the smell thereof prouoketh sleepe.
- C The decoction of the roots of *Baccharis*, helpeth ruptures & conuulsions, those also that haue fallen from an high place, and those that are troubled with the shortnes of breath.
- D It helpeth also the old cough, and difficultie to make water.
- E When it is boiled in wine, it is giuen with great profite against the bitings of scorpions, or any venomous beast, being implastered and applied thereto.
- F A bath made thereof, and put into a close stoole, and receiued hot, mightily voideth the birth, and furthereth those that haue extreme labour in their childing, causing them to haue easie deliuerance.

Of Elecampane. Chap. 266.

* *The description.*

E Lecanipane bringeth forth presently from the roote great white leaues, sharpe pointed, almost like those of great Comfrey, but soft, and couered with a hairie down, of a whitish green colour, and are more white vnderneath, slightly nicked in the edges: the stalke is a yarde and a halfe long, aboue a finger thicke, not without downe, diuided at the top into diuers branches, vpon the top of euery sprig stande great flowers, broad & round, of which not onely the long small leaues that compasse round about are yellow, but also the middle ball or circle, which is filled vp with an infinite number of threds, & at length is turned into fine downe; vnder which is slender & long seed: the roote is vneuen, thicke, and as much as a man may gripe, not long, oftentimes blackish without, white within, and full of substance, sweete of sinell, and bitter of taste.

Helenium

Helenium.

Elecampane.

* *The place.*

It groweth in meadowes that are fat and fruitfull: it is also oftentimes founde vpon mountaines, shadowie places, that be not altogether dry: it groweth plentifully in the fieldes on the left hande as you go from Dunstable to Puddle hill: also in an orcharde as yee go from Colbrook to Ditton ferrie, which is the way to Windfore, and in sundrie other places, as at Lidde, and Folkestone, neere to Douer by the sea side.

* *The time.*

The flowers are in their brauerie in Iune and Iulie: the rootes be gathered in Autumne, and oftentimes in Aprill and Maie.

* *The names.*

That which the Græcians name *ἐλέγιον*, the Latines call *Inula*, and *Enula*: in shops *Enula campana*: in high Dutch *Alantwurtz*: in lowe Dutch *Alant wortel*: in Italian *Enoa*, and *Enola*: in Spanish *Raiz del alla*: in French *Enula Campana*: in English Elecampane, and Scabwoort, and horseheale: some report that this plant took the name *Helenium* of *Heleza*, wife to *Menelaus*, who had hir hands full of it when *Paris* stole hir awaie into Phrygia.

* *The temperature.*

The roote of this Elecampane, is marvellous good for many things, being of nature hot and drie in the third degree, especially when it is drie: for be-

ing greene and as yet full of iuice, it is full of superfluous moisture, which somewhat abateth the hot and dry qualitie thereof.

* *The vertues.*

It is good for shortnes of breath, and an old cough, and for such as cannot breath vnlesse they A hold their necks vpright.

It is of great vertue both giuen in a looch, which is a medicine to be licked on, & likewise prefer- B ued, as also otherwise giuen to purge and voide out thicke, tough, and clammy humours, which sticke in the chest and lungs.

The roote preserued is good and holisome for the stomacke: being taken after supper it doth not C onely helpe digestion, but also keepeth the belly soluble.

The iuice of the same boiled, driueth forth all kinde of wormes of the bellie, as *Plinie* teacheth: D who also writeth in his twentieth booke and fift chapter, the same being chewed fasting, doth fasten the teeth.

The root of Elecampane is with good successe mixed with counterpoisons: it is a remedy against E the bitings of serpents: it resisteth poison: it is good for them that are bursten, and troubled with cramps and conuulsions.

Some also affirme, that the decoction thereof, and likewise the same beaten into powder and F mixed with hony in maner of an ointment, doth cleanse and heale vp old vlcers.

Galen saith, that heerwith the parts are to be made red, which be vexed with long & cold griefes: G as are diuers passions of the hucklebones, called the Sciatica, and little and continuall bunnies and loosenes of certaine ioints, by reason of ouermuch moisture.

The decoction of *Enula* drunken prouoketh vrine, and is good for them that are griued with H inward burstings, or haue any member out of ioint.

The root taken with hony or sugar, made in an electuary, cleanseth the brest, ripeneth tough flegm, I and maketh it easie to be spit forth, and preuaileth mightily against the cough and shortnesse of breath, comforteth the stomacke also, and helpeth digestion.

The

- K** The rootes condited after the maner of Eringos, serueth for the purposes aforesaide.
- L** The roote of Enula boiled very soft, and mixed in a mortar with fresh butter, and the powder of Ginger, maketh an excellent ointment against the itche, scabs, manginess, and such like.
- M** The rootes are to be gathered in the end of September, and kept for sundrie vses, but it is especially preferred by those that make succade and such like.

Of Sauce alone, or Jack by the hedge. Chap. 267.

Alliaria.
Sauce alone.



* *The description.*

Sauce alone is ioined with Garlick in name, not bicause it is like vnto it in forme, but in smell: for if it be brused or stamped, it smelleth altogether like Garlicke: the leaues heereof are broad, of a light green colour, nicked round about, and sharpe pointed: the stalke is slender, about a cubite high, about the branches whereof growe little white flowers, after which come vp slender, small, and long coddies, and in these black seede: the roote is long, slender and something harde, the whole plant being brused smelleth of Garlicke, whereof it tooke his name.

* *The place.*

It groweth of it selfe by garden hedges, by old walles, by highwaies sides, or oftentimes in the borders of fieldes.

* *The time.*

It flowreth chiefly in Iune and Iuly, the seede waxeth ripe in the meane season. The leaues are vsed for a sauce in March or Aprill.

* *The names.*

The later writers call it *Alliaria* and *Alliaria*, of some *Rima Maria*: it is not *Scordium*, or water Germander; which the apothecaries in times past mistooke for this herbe; neither is it *Scordij species*, or a kind of water Germander, wherof we haue written: it is reported to benamed of

diuers, *Pes Asininus*: it is called in high Dutch *Knoblauch kraut*, *Leuchel*, and *Satz kraut*: in lowe Dutch *Loock sonder Loock*: you may name it in Latine *Allium non Bulbosum*: in French *Alliayre*: in English Sauce alone, and Iacke of the hedge.

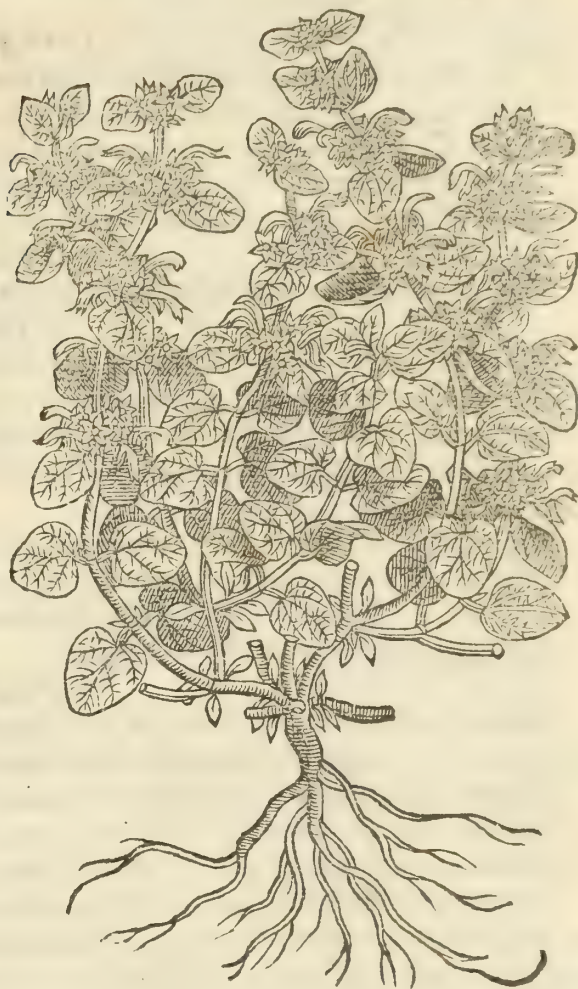
* *The temperature.*

Iacke of the hedge is hot and drie, but much lesse then Garlicke, that is to saie, in the end of the second degree, or in the beginning of the thirde.

* *The vertues.*

- A** We know not what vse it hath in medicine: diuers eate the stamped leaues heereof with salt fish, for a sauce, as they do thole of Ramsons.
- B** Some also boile the leaues in glisters which are vsed against the paine of the collicke and stone, in which not onely winde is notablie wasted, but the paine also of the stone mitigated, and verie much eased.

Of Dittanie. Chap. 268.

1 *Dictamnium Creticum.*
Dittanie of Candie,2 *Pseudodictamnium.*
Bastard Dittanie.

✱ The description.

1 **D**ittanie of Crete now called Candie (as *Dioscorides* saith) is a hot and sharpe herbe, much like vnto Peniroidall, sauing that his leaues be greater and somewhat hoarie, couered over with a soft downe or white woolley cotton: at the top of the branches growe small spikie cares or scaley aglets, hanging by little small stems, resembling the spikie tufts of Marierome, of a white colour; among which scales there do come foorth small flowers like the flowring of wheate, of a red purple colour; which being past, the knop is founde full of small seede, contrarie to the saying of *Dioscorides*, who saith, it neither beareth flower, nor seede, but my selfe haue seene it beare both in my garden: the whole plant perished in the winter following.

2 The second kinde called *Pseudodictamnium*, that is, bastard Dittanie, is much like vnto the first, sauing that it is not sweete of sinell, neither doth it bite the toong, hauing rounde, soft, woolley stalks, with knots and ioints, and at euerie knot two leaues somewhat round, soft, woolley, and somewhat bitter: the flowers be of a light purple colour, compassing the stalkes by certaine spaces like garlands or wharles, and like the flowers of Peniroidall. The roote is of a woodie substance: the whole plant groweth to the height of a cubite and an halfe, and lasteth long.

✱ The place.

The first Dittanie commeth from Crete, an Iland which we call Candie, where it groweth naturally: I haue sown it in my garden, where it hath flowred and borne seede; but it perished by reason of the iniurie of our extraordinarie colde winter that then hapned: neuerthelesse *Dioscorides* writeth

writeth against all truth, that it neither beareth flowers nor seede: after *Theophrastus*, *Virgil* witnesseth that it doth beare flowers, in the 12. of his *Aeneidos*:

*Dictamnū genitrix Cretæa Carpit ab Ida,
Puberibus caulem folijs, & flore comantem
Purpureo.*

in *Virgill*.

But *Venus* much appald at this hir sonnes vnwoorthie paine,
Greene Dittanie from Ida sacred mount in Creta brings,
The stalke with tender leaues, and blossome purple fresh that springs.
An herbe to Roe bucks wilde, and beasts not tame right well be knowne
Their backs when full of darts do sticke which hunters thicke haue throwne.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in the sommer moneths, their seed is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *Διττανύς*: in Latine *Dictamnū*, of some *Pulegium sylvestre*, or wilde Penni-
roiall: the apothecaries for *Dictamnū* with *c* in the first syllable, do read *Diptamnū* with *p*: but
this error might be of small importance, if in stead of the leaues of Dittanie, they did not vse the
rootes of *Fraxinella* for Dittanie, which they falsely call *Dictamnū*: in English Dittanie, and Dit-
tanie of Candie.

The other is called *Pseudodictamnū*, or bastard Dittanie, of the likenesse it hath with Dittanie,
it skilleth not, though the shops know it not: the reason why, let the Reader gesse.

* *The temperature.*

These plants are hot and drie of nature.

* *The vertues.*

- A Dittanie being taken in drinke, or put vp in a pessarie, or vsed in a fume, it bringeth away dead
children: it procureth the monethly termes, and driueth foorth the secondine or after birth.
- B The iuice taken with wine, is a remedy against the stings of serpents.
- C The same is thought to bee of so strong an operation, that with the varie smell also it driueth
awaie venomous beasts: and doth astonish them.
- D It is reported likewise that the wilde goates and deere in Candie when they be wounded with ar-
rowes, do shake them out by eating of this plant, and healeth their wounds.
- E It preuaileth much against all wounds, and especially those made with inuenomed weapons, ar-
rowes shot out of guns, or such like, and is very profitable for Chirurgians that vse the sea and lande
wars, to carrie with them and haue in readines; it draweth foorth also splinters of wood, bones, or
such like.
- F The bastard Dittanie, or *Pseudodictamnū*, is somewhat like in vertues to the first, but not of so
great force, yet it serueth exceeding well for the purposes aforesaid.

Of Borage. Chap. 267.

* *The kinds.*

There is found at this day fower sorts of Borage, as shall be declared in this present Chapter.

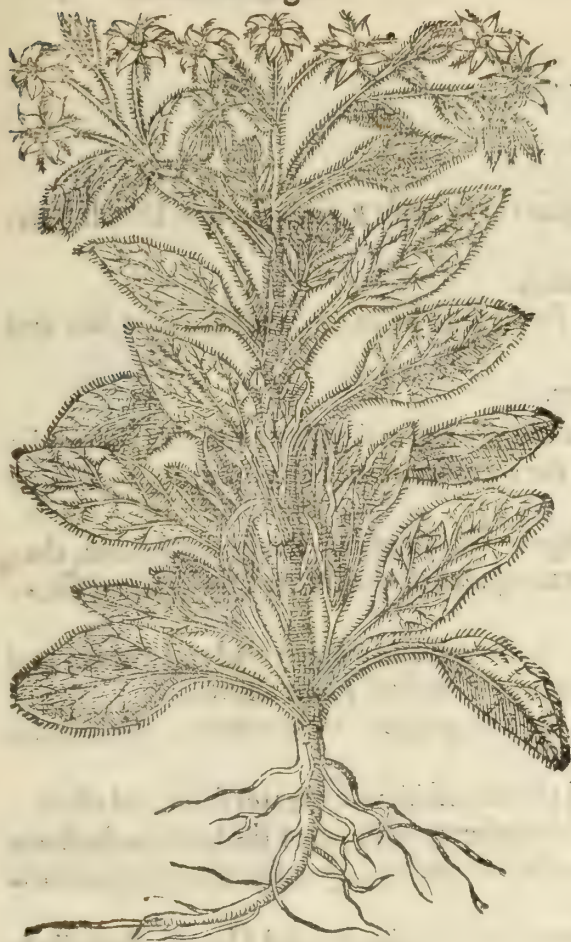
* *The description.*

1 **B**orage hath broad leaues, rough, lying flat vpon the ground, of a blacke or swart Greene co-
lour: among which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high, diuided into diuers branches, where-
upon do growe gallant blewe flowers, composed of fine leaues a peece, out of the middle of
which growe foorth blacke threds, ioined in the top, and pointed like a broch or pyramide: the root
is threddie, and cannot away with the colde of winter.

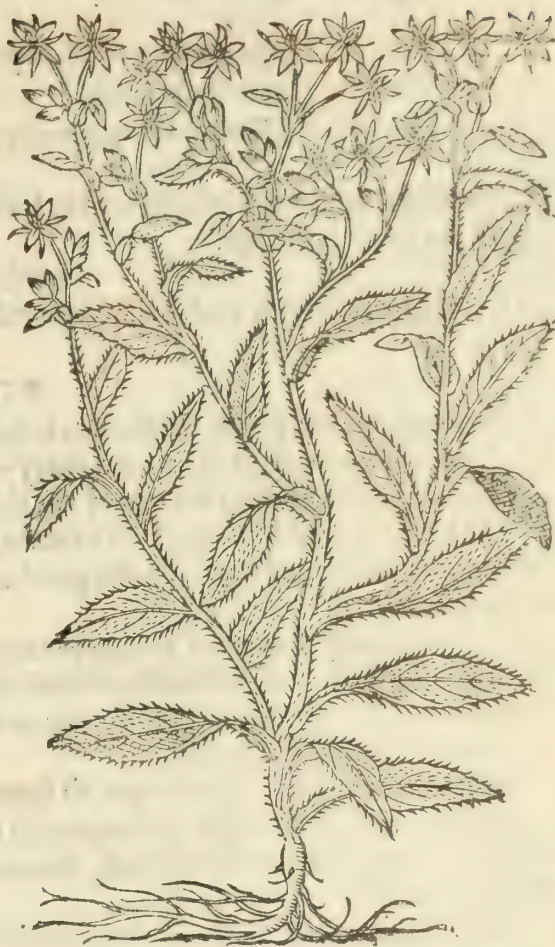
2 Borage with white flowers is like vnto the precedent, but differeth in the flowers, for those of
this plant are white, and the others of a perfect blewe colour, wherein is the difference.

1 Borage

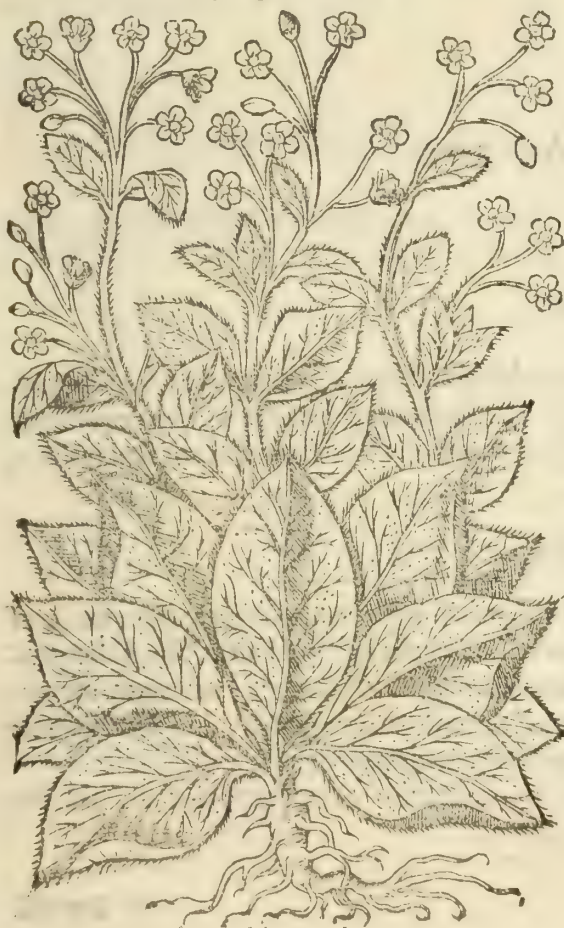
1 *Borago hortensis.*
Garden Borage.



2 *Borago flore albo.*
White flowered Borage.



3 *Borago semper virens.*
Neuer dying Borage,



* *The description.*

3 Neuer dying Borage hath many verie broade leaues, rough and hairie, of a blacke darke greene colour : among which rise vp stiffe hairie stalkes, whereupon do growe faire blew flowers, ripe seed, and buds for newe flowers, all at once ; whereupon it was called *Semper virens*, and that very properly, bicause it is not to be seen neither winter nor sommer, but alwaies at one time, with greene leaues, faire flowers, buds, ripe and vnripe seed, wherby it greatly increaseth. The roote is very durable.

There is a fourth sort of Borage, that hath leaues like the precedent, but thinner & lesser, rough and hairie, diuiding it selfe into branches at the bottom of the plant, whereupon are placed faire red flowers, wherein is the chiefe difference betweene this and the last described.

* *The place.*

These grow in my garden, and in others also.

* *The time.*

Borage flowreth and flourisheth most part of all sommer, and till Autumne be far spent.

* *The names.*

Borage is called in shops *Borago*: of the old writers. *Βοργανον*, which is called in Latine *Lingua Bu-*
bula:

bula: *Pliny* calleth it *Euphrosinum*, bicause it maketh a man merrie and ioyfull: which thing also the olde verse concerning Borage doth testifie:

Ego Borago gaudia semper ago.

In English.

I Borage bring alwaies courage.

It is called in high Dutch *Burrettsch*; in Italian *Boragine*: in Spanish *Boraces*: in low Dutch *Bernagie*: in English Borage.

* *The temperature.*

It is euidently moist, and not in like sort hot, but seemeth to be in a meane betweene hot and colde.

* *The vertues.*

- A Those of our time do vse the flowers in fallads, to exhilarate and make the minde glad. There be also many things made of them, vsed euery where for the comfort of the hart, for the driuing away of sorrowe, and increasing the ioye of the minde.
- B The leaues boiled among other potherbs, do much preuaile in making the bodie soluble, they being boiled in honied water, be also good against the roughnes of the throte and hoarsenesse, as *Galen* teacheth.
- C The leaues and flowers of Borage put into wine, maketh men and women glad and merrie, and driueth away all sadnesse, dulnesse, and melancholie, as *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* affirme.
- D Sirrupe made of the flowers of Borage, comforteth the hart, purgeth melancholie, quieteth the phrenticke or lunaticke person.
- E The flowers of Borage made vp with sugar, doth all the aforesaid, with greater force and effect.
- F Syrupe made of the iuice of Borage with sugar, adding thereto powder of the bone in the heart of an Hart, is good against swouning, the cardiacke passion of the hart, against melancholy and the falling sickenesse.
- G The roote is not vsed in medicine, the leaues eaten rawe engendreth good bloode especially in those that haue beene lately sicke.

Of Buglosse. Chap. 270.

* *The kindes.*

Like as there be diuers sorts of Borage, so are there sundry of the Buglosses, notwithstanding after *Dioscorides*, Buglosse is the true Borage; many are of opinion that the one is but a degenerate kinde from the other, yet will we diuide them according to tradition taken from the ancient fathers, *Dioscorides*, *Plinie*, and others.

* *The description.*

- 1 **T**hat which the Apothecaries call Buglosse, bringeth forth leaues longer then those of Borage, sharpe pointed, greater then the leaues of Beetes, rough and hairie. The stalke groweth vp to the height of two cubits, parted aboue into sundry branches; whereon are orderly placed blewish flowers tending to a purple colour before they be opened, and afterwarde more blewe. The roote is long, thicke, and grosse, and of long continuance.
- 2 Lang de Beeffe is a kinde heereof, altogither lesser, but the leaues heereof are rougher, like the rough toong of an Oxe or Cowe, whereof it tooke his name.

1 *Buglossa vulgaris.*

Common Buglosse, or garden Buglosse.

2 *Buglossum luteum.*

Lang de beefe.

* *The place.*

These do growe in gardens euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower from Maie, or Iune, euen to the ende of Sommer. The leaues perish in winter, and newe come vp in the spring.

* *The names.*

Garden Buglosse is called of the later Herbarists *Buglossa*, and *Buglossa Domestica*, or garden Buglosse.

Lang de beefe, is called in Latine, *Lingua bouis*, and *Buglossum luteum*, of some *Hieracio cognatum*, and also *Buglossa syluestris*, or wilde Buglosse.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The roote saith *Dioscorides* mixed with oile, cureth greene wounds, and adding therto a little barley meale, it is a remedie against Saint Anthonies fire.

It causeth sweat in agues, as *Plinie* saith, if the iuice be mixed with a little *aqua vita*, and the body rubbed therewith.

The Physicians of the later time vse the leaues, flowers, and rootes, in steede of Borage, and put them both into all kindes of medicines indifferently, which are of force and vertue to drive awaie sorrowe and pensiuenesse of the minde, and to comfort and strengthen the hart. The leaues are of like operation with those of Borage, and are vied as pot herbes for the purposes aforesaid, as well Buglosse, as Lang de beefe, and also to keepe the bellie soluble.

Of *Alkanet* or wilde Buglosse. Chap. 271.

* The kindes.

There be sundrie plants diuersly called, and yet euerie of them comprehended or contained among the kindes of wilde Buglosses, whose figures to set forth particularly would both require cost and also much labour, and yet to small purpose; so that it shal suffice to set forth the pictures of some and the bare descriptions of the rest: whereof there be according to *Dioscorides* three kindes (besides the common Buglosse and Landebeuf) that is to say, *Onoclia*, *Alcibiadion*, and the third without a name which we make to be *Onosma*. And first of,

1 *Anchusa Alcibiadion*
Red Alkanet.



2 *Anchusa lutea*.
Yellow Alkanet.



* The description.

These herbes comprehended vnder the name of *Anchusa* were so called of the Greeke word *αγχουα*: *i. illinere fusco, vel pigmentis*, that is to colour or paint any thing: wherupon these plants were called *Anchusa* of that flourishing and bright red colour which is in the roote, euen as red as pure and cleere blood: for that is the onely note or markewhereby to distinguish these herbes from those which be called *Echij*, *Lycopsis*, and *Buglossa*, whereof they make a great resemblance: I haue therefore expressed fower differences of this plant *Anchusa* or Alkanet from the other kinds, by the leaues, flowers, and bigneſſe.

1 The first kinde of Alkanet hath many leaues like *Echium*, or small Buglosse, couered over with a prickly hoarines, hauing commonly but one stalk, which is round, rough, & a cubite high. The cups of the flowers are of a skie colour tending to purple, not vnlike the flowers of *Echium*; the seede is small, somewhat long, and of a pale colour: the roote is a finger thicke, the pith or inner part therof

is

is of woodie substance, dying the hands or whatsoever toucheth the same, of a bloodie colour, or of the colour of saunders.

2 The second kinde of *Anchusa* or Alkanet, is of greater beautie and estimation then the first; the branches are lesse and more bushie in the top: it hath also greater plentie of leaues, and those more woolly or hairie: the stalke groweth to the height of two cubits: at the top growe flowers of a yellowe colour, farre different from the other: the roote is more shining, of an excellent delicate purplish colour, and more full of iuice then the first.

There is a small kinde of Alkanet, whose roote is greater and more full of iuice and substance then the rootes of the other kinds; in all other respects it is lesse, for the leaues are narrower, smaller, tenderer, and in number more, very Greene like vnto Borage, yeelding forth many little tender stalks: the flowers are lesse then of the small Buglosse, and red of colour: the seede is of an ashe colour somewhat long and slender, hauing the taste of Buglosse.

There is also another kinde of Alkanet, which is as the others before mentioned, a kind of wilde Buglosse, notwithstanding for distinction sake, I haue separated and seuered them. This last *Anchusa* hath narrow leaues, much like vnto our common sommer Sauorie. The stalkes are two handfulls high, bearing very small flowers, and of a blewish or skie colour: the roote is of a darke brownish red colour, dying the hands little or nothing at all, and of a woodie substance.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in the fieldes of Narbone, and about Montpelier, and many other parts of Fraunce: I found these plants growing in the Ile of Thanet neere vnto the sea, betwixt the house sometime belonging to Sir *Henric Crispe*, and Margate: where I founde some in their naturall ripenes, yet scarcely any that were come to that beautifull colour of Alkanet: but such as is solde for very good in our Apothecaries shops, I found there in great plentie.

* *The time.*

The Alkanets flower and flourish in the sommer moneths: the rootes do yeelde their bloody iuice in haruest time, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

* *The names.*

Alkanet is called in Greeke *αγκυρα*: in Latine also *Anchusa*, of diuers *Fucus herba*, and *Onocleia*, *Buglossa Hispanica*, or Spanish Buglosse: in Spanish *Sorgem*: in French *Orchanet*: and in English likewise Orchanet, and Alkanet.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of Alkanet are cold and drie as *Galen* writeth, and binding, and because it is bitter it clenseth awaie cholericke humours, the leaues be not so forceable, yet do they likewise binde and drie.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides saith, that the roote being made vp into a cerote, or serecloth with oile, is very good **A** for old vlcers; that with parched barley meale it is good for the leproie, & for tetters or ring wormes.

That being vsed as a pessarie it bringeth forth the dead birth. **B**

The decoction being inwardly taken with meade or honied water, cureth the yellowe iaudise, **C** diseases of the kidneies, the spleene and agues.

It is vsed in ointments for womens paintings: and the leaues drunke in wine is good against the **D** laske.

Diuers of the later Phisitions do boile with the roote of Alkanet and wine, sweete butter, such **E** as hath in it no salt at all, vntill such time as it becommeth red, which they call red butter, & giue it not onely to those that haue fallen from some high place, but also report it to be good to driue forth the meafels and small poxe, if it be drunke in the beginning with hot beere.

The rootes of these plants are vsed to colour sirups, waters, gellies, and such like confections, as **F** Turnsole is.

John of Arderne hath set downe, a composition called *Sanguis veneris*, which is most singular in **G** deepe punctures or wounds made with thrusts, as followeth: Take of oile Oliue a pint, the rootes of Alkanet two ounces, earth woormes purged, in number twentie, boile them together and keepe it to the vse aforesaid.

The gentlewomen of Fraunce do paint their faces with these rootes, as it is said. **H**

Of Buglosse. Chap. 272.

1 *Lycopsis Anglica.*
Vipers Buglosse, or wall Buglosse.



2 *Onosma.*
Stone Buglosse.



* The description.

1 **L** *Lycopsis Anglica*, or wilde Buglosse, so called for that it doth not growe so commonly else where, hath rough and hairie leaues, somewhat lesser then the garden Buglosse: the flowers grow for the most part vpon one side of the slender stalke, in fashion hollow like a little bel, whereof some be blew, and others of a purple colour.

2 There is another kind of *Echium* that hath rough & hairie leaues likewise, much like vnto the former: the stalke is rough, charged full of little branches, which are laden on euery side with diuers small narrow leaues, sharpe pointed, and of a browne colour, scattered or spred like little feathers: among which leaues growe the flowers, of a sad blew or purple colour at the first, but when they are open they shewe to be of an azure colour, long, and hollow, hauing certaine small blewethreds in the middle: the seede is small and blacke, fashioned like the head of a snake or viper: the roote is long, and red without.

* The place.

Lycopsis groweth vpon stone wals, and vpon drie barren stonie grounds.

Echium groweth where Alkanet doth growe, in great abundance.

* The time.

They flourish when the other kinds of Buglosses do flower.

* The names.

It is called in Greeke *ἔχιν*, *Echium*, and *ἀλκιβιάδιον*: *Alcibiadion*, of *Alcibiades* the finder of the vertues thereof: of some thought to be *Anchusa species*, or a kinde of Alkanet: in high Dutch wilde *Dehtenzungen*: in Spanish *Yerua de la Biura*, or *Chupamel*: in Italian *Buglossa saluatica*: in French
Buglosse

Buglosse saunage: in English vipers Buglosse, Snakes Buglosse, and of some vipers herbe, and wilde Buglosse the lesser.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes are colde and drie of complexion.

* *The vertues.*

The roote drunke with wine is good for those that be bitten with serpents, and it keepeth such A from being stung as haue drunke of it before; the leaues and seedes do the same, as *Dioscorides* writeth: *Nicander* in his booke of Treacles, maketh vipers Buglosse to be one of those plants, which cure the biting of serpents, and especially of the viper, and that driue serpents away.

If it be drunke in wine or otherwise, it causeth plentie of milke in womens breasts.

The herbe chewed, and the iuice swallowed downe, is a most singular remedie against poison, B and the bitings of any venemous beasts, and the roote so chewed, and laide vpon the sore worketh C the same effect.

Of Houndes toong. Chap. 273.

Cynoglossum.

Hounds toong.



* *The description.*

THe common Houndes toong hath long leaues, much like the garden Buglosse, but narrower, smaller, and not rough at al, but yet some fine hoarinesse or softnesse like veluet. These leaues stinke very filthily, much like vnto the pisse of dogs: wherefore the Dutch men haue called it *Hounds pisse*, and not Hounds toong. The stalks are rough, hard, two cubits high, and of a browne colour, bearing at the top many flowers, of a darke purple colour: the seede is rough, cleauing to garments like Agrimonie seede: the root blacke and thicke.

We haue receiued another sort heereoff from the parts of Italie, hauing leaues like woade, somewhat rough, and without any manifest smel, wherein it differeth from the common kinde, the seede whereof came vnder the title *Cynoglossum Creticum* hounds toong of Candie

We haue another sort of Hounds toong like vnto the common kinde, sauing it is altogether lesser: the leaues are of a shining greene colour.

* *The place.*

The great Hounds toong groweth almost euerie where, by high waies and vntoiled ground: the small Hounds toong groweth very plentifully by the waies side, as you ride Colchester high way from Londonward, betweene Esterford and Wiltam in Essex.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

Houndes toong is called in Greeke *Κυνόγλωσσον*: in Latine *Lingua Canis*, of *Pliny* *Cynoglossos*, and sheweth two kindes thereof: in English Hounds toongs; but rather Hounds pisse, for in the world there is not any thing smelleth so like vnto dogs pisse, as the leaues of this plant do.

* *The nature.*

Hounds toong but especially his roote, is colde and drie.

* *The vertues.*

- A The rootes of Houndes toong roasted in the embers and laide to the fundament, healeth the hemorrhoides, and the disease called *Ignis Sacer*, or wilde fire.
- B The iuice boiled with honie of roses and Turpentine, to the forme of an vnguent, is most singular in wounds and deepe vlcers.
- C *Dioscorides* saith, that the leaues boiled in wine and drunke, do mollifie the bellie, and that the leaues stamped with old swines grease, are good against the falling away of the haire of the heade, which proceedeth of hot sharpe humours.
- D Likewise they are a remedie against scaldings or burnings, and against the bitings of dogs, as the same author addeth.

Of Comfrey, or the great Consound. Chap. 274.

1 *Consolida maior, flore purpureo.*
Comfrey with purple flowers.



2 *Consolida maior, flore albo.*
Comfrey with white flowers.

* *The description.*

- 1 **T**He stalks of this Comfrey is cornered, thicke, and hollowe like that of Sowthistle, it groweth two cubits or a yarde high: the leaues that spring from the roote, and those that growe vpon the stalks are long, broade, rough, and pricking withall, something hairie, and that being handled, make the hands itch, very like in colour and roughnes to those of Borrage, but longer and sharpe pointed, as be the leaues of Elecampane: from out the wings of the stalkes appeere the flowers, orderly placed, long, hollowe within, of a light redde colour: after them groweth the seed which is blacke: the roote is long and thicke, blacke without, white within, hauing in it a clammy iuice, in which consisteth the vertue.
- 2 The great Comfrey hath rough hairie stalks, long rough leaues, much like the garden Buglosse, but greater and blacker: the flowers be round and hollowe like little bells, of a white colour: the root is blacke without, and white within, and very slimie.

There

There is another kinde of Comfrey that hath leaues like the former, sauing that they be lesser: the stalks are rough and tender: the flowers are like the former, but that they be of an ouerworne yellow colour: the rootes are thicke, short, blacke without, and tuberous.

* *The place.*

Comfrey ioyeth in watrie ditches, in fat and fruitfull medowes; they grow all in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke Συμφυτον: in Latine *Symphytum*, and *Solidago*: in shops *Consolida maior*, and *Symphytum maius*: of *Scribonius Largus*, *Inula rustica*, and *Alus Gallica*, of others *Osteocollon*: in high Dutch *Waluurtz*: in low Dutch *Wachwoortele*: in Italian *Consolida maggiore*: in Spanish *Soldada maior*, and *Consuelda maior*: in French *Consue*, and *Oreille d'asne*: in English Comfrey, Comfrey Confound, of some Knit backe, and Blackwoort.

* *The temperature.*

The roote of Comfrey hath a colde qualitie, but yet not much: it is also of a clammie and gluing moisture, it causeth no itch at all, neither is it of a sharpe or biting taste, vnfaurie, and without anie qualitie that may be tasted, so farre is the tough and gluing moisture from the sharpe clamminesse of the sea Onion, as that there is no comparison betweene them. The leaues may cause itching not thorow heat or sharpnesse, but through their ruggednes, as we haue already written, yet lesse then of Nettle.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes of Comfrey stamped, and the iuice drunke with wine, helpeth those that spit bloude, A and healeth all inward wounds and burstings.

The same brused and laide to in manner of a plaister, doth heale all fresh and greene woundes, B and are so glutinative, that it will sodder or glewe together meate that is chopt in peeces seething in a pot, and make it in one lump.

The rootes boiled and drunke, doth cleanse the brest from flegme, and cureth the greefes of the C lungs, especially if they be confect with sugar in syrupe, it preuaileth much against ruptures or burstings.

The slimie substance of the roote made in a posset of ale, and giuen to drinke against the paine in D the backe, gotten by any violent motion, as wrastring, or ouermuch vse of women, doth in four or fve daies perfectly cure the same: although the inuoluntarie flowing of the seed in men be gotten thereby.

The rootes of Comfrey in number fower, Knotgrasse, and the leaues of Clarie, of eche an hand- E full, being stamped altogether, and strained, and a quart of Muscadell put thereto, the yolkes of three egges, and the powder of three Nutmegs, drunke first and last, is a most excellent medicine against Gonorrhæa or running of the raines, and all paines and consumptions of the backe.

There is likewise a syrupe made heereof to be vsed in this case, which staieth voiding of bloude: F tempereth the heate of agues; allaieth the sharpnesse of flowing humours: healeth vp vlcers of the lunges, and helpeth the cough: the receipt whereof is this: Take two ounces of the rootes of great Comfrey, one ounce of Lyquorice; two handfulls of Folefoot rootes and ali; one ounce and a halfe of Pine apple kernels; twentie iuiubes; two drams or a quarter of an ounce of Mallowe seede; one dram of the heads of Poppie; boile all in a sufficient quantitie of water, till one pint remaine, straine it, and adde to the liquor strained fixe ounces of very white sugar, and as many of the best honie, and make heereof a syrupe that must be throughly boiled.

The same syrupe cureth the vlcers of the kidneies, though they haue been of long continuance: G and stoppeth the bloud that commeth from thence.

Moreouer it staieth the ouermuch flowing of the monethly sicknesse taken euery day, for certain H daies together.

It is highly commended for wounds or hurts of al the rest also of the intrailes and inward parts, I and for burstings or ruptures.

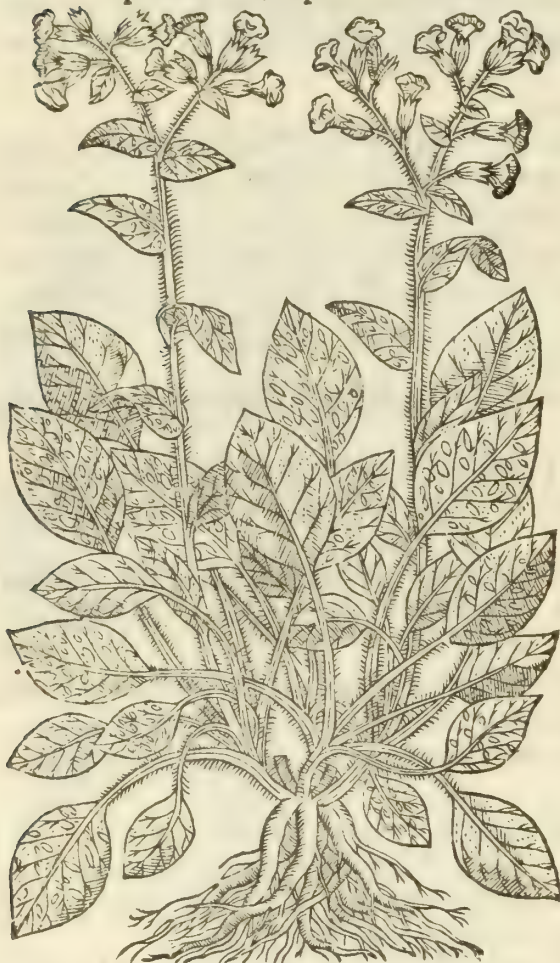
The rootes stamped and applied vnto them, taketh away the inflammation of the fundament, and K ouermuch flowing of the hemorrhoides.

Of Cowslips of Ierusalem. Chap. 275.

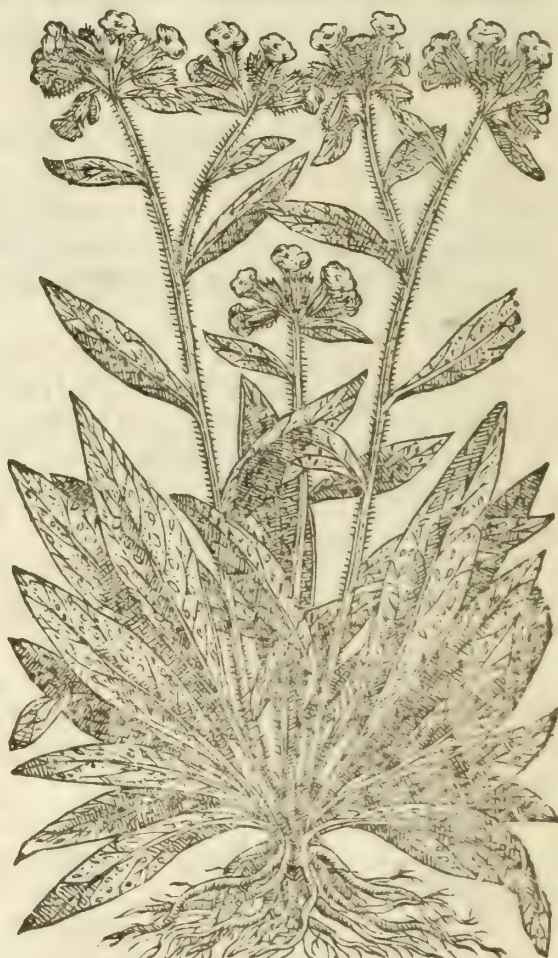
* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Cowslips of Ierusalem, being the true Lungwoorts, differing onely in colour of the flowers especially, as shall be declared.

1 *Pulmonaria maculosa.*
Spotted Cowslips of Ierusalem.



2 *Pulmonaria folijs Echij.*
Buglosse Cowslips.



* The description.

1 Cowslips of Ierusalem or the true and right Lungwoort, hath rough, hairie, & large leaues, of a browne Greene colour, confusedly spotted with diuers spots, or droppes of white: amongst which spring vp certaine stalks, a span long, bearing at the top many fine flowers, growing together in bunches like the flowers of Cowslips, sauing that they be at the first red or purple, and sometimes blewe, and oftentimes of all these colours at once. The flowers being fallen, there come small buttons full of seed. The roote is blacke and threddie.

2 The second kind of Lungwoort is like vnto the former, but greater in ech respect: the leaues bigger then the former, resembling wilde Buglosse, yet spotted with white spots like the former: the flowers are like the other, but of an exceeding shining red colour.

3 *Carolus Clusius* setteth foorth a thirde kinde of Lungwoort, which hath rough and hairie leaues, like vnto wilde Buglosse, but narrower: among which riseth vp a stalke a foote high, bearing at the top a bundle of blew flowers, in fashion like vnto Sopewoort.

4 *Pena* setteth foorth likewise a kinde of Lungwoort which naturally groweth in Fraunce, whose leaues are like vnto Endiue: the flowers yellowe, and like vnto the Haukeweedes, both which haue no vse in Ph.sicke.

- 3 *Pulmonaria angustifolia* j. Clusii.
Narrow leaved Cowslips of Ierusalem.

- 4 *Pulmonaria Gallorum*.
French Cowslips of Ierusalem.



✱ *The place.*

These plants do growe in moist shadowie woods, and are planted almost euery where in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

They flower for the most part in March and Aprill.

✱ *The names.*

Cowslips of Ierusalem, or Sage of Ierusalem, is called of the Herbarists of our time, *Pulmonaria*, and *Pulmonalis*; of *Cordus*, *Symphytum sylvestre*, or wilde Comfrey: but seeing the other is also of nature wilde, it may aptly be called *Symphytum maculosum*, or *Maculatum*: in high Dutch *Lungenkraut*: in low Dutch *Duise vrouwen melckcruijt*: in English spotted Comfrey, Sage of Ierusalem, Cowslip of Ierusalem, Sage of Bethlem, and of some Lungwoort; notwithstanding there is another Lungwoort, of which we will intreat among the kindes of Mosses.

✱ *The temperature.*

Pulmonaria, should be of like temperature with the great Comfrey if the roote of this were clammy: but seeing that it is hard and woodie, it is of a more drying qualitie, and more binding.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues are vsed among pot herbs. The roots are also thought to be good against the infirmities and vlcers of the lungs, and to be of like force with the great Comfrey.

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE
Of Clote Burre, or Burre Docke. Chap. 276.

1 *Bardana maior.*
The great Burre Docke.



2 *Bardana minor.*
The lesse Burre Docke.



* The description.

1 **C** Lot Burre bringeth forth broad leaues and hairie, far bigger then the leaues of Gourde and of greater compasse, thicker also, and blacker, which on the vpper side are of a darke greene colour, and on the neather side somewhat white: the stalke is cornered, thicke, beset with like leaues but farre lesse, diuided into very many wings and branches, bringing forth great Burres round like bullets or bals, which are rough all ouer, and full of sharpe crooking prickles, taking holde on mens garments as they passe by; out of the tops whereof groweth a flower thrummed, or all of threds, of colour purple: the seede is perfected within the round ball or bullet, and this seede when the burres open, and the winde bloweth, is caried away with the winde: the roote is long, white within, and blacke without.

2 The lesser Burre hath leaues farre smaller then the former, of a light green colour like to those of Orach', nicked round about the edges: the stalke is a foote and a halfe high, full of little blacke spots, diuiding it selfe into many branches: the flowers before the Burres come forth do compass the small stalkes round about, they are but little and quickly vade away: then followe the Burres or the fruit out of the bosome of the leaues, in forme long, on the tops of the branches, as bigge as an Oliue or a Cornell berrie, rough like the bawles of the Plane tree, and being touched cleaue

fast

fast vnto mens garments; they do not open at all, but being kept close shut bring forth long feedes. The roote is fastned with very manie strings, and groweth not deepe.

* *The place.*

The first groweth euerie where: the seconde I founde in the high waie leading from Drayton to Iuer, two miles from Colbrooke, since which time I haue founde it in the high waie betweene Stanes and Eggham.

* *The time.*

Their season is in Iulie and August.

* *The names.*

The great Burre is called in Greeke ἀρκιον: in Latine *Personata*, *personata*, and *Arcium*: in shops *Bardana*, and *Lappa maior*: in high Dutch *Groskletten*: in lowe Dutch *Grote clissen*: in French *Glouteron*: in English Great Burre, Burre Docke, or Clot Burre: *Apuleius* besides these doth also set downe certaine other names belonging to Clot Burre, as *Dardana*, *Bacchion*, *Elephantosis*, *Nephelion*, *Manisolum*.

The lesser Burre Docke is called of the Græcians *Ξάνθιον*: in Latine *Xanthium*: in shops *Lappa minor*, *Lappa inuersa*, and of diuers *Strumaria*: *Galen* saith it is also called *Phasganion*, & *P. asganen*, or herbe Victorie, being but bastarde names, & therefore not properly so called: in English Louse Burre, Ditch Burre, and lesser Burre Docke; it seemeth to be called *Xanthium* of the effect, for the Burre or fruite before it be fully withered being stamped and put into an earthen vessell, and afterwards when need requireth the weight of two ounces thereof and somewhat more, being freezed in warme water and rubbed on, maketh the haire of the head red; yet the head is first to be dressed or rubbed with niter, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of Clot Burre are of temperature moderately drie and waisting; the roote is something hot.

The feede of the lesser Burre as *Galen* saith, hath power to digest, therefore it is hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes being taken with the kernels of Pine apples, as *Dioscorides* witnesseth, are good for A them that spit bloud and corrupt matter.

Apuleius saith, that the same being stamped with a little salt and applied to the biting of a madde B dogge, cureth the same, and so speedily setteth free the sicke man.

He also teacheth, that the iuice of the leaues giuen to drinke with honie, procureth vrine, and taketh away the paines of the bladder, and that the same drunke with olde wine doth woonderfully helpe against the bitings of serpents. C

Columella declareth, that the herbe beaten with salt and laid vpon the scarifying, which is made D with the launce or razor, draweth out the poison of the viper; and that also the roote being stamped is more auailable against serpents, & that the roote in like maner is good against the kings euil.

The stalk of Clot Burre before the burs come forth, the rinde pilled of, being eaten rawe with E salt and pepper, or boiled in the broth of fat meate, is pleasant to be eaten: being taken in that manner, it increaseth seed and stirreth vp lust.

Also it is a good nourishment, especially boiled, if the kernell of the Pine apple be likewise added it is the better, and is no lesse auailable against the vicer of the lungs, and spitting of bloud then the roote is.

The roote stamped and strained with a good draught of ale, is a most approoued medicine for a G windie and colde stomacke.

Treacle of Andromachus, and the whites of egges, of eche a like quantitie, laboured in a leaden H mortar, and spread vpon the Burre leafe, and so applied to the gout, haue beene prooued oftentimes most miraculously to appease the paine thereof.

Dioscorides commendeth the decoction of the rootes of *Arcion* with the seed, against the tooth- I ache if it be holden a while in the mouth: also that it is good to foment therewith both burnings & kived heeles, and affirmeth that it may be drunk with wine against the strangury, & paine in the hip.

Dioscorides reporteth, that the fruit is very good to be laid vnto hard swellings. K

The roote cleane picked, washed, stamped and strained with Malmsey, helpeth the running of L the raines, the whites in women, and strengthneth the backe, if there be added thereto the yolkes of egges, the powder of acornes, and nutmegs brued or mixed together, and drunk first and last.

Of Coltes foote, or Horse foote. Chap. 277.

1 *Tussilago florens.*
Coltes foote in flower.



2 *Tussilaginīs folia.*
The leaues of Coltes foote.



✱ The description.

1 **T** *Vsilago* or Folefoote, hath many white and long creeping rootes, somewhat fat: from which rise vp naked stalkes (in the beginning of March and Aprill) about a span long, bearing at the top yellow flowers which change into downe, and are caried awaie with the winde; when the stalke and seede is perished, there appeere springing out of the earth many great broad leaues, greene aboue, and next the ground of a white hoarie or grayish colour, fashioned like an horse foote, for which cause it was called Folefoote, and Horsehoofe; seldome or neuer shal you finde leaues and flowers at once, but the flowers are past before the leaues come out of the ground, as may appeere by the first picture, which setteth forth the naked stalkes and flowers: and by the second which pourtraiteth the leaues onely.

✱ The place.

This groweth of it selfe neere vnto springs, and on the brinckes of brookes and riuers, in wet furrowes, by ditches sides, and in other moist and warric places neere vnto the sea almost euery where.

✱ The time.

The flowers which quickly fade, are to be seene in the end of March, and about the Calends of Aprill, which speedily wither together with the stems, after them growe forth the leaues, which remaine greene all sommer long: and heereupon it came that Coltsfoote was thought to be without flowers, which thing also *Plinie* hath mentioned in his fixe and twentic booke, and sixt Chapter.

✱ The

* The names.

Folefoote is called in Greeke Βίχρον: of the Latines likewise *Bechion*, and *Tussilago* in shops *Farfara*, and *Vngula Caballina*, of diuers *Pata equina*: in Italian *vnghia di Cauallo*: in Spanish *vnhad asno*: in French *pas d'asne*: in English Folefoote, Coltes foote, Horlehoofe, and Bulfoote. The same is also *Chamaleuce*, which *Plinie* in his 28. booke 15. chap. reporteth to be likewise called *Farfugium*, and *Farranum*, (if there be not an error in the copie) which thing also *Actius* in his first booke affirmeth, pretermittin the name of *Bechium*, and attributing vnto it all the vertues and faculties of *Bechium*, or Coltsfoot, whose opinion *Oribasius* seemeth to be of in his 15. booke of his medicinable collections, making mention of *Chamaleuce*: onely *Plinie* also agreeeth with them, shewing that some thinke, that *Bechium* is called by another name *Chama'euce*, in his 26. booke 6. chap. and it may be that *Dioscorides* hath written of one and the selfesame herbe in sundrie places, and by diuers names. *Bechium* and *Tussilago* (which may also be Englished Coughwoort) so called of the effect, and *Farfara*, of the white poplar tree, to whose leaues it is like, which was named of the ancients *Farfarius*, as *Plautus* writeth in his Comedie called *Panulus*:

---viscum legioni dedi

fundasque, cos prosternebam vt folia Farfari:

To the company I gaue both lime bush and fling,

That to the ground as Poplar leaues I might them fling.

The white Poplar tree is called in Greeke λεύκον, and heereupon *Bechion* or Coltes foote, was also called *Chamaleuce*.

* The temper:ture and vertues.

The leaues of Coltes foote, as yet fresh and Greene, are something cold, and haue withall a dry- A ing qualitie: they are good for vlcers and inflammations: but the dried leaues are hot and drie, and somewhat biting.

A decoction made of the Greene leaues and rootes, or else a syrupe therof, is good for the cough, B that proceedeth of a thine rheume.

The Greene leaues of Folefoote pound with honie, do cure and heale the hot inflammation cal- C led Saint Anthonies fire, and all other inflammations.

The fume of the dried leaues taken through a funnell or tunnell, burned vpon coales, effectually D helpeth those that are troubled with the shortnesse of breath, and fetch their winde thicke and often, and breaketh without perill the impostumes of the brest.

Being taken in manner as they take *Tabaco*, it mightily preuaileth against the diseases afore- E saide.

Of Butter Burre. Chap. 278.

* The description.

I B Vtter Burre doth in like maner bring forth flowers before the leaues, as doth Coltesfoot, but they are small, mossie, tending to a purple colour, which being made vp into a big eare, as it were, do quickly together with the stem which is thicke, full of substance and bricke, wither and fall away: the leaues are verie great like to a rounde cap or hat, called in Latine *Petisus*, of such a widenesse, as that of it selfe it is bigge and large inough to keepe a mans head from raine, and from the heate of the sunne; and therefore they be greater then the leaues of the Clot Burre, of colour something white, yet whiter vnderneath, euery stemme beareth his leafe: the stemme is oftentimes a cubite long, thicke, full of substance; vpon which standeth the leafe in the center or middlemost part of the circumference or verie neere, like to one of the greatest Mushrooms (but that it hath a cleft that standeth about the stem, especial y when they are in perishing and withering away: at the first the vpper superficial, or outside of the Mushrooms standeth out, and when they are in withering standeth more in, and euen so the leafe of Butter Burre hath on the outside a certaine shallow hollownes: the roote is thicke, long, blacke without, white within, of taste somewhat bitter, and is oftentimes woornie eaten.

1 *Petasites florens.*

Butter Burre in flower.

2 *Petasitis folia.*

The leaues of Butter Burre.

* *The place.*

This groweth in moist places neere vnto riuers sides, and vpon the brinckes and bankes of lakes and ponds, almost euery where.

* *The time.*

The eare with the flowers flourish in Aprill: then come vp the leaues which continue till winter, with newe ones still growing vp.

* *The names.*

Butter Burre is called in Greeke *πετασίτης*, of the hugeness of the leafe that is like to *πέταλον*, or a hat: the Latines do also call it *Petasites*: in high Dutch *Pestilentzwurts*: in low Dutch *Dockebladeren*: in English it is named Butter Burre; it is very manifest that this is like to Coltes foote, and of the same kinde.

* *The temperature.*

Butter Burre is hot and drie in the second degree, and of thinne parts.

* *The vertues.*

- A The rootes of Butter Burre stamped with ale, and giuen to drink in pestilent and burning feauers, mightily cooleth, and abateth the heate thereof.
- B The rootes dried and beaten to powder and drunke in wine, is a soueraigne medicine against the plague and pestilent feauers, because it prouoketh sweat, and driueth from the hart all venome and ill heat; killeth wormes, and is of great force against the suffocation of the mother.
- C The same cureth all naughtie filthie vlcers, if the powder be strowed therein.
- D The same killeth wormes in the belly; prouoketh vrine, and bringeth down the monethly termes.

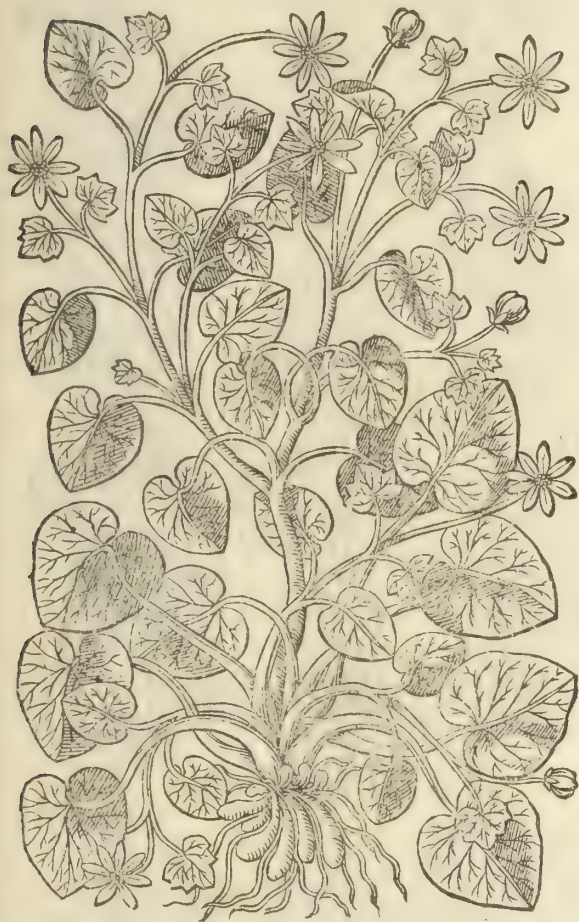
Of small Celandine, or Pilewoort. Chap. 279.

* The kindes.

There be two kindes of Celandine, according to the olde writers, much differing in forme and figure: the one greater, the other lesler, which I intende to deuide into two distinct chapters, marshalling them as neere as may be with their like, in forme and figure, and first of the small Celandine.

Chelidonium minus.

Pilewoort.



* The description.

The lesler Celandine hath greene rounde leaues, smooth, flipperie, and shining, lesle then the leaues of the Iuic: the stalkes are slender, short, and for the most part creeping vp-on the ground: they bring forth little yellowe flowers like to those of Crowfoote, and after the flowers there springeth vp a little fine knop or head full of seede: the roote consisteth of slender strings, on which do hang as it were certaine graines, of the bignesse of Wheate cornes, or bigger.

* The place.

It groweth in medowes, by common waies, by ditches and trenches, & is common euery where, in moist and dankish places.

* The time.

It commeth forth about the Calends of March, and flowreth a little after: it beginneth to fade away in Aprill, it is quite gone in May, afterwards it is harde to be founde, yea scariely the roote.

* The names.

It is called in Greeke *χελιδών*: of the Latines *Chelidonium minus*, and *Hirundinaria minor*, of diuers *Scrophularia minor*, *Ficaria minor*: of *Scrapio* *Memren*: in Italian *Fauoscello*: in high Dutch *figuure schraut*: in French *Esclere*, and *Petit*

Basinet: in English little Celandine, Figgewoort, and Pilewoort.

* The temperature.

It is hot and drie, also more biting and hotter then the greater: it commeth neereft in facultie to the Crowfoote.

* The vertues.

It presently as *Galen* and *Dioscorides* affirme, exulcerateth or blistereth the skinne: it maketh A rough and corrupt nailes to fall awaie.

The iuice of the roots mixed with honie, and drawne vp into the nostrils, purgeth the head of B foule and filthie humours.

The later age vse the rootes and graines for the piles, which being often bathed with the iuice C mixed with wine, or with the sickmans vrine, are drawne together and dried vp, and the paine quite taken away.

There be also who thinke, that if the herbe be but caried about one that hath the piles, the paine D forthwith ceaseth.

Of

Of marsh Marigolde. Chap. 280.

There be founde at this daie three sorts of marsh Marigolds ; the auncients haue described but one.

1 *Caltha palustris maior.*
The great marsh Marigolde.



2 *Caltha palustris minor.*
The small marsh Marigold.



* *The temperature.*

1 **M**Arsh Marigold hath great broad leaues somewhat round, smooth, of a gallant Greene colour, slightly indented or purle about the edges, among which rise vp thicke fat stalkes, likewise Greene; wherupon do growe goodly yellow flowers, glittering like gold, and like to those of Crowfoote, but greater: the roote is small, composed of verie manie strings.

2 The smaller marsh Marigold hath manie rounde leaues spred vpon the ground, of a darke Greene colour: among which rise vp diuers branches, charged with the like leaues: the flowers growe at the top of the branches, of a most shining yellowe colour: the roote is like the former.

3 The great marsh Marigolde with double flowers is a stranger in England, his native countrey should seeme to be in the furthest parts of Germanie, by the relation of a man of those countries that I haue had conference withall, the which he thus described: it hath saith he, leaues, rootes, and stalkes, like those of our common sort, and hath double flowers like those of the garden Marigold, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 *Caltha palustris multiplex.*
Double flowered marsh Marigold.

* The place.

They ioy in moist and marish groundes, and in watery medowes.

* The time.

They flower in the spring when the Crowfoots do, but somewhat later, oftentimes in sommer; the leaues keepe their greenenesse all the winter long.

* The names.

Marsh Marigold is called of *Valerius Cordus*, *Caltha palustris*; of *Taber Montanus*, *Populago*, but not properly: in English Marsh Marigoldes, in Cheshire and those parts it is called Bootes.

* The temperature and vertues.

Touching the faculties of these plants, we haue nothing to saie, either out of other mens writings, or our owne experience.



Of Frogge bit. Chap. 281.

Morsus Rana. Frogge bit.

* The description.

1 **T**Here floteth or swimmeth vpon the vpper parts of the water a small plant, which we vsually cal Frogge bit, hauing litle round leaues, thick & ful of iuice, very like to the leaues of wall Peniwoort: the flowers grow vpon long stemmes among the leaues of a white colour, with a certaine yellow thrum in the middle, consisting of three leaues: in stead of rootes it hath slender strings, which grow out of a short & small head, as it were, from whence the leaues spring, in the bottom of the water: from which head also come forth slopewise certaine strings, by which growing foorth, it multiplieth it selfe.

* The place.

It is founde swimming or floating almost in euery ditch, pond, poole, or standing water, in all the ditches about Saint George his fieldes, and in the ditches by the Thames side neere to Lambeth marsh, where any that is disposed may see it.

* The time.

It flourisheth and flowreth most part of al the yeere.

* The names.

It is called of some *Rana morsus*, and *Morsus Rana*, and *Nymphaea parua*.

* The



* *The temperature and vertues.*

It is thought to be *Species fontalis*, or *Potamogetonis*, a kinde of Ponde weede, and to haue the same faculties that belong vnto it.

Of water Lillie. Chap. 282.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of water Lillies, some greater, and others lesser.

1 *Nymphaea alba.*
White water Lillie.



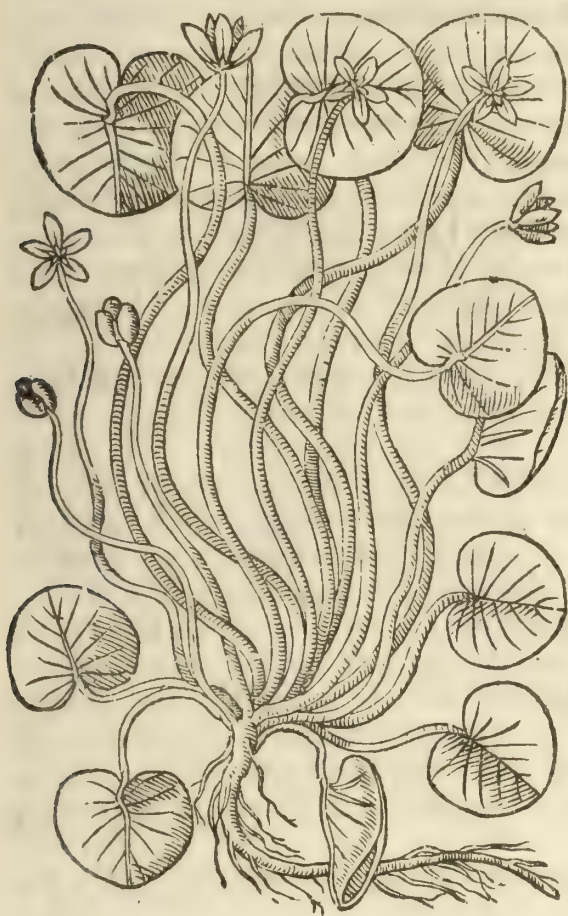
2 *Nymphaea lutea.*
Yellow water Lillie.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He white water Lillie or *Nenuphar*, hath great round leaues, in shape of a buckler, thicke, fat, and full of iuice, standing vpon long round and smooth foote stalks, full of a spungious substance, which leaues do swim or flote vpon the top of the water: vpon the end of eche stalke groweth one flower onely, of colour white, consisting of many little, long, sharpe pointed leaues, in the middest whereof be many yellow threds: after the flower it bringeth foorth a rounde head, in which lieth blackish glittering seede. The rootes be thicke, full of knots, blacke without, white and spungie within, out of which groweth a multitude of strings, by which it is fastned in the bottome.

2 The leaues of the yellow water Lillie be like to the other, yet are they a little longer. The stalkes of the flowers and leaues be like: the flowers be yellowe, consisting onely of five little short leaues something round; in the midst of which groweth a small round head, or button, sharpe towards the point, compassed about with many yellowe threds, in which, when it is ripe, lie also glittering feedes, greater then those of the other, and lesser then Wheat cornes. The roots be thick, long, set with certaine dents, as it were white both within and without, of a spongius substance,

3 *Nymphaea alba minor.*
The small white water Lillie.



4 *Nymphaea minor lutea.*
The small yellow water Lillie.



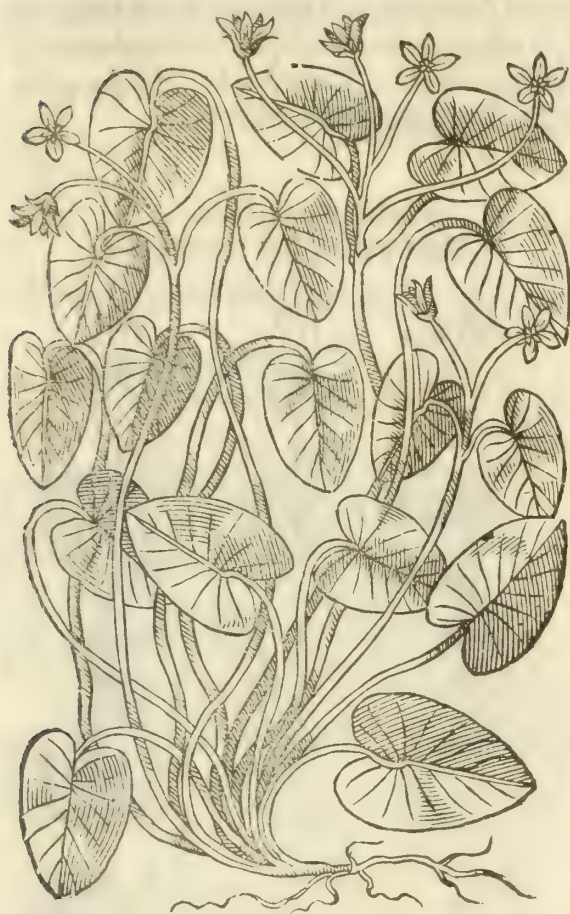
* The description.

3 The small white water Lillie stoteth likewise vpon the water, hauing a single roote, with some fewe fibres fastned thereto: from which riseth vp many long, rounde, smooth, and soft footestalkes, some of which do bring forth at the ende faire broad rounde buckler leaues like vnto the precedent, but lesser: on the other footestalkes stande pretie white flowers, consisting of five small leaues a peece, hauing a little yellowe in the middle thereof.

4 The small yellowe water Lillie, hath a little threddie roote, creeping in the bottome of the water, and disperfing it selfe farre abroad; from which rise small tender stalkes, smooth and soft, whereon do grow little buckler leaues like the last described; likewise on the other small stalke standeth a tuft of many flowers, contrarie to all the rest of his kinde, of a shining yellow colour: the leaues and flowers likewise stote vpon the water as the others do.

5 This dwarfe water Lillie, differeth not from the other small yellowe water Lillie, sauing that, that this kinde hath sharper pointed leaues, and the whole plant is altogether lesser, wherem lieth the difference.

5 *Nymphaea lutea minima.*
Dwarfe water Lillie.



* *The place.*

These herbes do growe in fennes, standing waters, broad ditches, and in brooks that runne slowly, and somtimes in great riuers.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish most of the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

Water Lilly is called in Greeke *Nymphaea*: and in Latine also *Nymphaea*, so named bicause it lo- ueth to growe in waterie places as *Dioscorides* saith: the Apothecaries call it *Nenuphar*; of *Apuleius mater Herculania*, *Alga palustris*, *Papaner palustre*, *Clauus veneris*, and *Digitus vene- ris*: *Marcellus* a very old writer reporteth, that it is called in Latin *Claua Herculis*: in French *Badin*: in high Dutch *Wasser Nabel*: in low Dutch *Blompen*: in English water Lillie, wa- ter Rose.

* *The temperature.*

Both the roote and seede of water Lillie haue a drying force without biting.

* *The vertues.*

A Water Lilly with yellowe flowers stoppeth laskes, the ouerflowing of seed which commeth away by dreames or otherwise, and is good for them that haue the bloudie fluxe.

B But water Lillie which hath the white flow- ers is of greater force, insomuch as it staieth the

whites: but both this and the other that hath the blacke roote are drunke in red wine: they haue also a scouring qualitie; therefore they both clense away the morphewe, and be also good against the pilling away of the haire of the head; against the morphew they are steeped in water, and for the pilling away of the haire in Tarre: but for these things that is fitter which hath the blacke roote, and for the other that which hath the white roote.

C *Theophrastus* saith, that being stamped and laide vpon the wounde, it is reported to staie the bleeding.

D The Phisitions of our age do commend the flowers of white *Nymphaea* against the infirmities of the head, which come of a hot cause: and do certainly affirme, that the roote of the yellowe cu- reth hot diseases of the kidneies and bladder, and is singular good against the running of the raines.

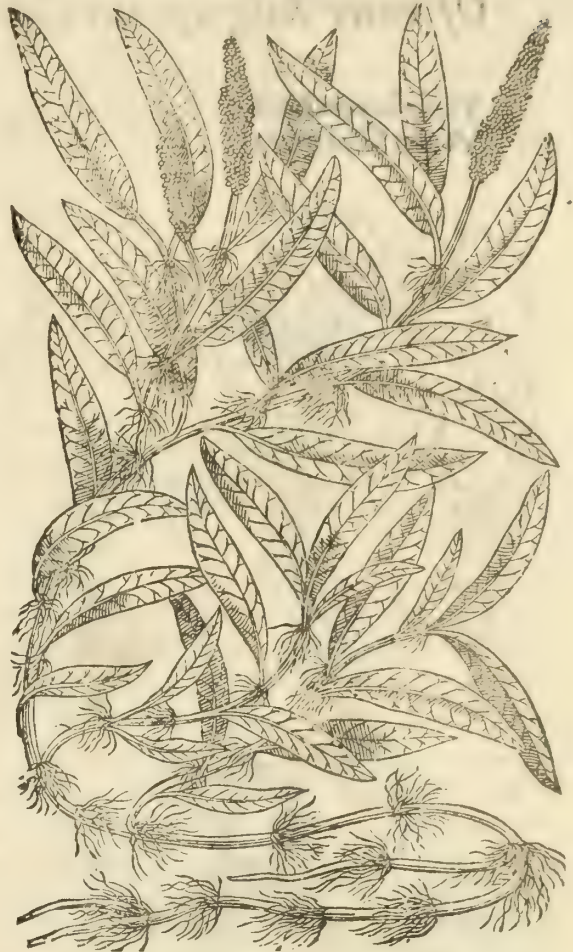
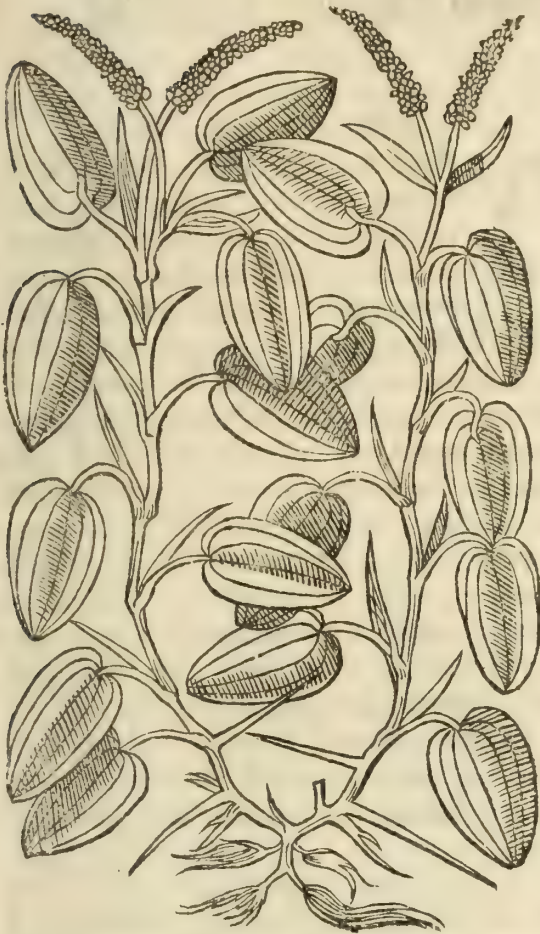
E The roote and seede of the great water Lillie, is verie good against veneric or fleshly desire, if one do drinke the decoction thereof, or vse the seede or roote in powder in his meates, for it drieth vp the seede of generation, and so causeth a man to be chaste, especially vsed in broth with flesh.

F The conserue of the flowers is good for the diseases aforesaid, and is good also against hot burn- ing feauers.

G The flowers being made into oile, as yee do make oile of roses, doth coole & refrigerate, causing sweat and quiet sleepe, and putteth away all venereous dreames: the temples of the head & palmes of the hands and feete, and the brest being annointed for the one, and the genitors vpon and about them for the other.

H The greene leaues of the great water Lillie, either the white or the yellow laide vpon the region of the backe in the small, mightily ceaseth the inuoluntarie flowing away of the seede called *Gonorrhoea*, or running of the reines, being two or three times a day remooued, and fresh applied ther- to.

Of Pondweede, or water Spike. Chap. 283.

1 *Potamogeton latifolium*.
Broad leaved Pondweed.2 *Potamogeton angustifolium*.
Narrow leaved Pondweed.

* The description.

Pondweed hath little stalks, slender, spreading like those of the vine, and jointed: the leaues be long, smaller then the leaues of Plantine, and harder, which standing vpon slender and long stems or foote stalks, shewe themselues aboue the water, and lie flat along vpon the superficiall or vpper part thereof, as do the leaues of the water Lillie: the flowers growe in short eares, and are of a light red purple colour, like those of Redshankes: the seede is hard.

2 There is another Pondweed described thus; it shooteth forth into many slender and rounde stems, which are distributed into sundrie branches: his leaues are broad, long, and sharpe pointed, yet much lesse then the first kinde: out of the bosomes of the branches and leaues there spring certaine little stalkes, which beare sundrie small white mossie flowers, which do turne into plaine and round seeds, like the common Tare or Vetch: his roote is fibrous, throughly fastned in the ground.

* The place.

These herbes do grow in standing waters, pooles, ponds, and ditches, almost euery where.

* The time.

They do flower in Iune and Iuly.

* The names.

It is called of the Græcians *ποταμογέτων*: in Latin *Fontalis*, and *Spiceta*: in high Dutch *Samkraut*: in low Dutch *Fonteyncruyt*: in French *Espe d'caue*: in English Pondweed, and water Spike.

* The temperature.

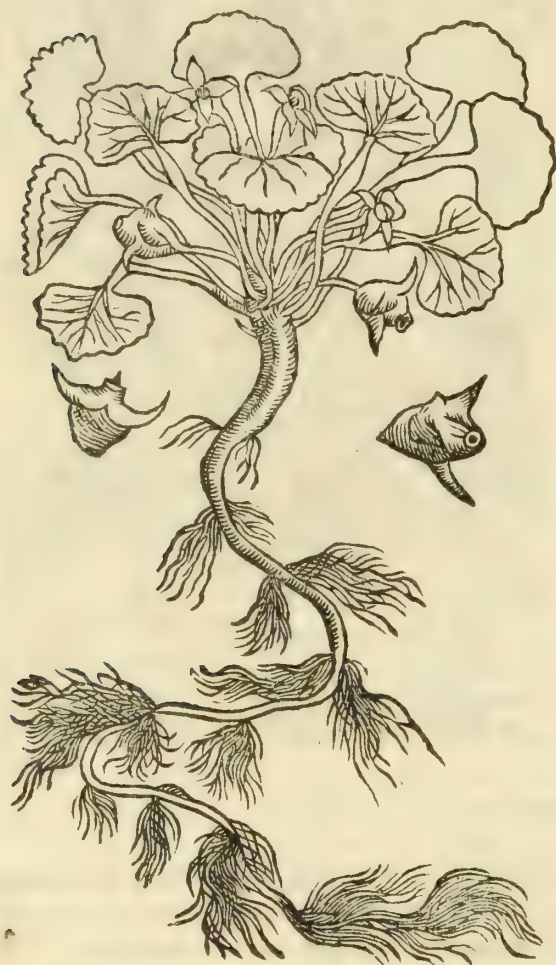
Pondweed saith *Galen* doth binde and coole, like as doth Knotgrasse, but his essence is thicker then that of Knotgrasse.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is good against the itch, and consuming or eating vlcers, as *Dioscorides* writeth.
 B Also it is good being applied to the inflammation of the legges, wherein *Ignis sacer* hath gotten the superioritie.

Of water Saligot, water Caltrops, or water Nuts. Chap. 284.

Tribulus aquaticus.
 Water Caltrops.

* *The description.*

VVater Caltrops hath long slender stalkes, growing vp and rising from the bottome of the water, & mounting about the same, weake, and slender, hauing heere and there vnder the water certaine tassels full of small strings and threddie haire: the stem towards the top of the water is verie great in respect of that which is lower: the leaues large and somewhat round, not vnlike those of the Poplar or Elme tree leaues, a little creuised and notched about the edges: amongst and vnder the leaues groweth the fruit, which is triangled, hard, sharp pointed and prickly, in shape like hurtfull engins in the wars, cast in the passage of the enimie to annoy the feete of their horses, called Caltrops, whereof it tooke his name; within which is contained a white kernell, in taste almost like the Chesnut, which is reported to be eaten greene, and being dried and grounde to serue in stead of bread.

* *The place.*

Cordus saith, that it groweth in Germanie in mirie lakes, and in citie ditches which haue mud in them; in Brabant and in other places of the low countries, it is found oftentimes in standing waters, and springs. *Mathiolus* writeth, that it groweth not onely in lakes of sweete water, but also in certaine ditches by the sea neer vnto Venice.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth in Iune, Iuly, and August.

* *The names.*

The Græcians call it *τρίβολος ἐρυδης*: the Latines *Tribulus aquaticus*, and *aquaticus*, and *Tribulus lacustris*: the Apothecaries *Tribulus marinus*: in high Dutch *Wasser nusz*: the Brabenders *Water noten*: and of the likenesse of iron nailes *Spinkijfers*: the French men *Macres*: in English it is named Water Caltrops, Saligot, and water Nuts, most do call the fruite of this Caltrops, *Castanea aquatilis*, or water Chesnuts.

* *The temperature.*

Water Caltrops is of a colde nature, it consisteth of a moist essence, which in this is more waterie then in the land Caltrops, wherein a earthie colde is predominant, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

- A The herbe vsed in maner of a pultis, as *Dioscorides* teacheth, is good against all inflammations or hot swellings: boiled with honie and water, it perfectly healeth cankers in the mouth, sore gums, and the almonds of the throte.

The

The Thracians saith *Plinie* that dwell in Strymona, do fatten their horses with the leaues of *Saligot*, and they themselues do feede of the kernels, making very sweete bread therof, which bindeth the belly.

The greene nuts or fruit of *Tribulus aquaticus*, or *Saligot*, being drunke in wine, is good for them which are troubled with the stone and grauell.

The same drunke in like maner, or laid outwardlie to the place, helpeth those that are bitten with any venimous beast, and resisteth all venome and poison.

The leaues of *Saligot* be giuen against all inflammations and vlcers of the mouth, the putrefaction and corruption of the iawes, and against the Kings euill.

A powder made of the nuts, are giuen to such as pisse bloud, and are troubled with grauell, and F do binde the belly very much.

Of water Sengreene, or fresh water Soldier. Chap. 285.

Militaris Aizoides.
Fresh water Soldier.



* The description.

Fresh water Soldier or water Housleeke, hath leaues like those of herbe Aloe, or *Semperuium*, but shorter & lesler, set round about the edges with certain stiffe and short prickles: among which come forth diuers cases or huskes, very like to crabs clawes; out of which when they open growe white flowers, consisting of three leaues, altogether like those of Frogs bit, hauing in the middle little yellowish threds; in steade of rootes there be long strings, rounde, white, verie like to great harpe strings, or to long woormes, which falling downe from a short head that brought forth the leaues, go to the bottome of the water, and yet be they seldome there fastned: there also growe from the same other strings aslope, by which the plant is multiplied after the maner of Frogs bit.

* The place.

This is founde in lakes or standing waters, and ditches, in verie manie riuers in the lowe countries, the greatest part of the leaues together with the flowers standeth aboue the water: the other parts of the plant are vnder the water.

* The time.

It flowreth in Iune, and sometimes in August.

* The names.

It may be called *Sedum aquatile*, or water Sengreene, that is to saie, of the likenesse of herbe Aloë, which is also called in Latine *Sedum*; of

some *Cancricheila*, or *Cancris forficula*: in English water Housleeke, Knights Pondwoort, and of some Knights water Sengreene, fresh water Soldier, or wading Pondweed: it seemeth to be *Stratiotes aquatilis*, or *Stratiotes potamios*, or Knights water Woundwoort, which may likewise be named in Latine *Militaris aquatica*, and *Militaris Aizoides*, or Soldiers Yarrow; for it groweth in the water, and floteth vpon it, and if those strings which it sendeth to the bottome of the water be no roots, it also liueth without rootes.

* The temperature.

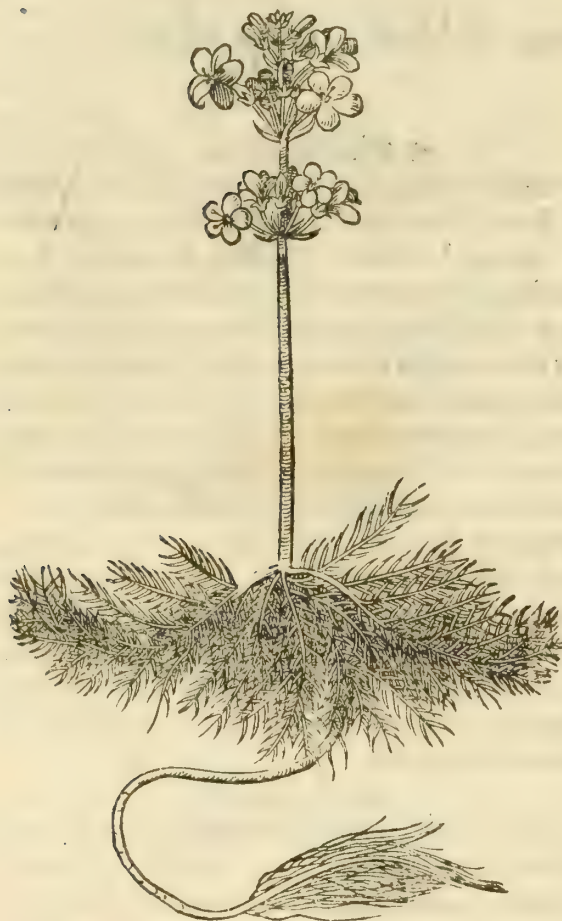
This herbe is of a cooling nature and temperament.

* *The vertues.*

A This Housleeke staith the blood which commeth from the kidneies, it keepeth green woundes from being inflamed, and it is good against Saint Antonies fire and hot swellings being applied vnto them: and is equall in the vertues aforesaid with the former.

Of water Yarrow, and water Gilloflower. Chap. 286.

1 *Viola palustris.*
Water Violet.



2 *Millefolium aquaticum.*
Water Yarrow.

* *The description.*

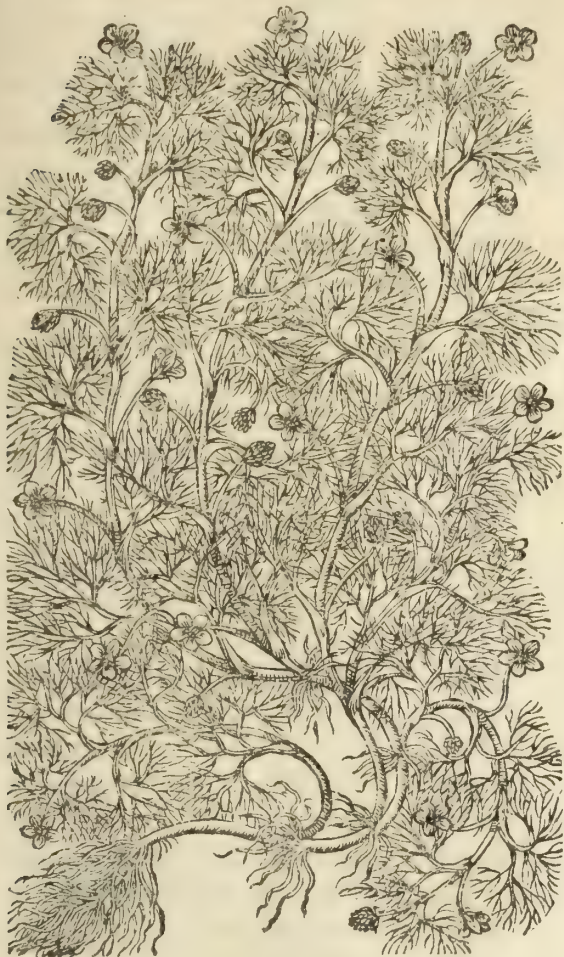
1 **W**ATER Violet hath long and great iagged leaues, verie finely cut or rent like Yarrowe, but smaller: among which come vp small stalkes a cubite and a halfe high, bearing at the top small white flowers like vnto stocke Gilloflowers, with some yellownesse in the middle. The rootes are long and small like blacke threds, and at the ende whereby they are fastened to the ground they are white, and shining like Chrystall.

2 Water Milfoile, or water Yarrow, hath long and large leaues deeply cut, with many diuisions like Fennell, but finelier iagged, swimming vpon the water. The roote is single, long, and rounde, which bringeth vp a right, straight, and tender stalke, set in sundrie places with the like leaues, but smaller. The flowers growe at the toppe of the stalke tuft fashion, and like vnto the lande Yarrowe.

3 *Millefolium*

- 3 *Millefolium* sive *Maratriphyllon* flore & semine *Ranunculi aquatici*, *Hepatica* facie.
Crowfoote, or water Milfoile.

*The description.



3 This water Milfoile, differeth from all the kinds aforesaid, having a roote in the bottome of the water made of many hairie strings, which yeeldeth vp a naked slender stalke within the water, and the rest of the stalke which floateth vpon the water diuideth it selfe into sundry other branches & wings, which are be dasht with fine small ragged leaues like vnto Cammomill, or rather resembling hairie Tassels or fringe, then leaues: from the bosomes whereof come foorth small and tender branchets, euery braunch bearing one flower like vnto water Crowfoote, white of colour, with a little yellowe in the midst; the whole plant resembleth water Crowfoote in all things saue in the broade leaues.

There is another kind of water Violet very like the former, sauing that his leaues are thicker and fatter, somewhat resembling the leaues of *Lonchitis*, but as small as *Fennell*, fashioned like vnto wings, and the flowers somewhat smaller.

There is likewise another kind of water Milfoile which hath leaues very like vnto water Violet, smaller, and not so many in number: the stalke is small and tender, bearing yellowe gaping flowers fashioned like a hood, or the small *Snapdragon*, which caused *Pena* to put vnto his name this additament *Galericulatum*, that is, hooded. The rootes are small and thredde, with some few knobs hanging thereat, like the founts of fish.

*The place.

They be found in lakes and standing waters, or in waters that run slowly, I haue not founde such plentie of it in any one place as in the water ditches adioining to Saint George his field neere London.

*The time.

They flower for the most part in Maie and Iune.

*The names.

The first is called in Dutch water *Uollieren*, that is to saie, *Viola aquatilis*: in English water Gilloflower, or water Violet: in French *Gyroslees d'eau*: *Mathiolus* maketh this to be also *Myriophyllis species*, or a kinde of Yarrow, although it doth not agree with the description thereof: for neither hath it one stalke onely, nor one single roote as *Myriophyllon* or Yarrow is described to haue: for the rootes are full of strings, and it bringeth foorth many stalks.

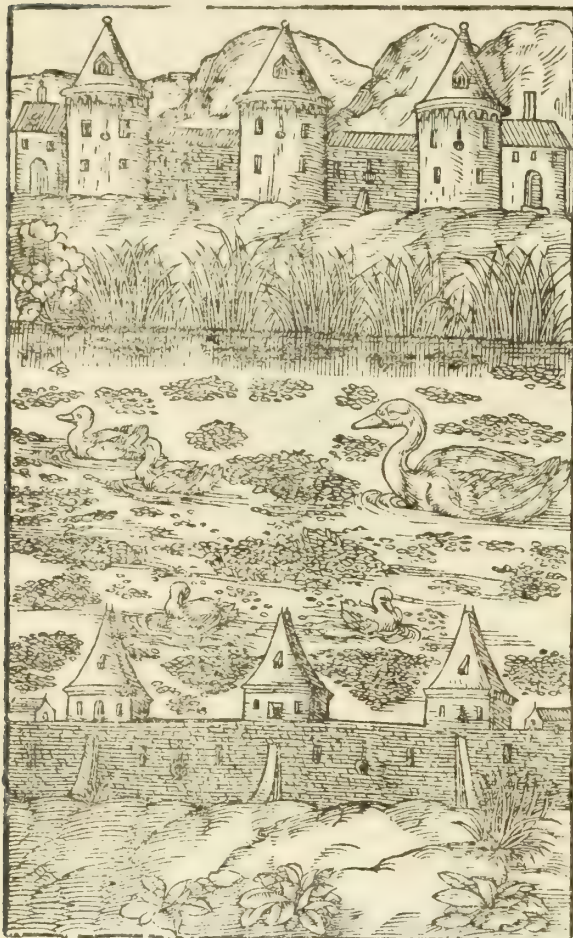
The second is named in Greeke *μυριόφυλλον*: in Latine *Millefolium*, and *Myriophyllum*, and also *Supercilium Veneris*: in shops it is vnknowne: this Yarrowe differeth from that of the land: the thirde is sufficiently spoken of in his title.

*The temperature and vertues.

Water Yarrow as *Dioscorides* saith, is of a drie facultie: and by reason that it taketh away hot inflammations and swellings, it seemeth to be of a colde nature, for *Dioscorides* affirmeth, that water Yarrow is a remedie against inflammations in greene wounds, if with vineger it be applied greene or drie, and is giuen inwardly with vineger and salt to those that haue fallen from an high place.

Water Gilloflower, or water Violet, is thought to be colde and drie, yet hath it no vse in Phisicke at all.

Of Duckes meate, and other swimming herbes. Chap. 287.

Lens palustris.
Duckes meate.

* The description.

Duckes meate is as it were a certaine green mosse, with very little round leaues of the bignes of Lentils: out of the middle wherof on the neather side growe downe verie fine threds like haire, which are to them in steede of rootes: it hath neither stalke, flower nor fruite.

* The place.

It is found in ponds, lakes, citie ditches, and in other standing waters euery where.

* The time.

The time of Duckes meate is knowne to all.

* The names.

Duckes meat is called in Latine *Lens lacustris*, *Lens aquatilis*, & *Lens palustris*: of the Apothecaries named *aqua Lenticula*: in high Dutch *Waterlinsen*: in lowe Dutch *Waterlinsen*, & more vsually *Enden gruen*, that is to say *Anatum herba*, Ducks herbe, because Ducks do feede thereof: whereupon also in English it is called Duckes meate: some terme it after the Greek water Lentils, and of others it is named Graines: the Italians call it *Lent di Palude*: in French *Lentille d'eau*: in Spanish *Lenteias de agua*.

* The temperature.

Galen sheweth that it is cold and moist, after a sort in the second degree.

* The vertues.

- A** *Dioscorides* saith that it is a remedie against all manner of inflammations, Saint Antonies fire and hot agues, if they be either applied alone, or else vsed with parched barley meale: It also knitteth ruptures in yong children.
- B** Duckes meate mingled with fine wheaten flower and applied, preuaileth much against hot swellings, as Phlegmons, Erisipelas, and the paines of the ioints.
- C** The same doth helpe the fundament gutte fallen downe in yong children.

Of water Crowfoote. Chap. 288.

* The description.

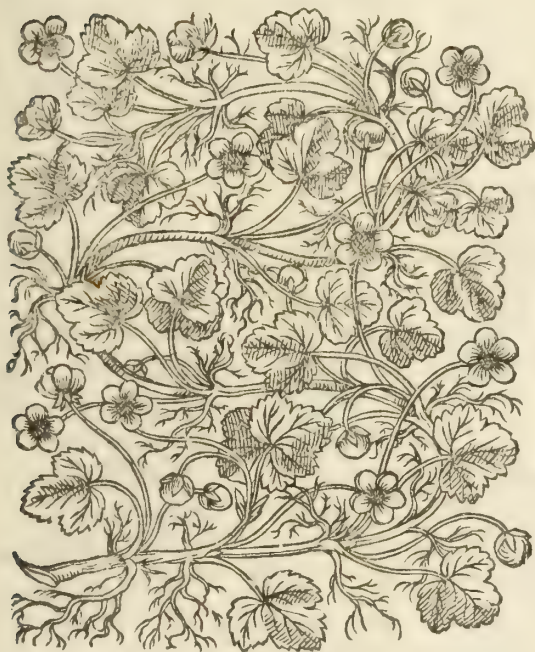
1 **W**ater Crowfoote hath slender braunches trailing farre abroad, whereupon do grow leaues vnder the water most finely cut and iagged like those of Cammomill. Those about the water are somewhat round, indented about the edges in forme not vnlike the small tender leaues of the mallow, but lesser: among which do grow the flowers small and white of colour, made of fine little leaues with some yellownesse in the middle like the flowers of the Straberrie, and of a sweete smell: after which there come rounde, rough and prickly knaps like those of the field Crowfoote. The rootes be verie small hairie strings.

2 There is another plant growing in the water of small moment, yet not amisse to be remembred, called *Hederula aquatica* or water Iuie, the which is verie rare to finde; neuerthelesse I found it once in

in a ditch by Bermondsey house neer to London, and neuer else where : it hath smal threddie strings in steed of rootes and stalkes, rising from the bottome of the water to the top, whereunto are fastened small leaues swimming or floating vpon the water, triangled or three cornered like vnto those of barraine Iuie, or rather noble Liuerwoort : barraine of flowers and seeds.

There is likewise another herbe of small reckoning that floteth vpon the water called *Stellaria aquatica* or water Starwoort, which hath many small grassie stems like threds, comming from the bottome of the water vnto the vpper face of the same : whereupon do grow smal double flowers of a greenish or herbie colour.

1 *Ranunculus aquatilis*
Water Crowfoote.



2 *Haderula aquatica*.
Water Iuie.



* *The place.*

Water Crowfoote groweth by ditches and shallow springs, and in other moist and plashie places.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Aprill and May, and sometimes in Iune.

* *The names.*

Water Crowfoote is called in Latine *Ranunculus aquatilis*, and *Polyanthemum aquatile*: in English water Crowfoote, and white water Crowfoote: most Apothecaries and Herbarists doe erroneously name it *Hepatica aquatica*, and *Hepatica alba*, and with greater error they mixe it in medicines in steede of *Hepatica alba* or grasse of Parnassus.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Water Crowfoote is hot and like to common Crowfoote.

A

Of Dragons. Chap. 289.

* *The kindes.*

There be two sorts of Dragons, the greater and the lesſer: and besides these a third one which groweth in waters.

* *The description.*

The great Dragon riseth vp with a straight stalke a cubit and a halfe high or higher, thicke, round, smooth, sprinckled with spots of diuers colors like those of the adder or snakes. The leaues are great and wide consiſting of ſeauen or more ioined together in order: euerie one of which is long and narrow much like to the leaues of Docke, smooth and slipperie: out of the top of the stalke groweth a long hoſe or huske greater then that of the Cockow pintle, of a greenish colour,

colour without, and within crimson, with his pestell which is blackish, long, thicke, and pointed like a horne: the skin or filme whereof when the seede waxeth bigge being stretched and broken in sunder there appeereth the fruite, like to a bunch or cluster of grapes: the berries whereof at the first be greene, afterwards red and full of iuice, in which is contained seede that is somewhat hard: the root continueth fresh, thick, like to a knob, white, covered with a thinne pilling, oftentimes of the bignes of a meane apple, full of white little threds appendent thereto.

2 The lesser Dragon is like *Aron*, or wake-Robin in leaues, hose, or huske, pestell and berries yet are not the leaues sprinkled with blacke, but with whitish spots, which perish not so soone as those of wake-Robin, but endure together with the berries, euen vntill winter: these berries also be not of a deepe red, but of a colour inclining to saffron. The roote is not vnlike to the Cuckowpint, hauing the forme of a bulbe, full of strings, with diuers rude shapes of newe plants, whereby it greatly increaseth.

1 *Dracontium maius.*
Great Dragons.



2 *Dracontium minus.*
Small Dragons.



* *The description.*

3 The roote of Water Dragon is not round like a bulb, but very long, creeping and iointed, and of meane bignes: out of the ioints whereof arise the stalkes of the leaues which are round, smooth, and spongie within, and there grow downwards certaine white and slender strings: the fruit springeth forth at the top vpon a short stalke together with one of the leaues, being at the beginning covered with little white threds, which are in steede of the flowers; after that it groweth into a bunch or cluster, at the first greene, and when it is ripe, red, lesser then that of Cuckowpint, but not lesse biting: the leaues are broad, greenish, glib and smooth, in fashion like those of Luie, yet lesser then those of Cuckowpint, but that thing whereunto the clustered fruite groweth is also lesser, and in that part which is towards the fruite, that is to say, the vpper part is white.

4 The great Dragon of *Mathiolus* description is a stranger, not onely in England, but elsewhere for any thing that we can learn of the ancient writers, or those living in my time: my selfe have diligently inquired of most strangers skilfull in plants that have resorted vnto me for conference sake, but no man can giue me any certaintie thereof: and therefore I thinke it not amisse to giue you his figure without any further description, referring what might be said to a further consideration; for as yet I take it for a fained picture.

3 *Dracunculus aquaticus.*
Water Dragons.



4 *Dracontium maius Mathioli.*
Spikie Dragons.



* *The place.*

The greater and the lesser Dragons are planted in Gardens. The water Dragons grow in watery and marish places, for the most part in Fennie and standing waters.

* *The time.*

The berries of these plants are ripe in Autumne.

* *The names.*

The Dragon is called in Greeke *δρακόντιον*: in Latine *Dracunculus*. The greater is named, *Serpentaria maior*, of some *Bisaria*, and *Colubrina*: *Cordus* calleth it *Dracunculus Polyphyllus*, and *Luph Crispum*: in high Dutch *Schlangenkraut*: in lowe Dutch *Spectwoortele*: in French *Serpentaire*: in Italian *Dragontea*: in Spanish *Taragontia*: in English Dragons, and Dragon woort. *Apuleius* calleth Dragon *Dracontea*, and setteth downe many strange names thereof, which whether they agree with the greater or the lesser, or both of them he doth not expound: as *Pythonion*, *Anchomanes*, *Sauchromaton*, *Therion*, *Schaenos*, *Dorcadion*, *Typhonion*, *Theriophonon*, and *Eminion*. *Athenaus* sheweth that Dragon is also called *Aronia*, because it is like to Aron.

* *The temperature.*

Dragon as *Galen* saith, hath a certaine likenes with Aron or wake Robin, both in leaues and also in roote, yet more biting, and more bitter then it, and therefore hotter and of thinner parts: it is also

also something binding, which by reason that it is adioined with the two former qualities, that is to saie, biting and bitter, it is made in like maner a singular medicine of very great efficacie.

* *The vertues.*

- A** The roote of Dragons doth clense and scoure all the entrailes, making thinne, especially thicke and tough humours; and it is a singular remedie for vlcers that are harde to be cured, named in Greeke *κακονιδν*.
- B** It scoureth and clenseth mightily, as well such things as haue neede of scouring, as also white and blacke morpewes, being tempered with vinegar.
- C** The leaues also by reason that they are of like qualitie, are good for vlcers and greene woundes: and the lesse drie they are, the fitter they be to heale; for the drier ones are of a more sharp or biting qualitie then is conuenient for wounds.
- D** The fruite is of greater operation then either the leaues or the roote: and therefore it is thought to be of force to consume and take away cankers and proud flesh growing in the nostrils, called in Greeke *Polypus*: also the iuice doth clense away webs and spots in the eies.
- E** Furthermore *Dioscorides* writeth, that it is reported that they who haue rubbed the leaues or root vpon their hands, are not bitten of the viper.
- F** *Plinie* saith, that serpents will not come neere vnto him that beareth Dragons about him, and these things are read concerning both the Dragons in the two chapters of *Dioscorides*.
- G** *Galen* also hath made mention of Dragon in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, where he saith; that the roote of Dragon being twise or thrise sod, to the ende it may lose all his acrimonie or sharpenesse, is sometimes giuen as Aron or wake-Robin is, when it is needfull to expell the more forceably thicke and clammie humours that are troublesome to the chest and lungs.
- H** And *Dioscorides* writeth that the roote of the lesser Dragon being both sodde and rost with honie, or taken of it selfe in meate, causeth the humours which sticke fast in the chest to be easilie voided.
- I** The iuice of the garden Dragons, as saith *Dioscorides*, being dropped into the eies, doth clense them, and greatly amend the dimnesse of the sight.
- K** The distilled water hath vertue against the pestilence or any pestentiall feuer or poison, being drunke blood warme with the best Treacle or mithridate.
- L** The smell of the flowers is hurtfull to women newly conceiued with child.

Of Cockow pint, or wake Robin. Chap. 290.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of wake Robin or Cockow pint differing in names, titles, and also in forme and figure.

* *The description.*

- 1** **A**rum or Cockow pint hath great, large, smooth, shining, sharpe pointed leaues, bespotted heere and there with blackish spots, mixed with some blewnesse: among which riseth vp a stalke nine inches long, bespecked in many places with certaine purple spots. It beareth also a certaine long hofe or hood, in proportion like the eare of an hare: in the middle of which hood commeth forth a pestell or clapper of a darke murrie or pale purple colour: which being past, there succeedeth in place therof a bunch or cluster of berries in manner of a bunch of grapes, greene at the first, but after they be ripe of a yellowish red like corall and full of pith, with some threddie additaments annexed thereto.
- 2** There is in Aegypt a kind of *Arum*, which also is to be seene in Africa, and in certaine places of Lusitania, about riuers and floods, which differeth from that which groweth in England and other parts of Europe. This plant is large and great, and the leaues thereof are greater then those of the water Lillie: the roote is thicke and tuberous, and toward the lower end thicker and broader, and may be eaten. It is reported to be without flower and seede, but the increase that it hath is by the fibres which runne and spread from the rootes.

* *The*

1 *Arum maius.*
Great Cockow pint.



Arum minus.
Little Cockow pint.



* *The place.*

Cockow pint groweth in woods neere vnto ditches vnder hedges, euerie where in shadowie places.

* *The time.*

The leaues appeere presently after winter: the pestell sheweth it selfe out of his huske or sheath in Iune whilest the leaues are in withering; and when they are gone, the bunch or cluster of berries becommeth ripe which is in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

There groweth in Aegypt a kinde of Aron or Cockow pint which is found also in Africa, and likewise in certaine places of Portingall neere vnto riuers and streames, that differeth from those of our countries growing, which the people of Castile call *Manta de nuestra senora*: most would haue it to be called *Colocasia*, but *Dioscorides* saith that *Colocasia* is the roote of *Faba Aegyptia*, or the Beane of Aegypt.

The common Cockow pint is called in Latin *Arum*: in Greek *ἀρον*: in shops *Iarus*, & *Barba-Aron*: of others *Pes vituli*: of the Syrians *Lupha*: of the men of Cyprus *Colocasi*, as we finde among the bastard names. *Plinie* in his 24. booke 16. chapter doth witnesse that there is great difference between *Aron* & *Dracontium*, although there hath bin some controuersie about the same among the old writers, affirming them to be all one: in high Dutch it is called *Dassen pint*: in Italian *Gigaro*: in Spanish *Taro*: in low Dutch *Calsuoet*: in French *Pied de veau*: in English Cockow pint, and Cockow pintle, wake Robin, Priests pintle, Aron, Calfes foote, and Rampe, and of some Starch woort.

* *The temperature.*

The faculties of Cockow pint doe differ according to the varietie of countries: for the roote heereof as *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of nourishments doth affirme, is sharper or more biting in some countries then in others almost as much as Dragons, contrariwise in Cyren a citie in Africke, yet is it generally in all places hot and drie, at the least in the first degree.

* *The*

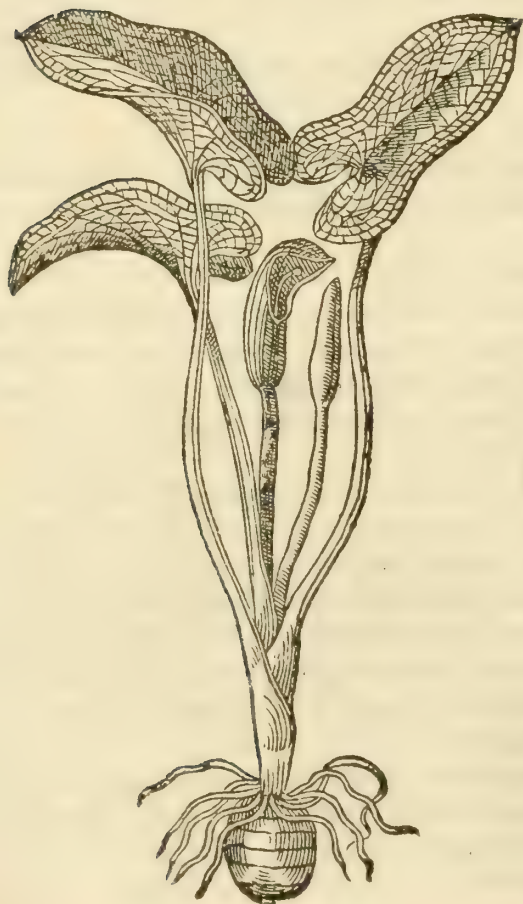
* *The vertues.*

- A If any man would haue thicke and tough humours which are gathered in the chest and lungs to be clenfed and voided out by coughing, then that Cuckowpint is best that biteth most.
- B It is eaten being foddren in two or three waters, and fresh put to, whereby it may lose his acrimonie, which being so eaten they cut thicke humours meanly, but Dragons is better for the same purpose.
- C *Dioscorides* sheweth that the leaues also are preferred to be eaten, and he sheweth that they must be eaten after they be dried and boiled, and writeth also, that the roote hath a peculiar vertue against the gout, being laide on stamped with Cowes dung.
- D Beares after they haue lien in their dens forty daies without any maner of sustenance (but what they get with licking and sucking their owne feete) do assoone as they come forth, eate the herbe Cuckowpint; through the windie nature whereof the hungrie gut is opened and made fit againe to receiue sustenance; for by abstaining from foode so long a time, the gut is shrunke or drawen so close together, that in a maner it is quite shut vp, as *Aristotle*, *Aelianus*, *Plutarch*, *Plinie*, and others do write.
- E The most pure and white starch is made of the rootes of Cuckowpint; but most hurtfull for the hands of the laundresse that hath the handling of it, for it choppeth, blistereth, and maketh the hands rough and rugged, and withall sinarting.

*Of Friers Coule, or hooded Cuckowpint. Chap. 291.** *The kindes.*

Friers hood is of two sorts, the one broad leaved, the other narrow leaved, as our later Herbarists haue obserued: notwithstanding *Mathiolus* hath set forth the figure of a thirde sort, as shall be declared.

1 *Arisarum latifolium.*
Broad leaved Friers coule.



2 *Arisarum angustifolium.*
Narrow leaved Friers coule.



* *The description.*

1 **B** Road leaved Friers hooe hath a leafe like Iuie, broade, and sharpe pointed: but far leffer, approaching neere to the forme of those of Cuckowpint. The stalke thereof is small and slender. The huske or hose is little; the pestell small, and of a blacke purplish colour; the cluster when it is ripe is red; the kernels small. The roote white, hauing the forme of Aron or Cuckowpint, but leffer, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde.

2 The second Friers hood hath many leaues, long and narrowe, smooth, and glittering: the huske or hose is narrowe and long; the pestell that commeth forth of it is slender, in forme like a great earth worrne, of a blackish purple colour, as hath also the inside of the hose; vpon which hard to the ground, and somtimes a little within the ground, groweth a certaine bunch or cluster of berries, greene at the first, and afterwards red. The roote is round and white like the others.

3 *Arisarum latifolium Mathioli.*
Italians Friers hood.

* *The description.*

3 The Friers hood of *Mathiolus* description hath a knobbed thicke roote, set with diuers smal strings: from which riseth vp sundrie weake and tender footestalks, wheron do grow broad leaues sharpe pointed, of a perfect greene colour, not vnlike those of sorrell; the hood and pestell groweth at the ends of the like footestalks, which turn into a bunch or cluster of redde berries like the others.

* *The place.*

These plants are strangers in Englande: but common in Italy, & especially in Iulcan about Rome, and in Dalmatia, as *Aloisius Arguillara* witnesseth; notwithstanding I haue two of the first in my garden.

* *The time.*

The flowers and fruit of these come to perfection when those of Cuckowpint & Dragons do.

* *The names.*

Friers hooe is called of *Dioscorides* *delosqueu*: in Latine *Arisarum*: but *Pliny* calleth it *Aeis*, or *Arus*, for in his 24. booke 16 chapter, he saith that *Aris* which groweth in Aegypt is like Aron or Cuckowpint: it may be called in English after the Latine name *Arisarum*, but in mine opinion it may be more fitly Englished Friers hood, or Friers

coule, to which the flowers seemeth to be like, whereupon the Spaniards name it *Fraillos*, as *Daucampius* noteth.

* *The temperature.*

Friers coule is like in power and facultie to the Cuckowpint, yet is it more biting as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

There is no great vse of these plants in Phisicke; but it is reported that they staie running or A eating sores or vlcers: and likewise that there is made of the rootes certaine compositions called in Greeke *Collyria*, good against fistulaes, and being put into the secret part of any liuing thing, it rotteth the same, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

Of *Astrabacca*. Chap. 292.1 *Asarum*.
Asarabacca.2 *Asarina Mathioli*.
Italian *Asarabacca*.

* The description.

1 The leaues of *Asarabacca*, are smooth, of a deepe Greene colour, rounder, broader, and tenderer then those of *Luic*, and not cornered at all, not vnlike to those of *Sowe bread*: the flowers lie close to the rootes, hid vnder the leaues, standing vpon slender footestalks, of an ill fauoured purple colour, like to the flowers and huskes of *Henbane*, but lesser, wherein is contained small seedes, cornered and somewhat rough: the rootes are many, smal, and slender, growing aslope vnder the vpper crust of the earth, one folded within another, of an vnpleasant taste: but of a most sweete and pleasing smell, hauing withall a kinde of biting qualitie.

2 This strange kind of *Asarabacca* which *Mathioli* hath set forth creepeth vpon the ground, in maner of our common *Astrabacca*: the leaues are somewhat rounder and rougher, slightly indented about the edges, and set vpon long slender footestalks: the flowers growe harde vnto the ground like vnto those of *Cammomill*, but much lesser, of a meale or dustie colour, and not without smell. The rootes are long and slender, creeping vnder the vpper crust of the earth, of a sharpe taste, and bitter withall.

* The place.

It delighteth to growe in shadowie places, and is very common in most gardens.

* The time.

The herbe is alwaies Greene, yet doth it in the spring bring forth newe leaues and flowers.

* The names.

It is called in Greek *Asarion*, *Asarum*: in Latine *Nardus Rustica*, & of diuers *Perpensa*: *Perpensa* is also *Baccharis*.

Baccharis in *Plinie* in his 21. booke, 21. chapter, *Macer* saith, that *Asarum* is *Vulgago*.

Est Asaron Græcè (saith he) *Vulgago dicta Latine*.

This herbe *Asaron*, do the Græcians name,

Whereas the Latines *Vulgago* clepe the same.

It is found among the bastard names that it was called of the great learned Philosophers *σφαδρα*, that is *Martis sanguis*, or the blood of Mars: and of the French men *Baccar*, and thereupon it seemeth that the word *Asarabacca* came, which the apothecaries vse, and likewise the common people: but there is another *Baccharis* differing from *Asarum*, yet notwithstanding *Cratœa* doth also call *Baccharis*, *Asarum*.

This confusion of both the names hath been the cause, that most could not sufficiently expound themselves concerning *Asarum* & *Baccharis*: & that many things haue been written amisse in many copies of *Dioscorides*, in the chapter of *Asarum*: for when it is set downe in the Greeke copies a sweete sinelling garland herbe, it belongeth not to the description of this *Asarum*, but to that of *Baccharis*: for *Asarum* (as *Pliny* saith) is so called because it is not put into garlands; and so by that meanes it came to passe, that oftentimes the descriptions of the old writers were founde corrupted and confused: which thing, as it is in this place manifest, so oftentimes it cannot so easily be marked in other places. Furthermore *Asarum* is called in French *Cabaret*: in high Dutch *Paselwurtz*: in lowe Dutch *Wans cozen*: in English *Asarabacca*, *Folefoote*, and *Hafell woort*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of *Asarabacca* are hot and drie, with a purging qualitie ioined thereunto: yet not without a certaine kinde of astringtion or binding. The rootes are also hot and drie: yet more then the leaues: they are of thinne and subtile parts: they procure vrine, bring downe the desired sickness, and are like in facultie, as *Galen* saith, to the rootes of *Acorus*, but yet more forceable: and the rootes of *Acorus* are also of a thinne essence, heating, attenuating, drying and prouoking vrine, as he affirmeth: which things are happely performed by taking of the rootes of *Asarabacca*, either by themselves, or mixed with other things.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues draw forth by vomit thicke, phlegmaticke, and cholericke humours, and withall *A* moue the belly, and in this they are more forceable, and of greater effect then the rootes themselves.

They are thought to keepe in hard swelling cankers that they increase not, or come to exulceration, or creepe any farther if they be outwardly applied vpon the same.

The rootes are good against the stoppings of the liuer, gall, and spleene, against wens and harde swellings, and agues of long continuance: but being taken in the greater quantitie, they purge flegme and choler, not much lesse then the leaues, (though *Galen* saith no,) by vomite especially, and also by siege.

One dram of the powder of the rootes giuen to drinke in ale or wine, grossely beaten, prouoketh vomite for the purposes aforesaide. But being beaten into fine powder, and so giuen, purgeth verie little by vomite, but worketh most by procuring much vrine; therefore the grosser the powder is, so much the better.

But if the rootes be infused or else boiled, then must there be two, three, or fower drams put to the infusion; and of the leaues eight or nine be sufficient: the iuice of which stamped with some liquid thing, is to be giuen. The rootes may be steeped in wine, but more effectually in Whaie or honied water, as *Mesues* teacheth.

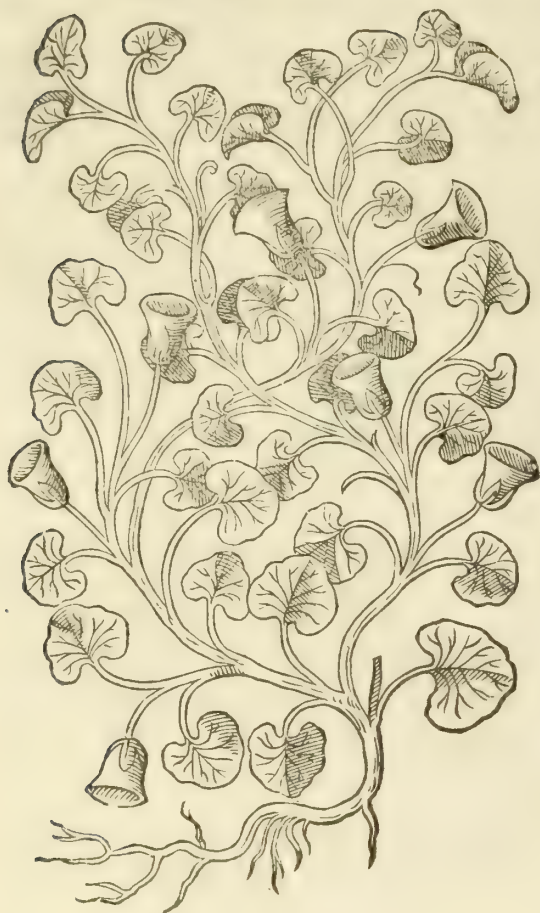
The same is good for them that are tormented with the *Sciatica*, or gout in the hucklebones, for those that haue the dropsie, and for such also that are vexed with a quartaine ague, who are cured and made whole by vomiting.

Of Sea Bindweede. Chap. 293.

Soldanella Marina.

Sea Bindweede.

* The description.



Soldanella or Sea Bindweede, hath many smal braunches, somewhat red, trailing vpon the ground, beset with small round leaues, not much vnlike Asarabacca, or the leaues of Aristolochia, but smaller; betwixt which leaues and the stalks come forth flowers formed like a bell, of a bright red incarnate colour, in euery respect answering the small Bindweed, whereof it is a kind, albeit I haue heere placed the same for the reasons rendred in my Proeme. The seede is black, and groweth in round husks: the roote is long & smal, thrusting it selfe farre abroad, and into the earth like the other Bindweeds.

Soldanella or mountaine Bindweed, hath many round leaues spred vpon the ground, not much vnlike the former, but rounder and more full of veines, greener, of a bitter tast like Sea Bindweed: among which commeth forth a small & tender stalke a handfull high, bearing at the top little flowers like the small *Gentianella*, of a skie colour: the roote is small and threddie.

* The place.

The first groweth plentifully by the sea shore in most places of Englande, especially neere vnto Lee in Essex, at Mersey in the same countie, in

most places of the Isle of Thianet, and Shepie, and in many places along the northren coast.

The second groweth vpon the mountaines of Germanie, and the Alpes; it groweth vpon the mountaines of Wales, not farre from Cowmers Meare in Northwales.

* The time.

These herbes do flower in Iune, and are gathered in August, to be kept for medicine.

* The names.

The first called *Soldanella* is of the Apothecaries and others called *Marina Brasica*, that is to say, Sea Colewoort; but what reason hath moued them so to do I cannot conceiue, vnlesse it be penurie and scarfitie of names, and bicause they know not otherwise how to terme it: of this I am sure, that this plant & *Brasica* are no more alike then things which are most vnlike, for *Brasica Marina* is the Sea Colewoort, which doth much resemble the garden Cabbage or Cole, both in shape and in nature, as I haue in his due place expressed. A great fault and ouersight therfore it hath been of the old writers and their successors which haue continued the custome of this error, not taking the paines to distinguish a Bindweed from a Colewoort. But to auoid controuersies, the truth is as I haue before shewed, that this *Soldanella* is a Bindweed, & cannot be esteemed for a *Brasica*, that is a Colewoort. The later Herbarists call it *Soldana*, and *Soldanella*: in Dutch *Zetwind*, that is to saie, *Conuolulus Marinus*: of *Dioscorides* *νεραν βαλαστια*, and *Brasica marina*: in English Sea Withwinde, Sea Bindweed, Sea bels, Sea Coale, of some Sea Folefoote, and Scottish Scuruie grasse.

The second is called *Soldanella montana*: in English Mountaine Bindweed.

* The nature.

Sea Bindweed is hot and drie in the second degree: the second is bitter and verie astringent.

* The vertues.

A *Soldanella* purgeth downe mightily all kinde of watrish humours, and openeth the stoppings of the

the liuer, and is giuen with great profite against the dropſie: but it muſt be boiled with the broth of ſome fat meate or fleſh, and the broth drunke, or elſe the herbe taken in powder worketh the like effect.

Soldanella hurteth the ſtomacke, and troubleth the weake and delicate bodies which doreceiue B it in powder, wherefore aduice muſt be taken to mixe the ſaide powder with anniſe ſeedes, cinnamon, ginger, and ſugar, which ſpices do correct his malignitie.

Practitioners about Auſpurge & Rauſpurge (cities of Germanie) do greatly boaſt that they haue C done woonders with this herbe *Soldanella montana*, ſaying, that the leaues taken and emplaſtred vpon the nauell and ſomewhat lower, draweth ſooth water from their bellies that are hydroptike, that is, troubled with water or the dropſie: this effect it worketh in other parts without heating.

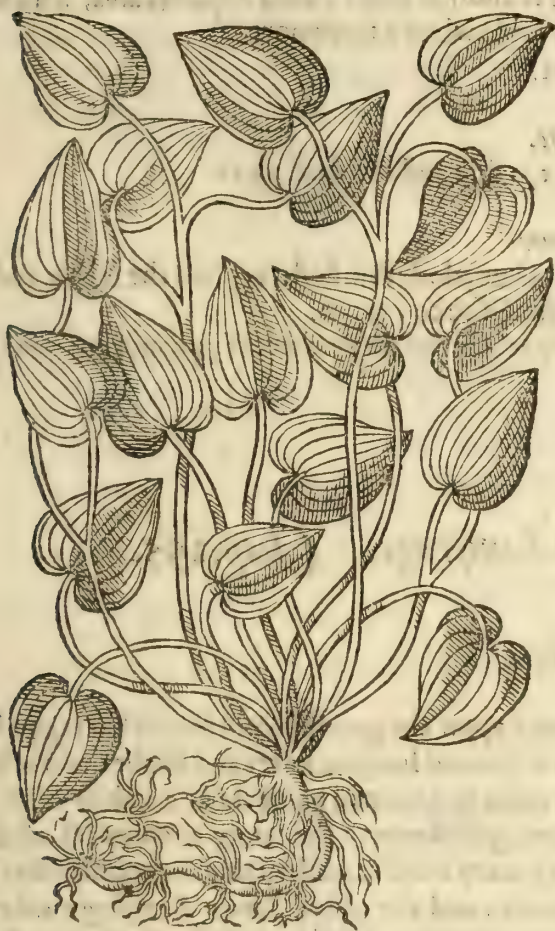
It doth alſo woonderfully bring fleſh in wounds and healeth them.

Dioſcorides witneſſeth, that the whole herbe is an enimie to the ſtomacke, biting and extremely E purging (both ſodden, and taken with meate) and bringeth troubleſome gripings thereunto, and doth oftentimes more hurt then good.

Of the graſſe of Parnaffus. Chap. 294.

1 *Gramen Parnaſſi maius.*

The greater Graſſe of Parnaffus.



2 *Gramen Parnaſſi minus.*

The leſſer Graſſe of Parnaffus.



* The deſcription.

1 **T**He Graſſe of Parnaffus hath heeretofore beene deſcribed by blinde men, I do not meane ſuch as are blinde in their eies, but in their vnderſtanding: for if this plant be a kinde of Graſſe, then may the Butter Burre, or Coltes foote be reckoned for graſſes, as alſo al other plants whatſoeuer. This plant hath ſmall round leaues, very much differing from any kind of Graſſe,

Xx 2

much

much resembling the leaues of Iuie, or Asarabacca, but smaller, and not of so darke a colour: among these leaues spring vp small stalkes a foote high; bearing little white flowers at the top, which being fallen and past, there come vp round knops or heads, wherein is contained a reddish seede. The roote is somewhat thicke with many strings annexed thereto.

2 The second kinde of *Gramen Parnass*, doth answer the former in eche respect, sauing that the leaues are somewhat larger, and the flowers double, o therwile verie like.

* *The place.*

The first groweth very plentifully in Lansdall and Crauen, in the north parts of England; at Doncaster, and in Thornewton fieldes in the same countrie: moreouer in the Moore neere to Linton, by Cambridge, at Hessel also in Suffolke, at a place named Drinkstone, in the medowe called Butchers meade.

The second is a stranger as yet in England.

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower in the end of Iuly, and their seede is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

Valerius Cordus hath among many that haue written of these herbes saide something of them to good purpose, calling them by the name of *Hepatica alba*: (whereof without controuersie they are kinds) in English white Liuerwoort; although there is another plant called *Hepatica alba*, which for distinction sake I haue thought good to English, Noble white Liuerwoort.

The second may be called Noble white Liuerwoort.

* *The nature.*

The seede of *Parnassus Grasse*, or white Liuerwoort, is drie and of subtile parts.

* *The vertues.*

- A The decoction of the leaues of *Parnassus Grasse* drunken, doth drie & strengthen the feeble and moist stomacke, stoppeth the bellie, and taketh away the desire to vomite.
- B The same boiled in wine or water, and drunken, especially the seede thereof, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth.

Of white Saxifrage, and golden Saxifrage. Chap. 295.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He white Saxifrage hath rounde leaues spread vpon the ground, and somewhat iagged about the edges, not much vnlike the leaues of ground Iuie, but softer and smaller, and of a more faint yellowish Greene: among which riseth vp a rounde hairie stalke a cubite high, bearing at the top small white flowers, almost like Stockgillflowers: the roote is compact of a number of blacke strings, whereunto are fastned very many small reddish graines or round roots, as bigge as pepper cornes, which are vsed in medicine, and are called *Semen Saxifraga alba*, that is, the seede of white Saxifrage, or Stonebreake, although (beside these foresaide rounde knobs) it hath also small seede contained in little huskes, following his flower as other herbes haue.

2 Golden Saxifrage hath rounde compassed leaues, bluntly indented about the borders like the former, among which rise vp stalks an handfull high, at the top whereof growe two or three little leaues together, out of the middle of them spring small flowers of a golden colour, after which come little huskes, wherein is contained the red seede, not vnlike the former: the roote is tender, creeping in the ground with long threds or haire.

1 *Saxifraga alba*.
White Saxifrage.



2 *Saxifraga aurea*.
Golden Saxifrage.



* *The place.*

The white Saxifrage groweth plentifully in sundrie places of England, and especially in a field on the left hand of the high way, as you go from the place of execution called Saint Thomas Waterings vnto Dedford by London. It groweth also in the great field by Islington called the Mantels; also in the greene places by the sea side at Lee in Essex, among the rushes, and in sundrie other places thereabout and else where.

The Golden Saxifrage groweth in the moist and marriish grounds about Bath and Wels; also in the Moores by Bolton and Wisbich in Lincolnshire.

* *The time.*

The white Saxifrage flowreth in Maie and Iune: the herbe with his flower are no more seen vntill the next yeere.

The golden Saxifrage flowreth in March and Aprill.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Latine *Saxifraga alba*: in English white Saxifrage, or white Stonebreake: The second is called golden Saxifrage, or golden Stonebreake.

* *The nature.*

The first of these especially the roote and seede thereof, is of a warme or hot complexion. Golden Saxifrage is of a cold nature, as the taste doth manifestly declare.

* *The vertues.*

The roote of white Saxifrage boiled in wine and drunken, prouoketh vrine, clenseth the kidneis, A and bladder, breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth, and is singular against the strangurie and all other griefes and imperfections in the raines.

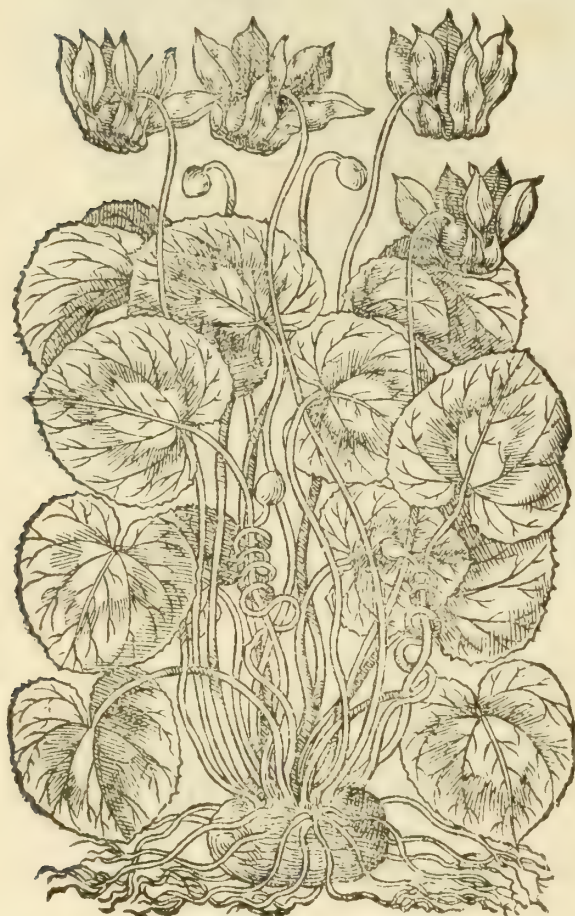
The vertues of golden Saxifrage are yet vnto vs vnknowne, notwithstanding I am of this mind, B that it is a singular wound herbe, equall with Sanicle.

Of Sowbreade. Chap. 296.

* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts or kindes of Sowbreade, differing very notably as well in forme or figure, as in their time of flowring, flourishing, fading, and appropriate vertues.

1 *Cyclamen orbiculato folio.*
Round Sowbread.



2 *Cyclamen folio Hedera.*
Iuie Sowbread.



* The description.

1 The first being the common kinde of Sowbread, called in shops *Panū porcīnus*, and *Arthamita*, hath many greene and round leaues like vnto Asarabacca, sauing that the vpper part of the leaues are mixed heere and there confusedly with white spots, and vnder the leaues next the ground of a purple colour: among which rise vp little stems like vnto the stalkes of violets, bearing at the top small purple flowers which turne themselues backward (being full blowen) like a Turkes cap, or Tolepan, of a small sent or sauour, or none at all: which being past there succcede little rounde knoppes or heades which conteine slender browne feedes: these knops are wrapped after a few daies in the small stalkes, as thredde about a bottome, where it remaineth so defended from the iniurie of winter close vpon the ground, couered also with the greene leaues aforesaide, by which meanes it is kept from the frost, euen from the time of his seeding which is in September, vntill Iune; at what time the leaues do fade awaie, the stalkes and seede remaining bare and naked, whereby it enioieth the sunne (whereof it was long deprived) the sooner to bring them vnto maturitie: the roote is rounde like a Turnep, blacke without and white within, with many small strings annexed thereto.

2 The

2 The second kinde of Sowbread, hath broad leaues spred vpon the ground, sharpe pointed, somewhat indented about the edges, of a darke greene colour with some little lines or strakes of white on the vpper side, & of a darke reddish colour on that side next the ground: among which rise vp slender foote stalks of two or three inches long; at the tops wherof stand such flowers as the precedent, but of a sweeter smell and more pleasant colour. The seed is also wrapped vp in the stalke for his further defence against the iniurie of winter. The root is somewhat greater and of more vertue, as shall be declared.

There is a thirde kind of Sowbread that hath round leaues without peaked corners, as the last before mentioned, yet somewhat snipt about the edges and speckled with white about the brims of the leaues, and of a blackish colour in the middle: the flowers are like vnto the rest, but of a deeper purple: the roote also like, but smaller.

There is a plant which I haue set foorth in this place that may very wel be called into question, & his place also, considering that there hath beene great contention about the same, and not fully determined on either part, which hath moued me to place him with those plants that most doe resemble one another, both in shape and name: this plant hath greene cornered leaues like vnto Iuie, long and small gaping flowers like the small Snapdragon: more hath not beene said of this plant, either of stalke or roote, but is left vnto the consideration of the learned.

* *The place.*

Sowbread groweth plentifully about Artois, & Vermandois in Fraunce, & in the Forrest of Arden, and in Brabant: but the second groweth plentifully in manie places of Italie, being the best of all.

It is reported vnto me by men of good credite, that *Cyclamen* or Sowbread groweth vpon the mountaines of Wales; on the hils of Lincolnshire, and in Somersetshire by the house of a gentleman called Master *Hales*; vpon a foxe burrough also not farre from Master *Barnfields* neere to a towne called Hardington. The first two kinds do grow in my garden, where they prosper well.

* *The time.*

Sowbread flowreth in September when the plant is without leafe, which do afterwards spring vp, continuing greene all the winter, couering and keeping warme the seede vntill midsummer next, at what time the seede is ripe as aforesaid. The third flowreth in the spring, for which cause it was called *Cyclamen vernum*.

* *The names.*

Sowbread is called in Greeke *κυκλαμινος*: in Latine *Tuber terra*, and *Terra rapum*: of *Marcellus Orbicularis*; of *Apuleius Palatia*, *rapum Porcinum*, and *Terra malum*: in shops *Cyclamen*, *Panis Porcinus*, and *Arthanita*: in Italian *Pan Porcino*: in Spanish *Mazan de Puerto*: in high Dutch *Schweinbrat*: in lowe Dutch *Clerckins broot*: in French *Pain de Porceau*: in English Sowbread. *Plinie* calleth the colour of this flower in Latine *Colossenus color*: in English Murrey colour.

* *The nature.*

Sowbread is hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The roote of Sowbread dried into powder, and taken inwardly in the quantitie of a dram and a halfe, with meade or honied water; purgeth downwarde tough and grosse flegme, and other sharpe humours.

The same taken in wine as aforesaid, is very profitable against al poison, and the bitings of venemous beasts, and to be outwardly applied vnto the hurt place.

The powder taken as aforesaid, cureth the iaundies and stoppings of the liuer, taketh away the yellow colour of the bodie, if the patient after the taking thereof be caused to sweat.

The leaues stamped with honie, and the iuice put into the eies, cleereth the sight, taketh away all spots and webs, pearle or hawe, and all impediments in the sight, and is put into that excellent ointment called *Vnguentum Arthanita*.

The roote hanged about women in their extreme trauell with childe, causeth them to be deliuered incontinent, and taketh away much of their paine.

The leaues put into the place hath the like effect, as my wife hath prooued sundrie times vpon diuers women, by my aduise and commandement, with good successe.

The iuice of Sowbread doth open the hemorrhoides, and causeth them to flowe being applied with wooll or flocks.

It is mixed with medicines that consume or waste away knots, the kings euill, & other hard swellings: moreouer it clenseth the head by the nostrils, it purgeth the belly being annointed therewith,

and killeth the childe. It is a strong medicine to destroye the birth, being put vp as a pessarie.

- I** It scoureth the skin, and taketh away sunne burning, and all blemishes of the face, pilling of the haire, and markes also that remaine after the small pockes and mofels: and giuen in wine to drinke, it maketh a man drunke.
- K** The decoction thereof serueth as a good and effectuell bath for members out of ioint, the gout, and kided heeles.
- L** The roote being made hollowe and filled with oile, closed with a little waxe and roasted in the hot embers, maketh an excellent ointment for the griefes last rehearsed.
- M** Being beaten and made vp into trofchies, or little flat cakes, it is reported to be a good amorous medicine to make one in loue if it be inwardly taken.

** The danger.*

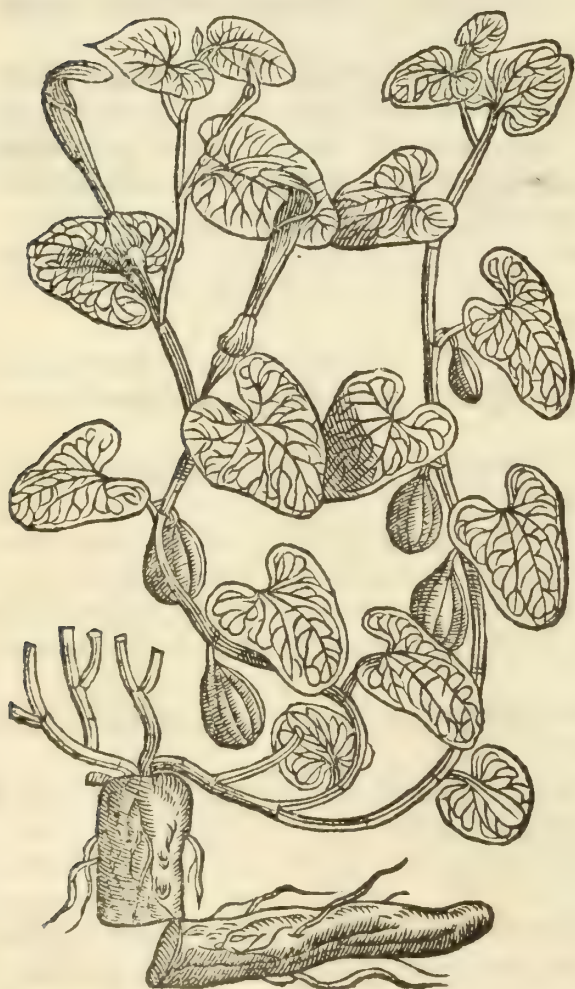
It is not good for women with childe to touch or take this herbe, or to come neere vnto it, or stride over the same where it groweth, for the naturall attractiue vertue therein contained is such, that without controuersie they that attempt it in maner abouesaid, shall be deliuered before their time: which danger and inconuenience to auoide, I haue (about the place where it groweth in my garden) fastened sticks in the ground, and some other stickes I haue fastned also crossewaies ouer them, least any woman should by lamentable experiment finde my words to be true, by their stepping ouer the same.

Of Birthwoorts. Chap. 297.

** The kinds.*

Birthwoort, as *Dioscorides* writeth, is of three sorts, long, rounde, and branched: *Plinie* hath added a fourth kinde called *Pistolochia*, or little Birthwoort. The later writers haue ioined vnto them a fift named *Saracens Birthwoort*.

1 *Aristolochia longa.*
Long Birthwoort.



2 *Aristolochia rotunda.*
Round Birthwoort.



* *The description.*

1 **L**ong Birthwoort hath many small, long, slender stalks creeping vpon the ground, tangling one within another very intricately, beset with round leaues not much vnlike Sowbread or Iuie, but larger, of a light or ouerworne greene colour, & of a greuous or lothsom finel and sauour: among which come foorth long hollow flowers, not much vnlike the flowers of Aron, but without any pestell or clapper in the same; within of a darke purple colour, and without of a greenish or herby colour: after which do follow small fruite like vnto little peares, containing triangled feedes of a blackish colour. The roote is long, thicke, of the colour of boxe, of a strong sauour and bitter taste.

2 The rounde Birthwoort in stalkes and leaues is like the first, but his leaues are rounder: the flowers differ onely in this, that they be somewhat longer and narrower, and of a faint yellowish colour, but the small flap or point of the flower that turneth backe againe, is of a darke or blacke purple colour. The fruite is formed like a peare, sharpe towarde the top, more ribbed and fuller then the former: the roote is round like vnto Sowbread, in taste and sauour like the former.

3 *Aristolochia clematis.*
Climing Birthwoort.

* *The description.*

3 Climing Birthwoort taketh holde of any thing that is next vnto it, with his long and clasping stalkes, which be oftentimes branched, & windeth it selfe about like Bindweede: the stalkes of the leaues are longer, whose leaues be smooth, broad, sharpe pointed, as be those of the others: the flower is likewise hollow, long, yellow, or of a blackish purple colour: the fruit differeth not from that of the others: but the roots be slender, and very long, sometimes creeping on the top of the earth, and sometimes growing deeper, being of like colour with the former ones.

There is a fourth kind of Birthwoort resembling the rest in leaues, and branched stalks, yet higher, and longer then either the long or the rounde: the leaues thereof be greater then those of Folefoote: the flowers hollowe, long, and in one side hanging ouer, of a yellowish colour: the fruite is round and long like a peare, in which the feedes lie seuered, of forme three square, of an ill fauoured blackish colour: the roote is somewhat long, oftentimes of a meane thicknesse, yellowe like vnto the colour of Boxe, not inferior in bitterness either to the long or to the rounde Birthwoort, and sometimes these are found to be small and slender, and that is when they were but lately digged vp and gathered: for by the little parcels of the rootes which are left,

the yong plants bring foorth at the beginning tender and branched rootes.

Small Birthwoort is like to the long and round Birthwoort, both in stalkes and leaues, yet is it lesser and tenderer: the leaues thereof are broad, and like those of Iuie: the flower is long, hollowe in the vpper part, and on the outside blackish: the fruite something rounde like the fruite of rounde Birthwoort: in steed of rootes there growe foorth a multitude of slender strings.

* *The place.*

Plinie sheweth, that the Birthwoorts grow in fat and champion places, the fields of Spaine are ful of these three long and round Birthwoorts; they are also found in Italie and in Narbone or Languedock, a countrey in Fraunce. *Petrus Bellonius* writeth, that he found branched Birthwoort vpon Ida, a mountaine in Candie: *Carolus Clusius* saith, that he found this same about Hispalis, and in many other places of Granado in Spaine, among bushes and brambles: they grow all in my garden.

* *The*

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie, Iune, and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Birthwoort is called in Greeke *αἰσχρογλα*: in Latine likewise *Aristolochia*, bicause it is *αἰσχρογλα*, that is to saie, good for women newly brought a bed, or deliuered with childe: in English Birthwoort, Hartwoort, and of some *Aristolochia*.

The first is called *Aristolochia longa*, or long Birthwoorte, of the forme of his roote: and likewise *Aristolochia mas*, or male Birthwoort: the second is thought to be *Fœmina*, or female Birthwoort, and is called *Rotunda Aristolochia*, or round Birthwoort: of diuers also *Terra Malum*, the Apple of the earth: yet *Cyclaminus* is also called *Terra Malum*, or the apple of the earth.

* *The temperature.*

All these Birthworts are of temperature hot and drie, and that in the thirde degree, hauing besides a power to clense.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Dioscorides* writeth, that a dram waight of long Birthwoort drunke with wine and also applied, is good against serpents and deadly things: and that being drunk with myrrhe and pepper, it expelleth whatsoeuer is left in the matrix after the childe is deliuered, the flowers also & dead children: and that being put vp in a pessarie, it performeth the same.
- B Round Birthwoorte serueth for all these things, and also for the rest of the other poisons: it is likewise auailable against the stuffing of the lungs, the hicket, the shakings or shiuering of agues, hardnes of the milt or spleene, burstings, cramps, and conuulsions, paines of the sides, if it be drunk with water.
- C It plucketh out thornes, splinters, and shiuers, and being mixed in plaisters, or puluteses, it draweth forth scales or bones, remooueth rottenesse and corruption, mundifieth and scoureth foule and filthie vlcers, and filleth them vp with newe flesh, if it be mixed with Ireos and hony.
- D *Galen* saith, that branched Birthwoort is of a more sweete and pleasant smell: and therefore is vsed in ointments; but it is weaker in operation then the former ones.
- E Birthwoort as *Plinie* writeth being drunke with water is a most excellent remedie for crampes and conuulsions, bruses, and for such as haue fallen from high places.
- F It is good for them that are short winded, and troubled with the falling sicknes.
- G The rounde *Aristolochia* doth beautifie, clense, and fasten the teeth, if they be often froted or rubbed with the powder thereof.

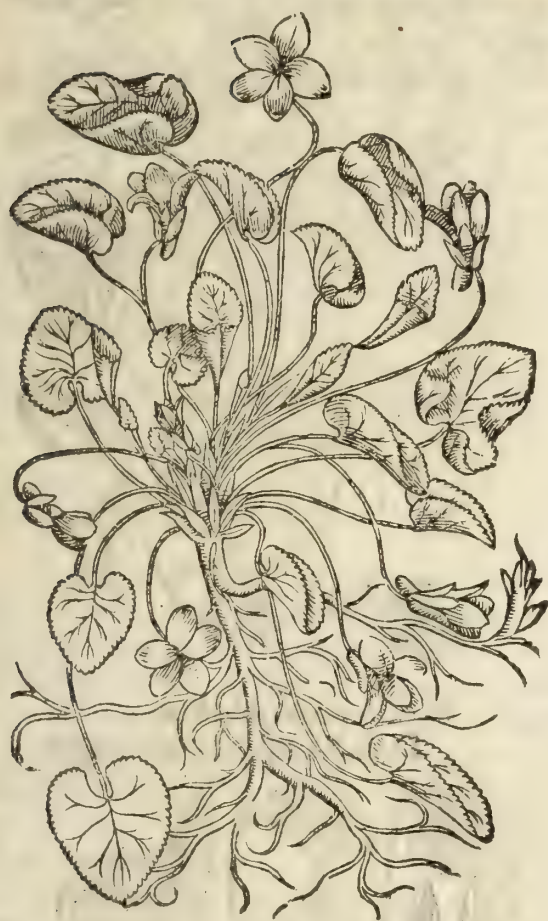
Of Violets. Chap. 298.

* *The kindes.*

There might be described many kinds of flowers vnder this name of violets, if their differences should be more curiously looked into then is necessarie: for we might ioine heereunto the stock Gilloflowers, the Wall Flowers, Dames Gilloflowers, Marians Violets, and likewise some of the bulbed Flowers, bicause some of them by *Theophrastus* are termed Violets. But this was not our charge, holding it sufficient to distinguish and diuide them as neere as may be in kinred and neighbourhood; addressing my selfe vnto the Violets called the blacke or purple Violets, or March Violets of the Garden, which haue a great prerogatiue aboue others, not onely bicause the minde conceiuethe a certaine pleasure and recreation by smelling and handling of these most odoriferous flowers, but also for that very many by these Violets receiue ornament and comely grace: for there be made of them Garlands for the heade, nosegayes and poesies, which are delightfull to looke on, and pleasant to smell to, speaking nothing of their appropriate vertues; yea Gardens themselues receiue by these the greatest ornament of all, chiefeest beautie, and most gallant grace; and the recreation of the minde which is taken heereby, cannot be but verie good and honest: for they admonish & stir vp a man to that which is comely & honest; for flowers through their beautie, varietie of colour, and exquisite forme, do bring to a liberall and gentle manly minde, the remembraunce of honestie, comelinesse, and all kindes of vertues. For it would be an vnseemely and filthie thing,

as a certaine wise man saith for him, that doth looke vpon and handle faire and beautifull things, and who frequenteth and is conuersant in faire and beautifull places, to haue his minde not faire, but filthie and deformed.

1 *Viola nigra sine purpurea.*
The purple garden Violet.



2 *Viola flore albo.*
The white garden Violet.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He blacke or purple Violet doth foorthwith bring from the roote many leaues, broad, slightly indented in the edges, rounder then the leaues of Tuie: among the middest whereof spring vp fine slender stemmes, and vpon euerie one a beautifull flower sweetely smelling, of a blew darkish purple, consisting of fve little leaues, the lowest whereof is the greatest; and after them do appeere little hanging cups or knaps, which, when they be ripe, do open and diuide themselves into three partes. The seede is small, long, and somewhat round withall. The roote consisteth of many threddie strings.

2 The white garden Violet hath many milke white flowers, in forme and figure like the precedent. The colour of whose flowers especially setteth foorth the difference.

3 The double garden Violet hath leaues, creeping branches, and rootes like the garden single Violet; differing in that, that this sort of Violet bringeth foorth most beautifull sweete double flowers, and the other single.

4 The white double Violet likewise agreeth with the other of his kinde, and onely differeth in the colour. For as the last described bringeth double blew or purple flowers: contrariwise, this plant beareth double white flowers, which maketh the difference.

- 3 *Viola martia purpurea multiplex.*
The double garden purple Violet.



- 5 *Viola martia lutea.*
Yellow Violets.



- 4 *Viola martia alba multiplex.*
The double white Violet.



- 6 *Viola canina sylvestris.*
Dogs Violets, or wilde Violets.



5 The yellow Violet is by nature one of the wilde Violets, for it groweth seldome any where but vpon most high and craggie mountaines, from whence it hath beene diuers times brought into the garden, but it can hardly be brought to culture, or growe in the garden without great industrie. And by the relation of a Gentleman often remembred, called Master *Thomas Hesketh*, who found it growing vpon the hils in *Lancashire*, neer vnto a village called *Latham*, & though he brought them into his garden, yet they withered and pined away. The whole plant is described to be like vnto the field Violet, and differeth from it, in that that this plant bringeth forth yellow flowers, yet like in forme and figure, but without smell.

6 The wilde field Violet with long leaues, riseth forth of the ground from a fibrous roote, with long slender branches, whereupon do growe long smooth leaues. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, of a light blew colour.

Of which kinde I haue found another sort growing wilde neere vnto *Blackheath* by *Greenwich*, at *Eltham* parke, with flowers of a bright reddish purple colour.

There is found in Germanie about *Noremberg* and *Strasborough*, a kinde of Violet which is altogether a stranger in these parts. It hath saith my author, a thicke and tough roote, of a woodie substance, from which riseth vp a stalke diuiding it selfe into diuers branches, of a woody substance, whereupon do growe long jagged leaues, like those of the *Pansy*. The flowers growe at the top compact of five leaues apeece, of a watchet colour.

* *The place.*

The Violet groweth in gardens almost euery where; the others which are strangers, haue beene touched in their descriptions.

* *The time.*

The flowers for the most part appeere in March, at the furthest in April.

* *The names.*

The Violet is called in Greeke *ἰόν*, of *Theophrastus* both *ἰόν μέλαν* & *μελαίνιον*, in Latine *Nigra Viola*, or black Violet, of the blackish purple colour of the flowers. The Apothecaries keepe the Latin name *Viola*, but they call it *Herba Violaria*, & *mater Violarum*: in high Dutch *Blau Vioel*: in lowe Dutch *Violeten*: in French *Violette de mars*: in Italian *Viola mammola*: in Spanish *Violeta*: in English Violet. *Nicander* in his *Geoponickes* beleueth (as *Hermolaus* sheweth) that the Græcians did call it *ἰόν*, because certaine Nymphes of Ionia gaue that flower first to *Iupiter*; others say it was called *ἰόν*, because when *Iupiter* had turned the yong Damsell *Io* whom he tenderly loued into a Cow, the earth brought forth this flower for hir foode: which being made for hir sake, receiued the name from hir: and thereupon it is thought, that the Latines also called it *Viola*, as though they should say *Vitula*, by blotting out the letter *t*. *Seruius* reporteth, that for the same cause, the Latines do likewise name it *Vaccinium*, alledging the place of *Virgil* in his *Bucolicks*:

Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.

White Priuet flowers to ground do fall, fade and oft times sterue,
When purple Violets are kept for vses good to serue.

Notwithstanding *Virgil* in his 10. *Eclog* sheweth that *Vaccinium* and *Viola* do differ.

Et nigra viola sunt, & vaccinia nigra.

Vitruuius also in his seauenth booke of Architecture or building, doth distinguish *Viola* from *Vaccinium*. For he sheweth that the colour of yellow Oker of Athens is made *ex Viola* or Violet, and the gallant purple *ex Vaccinio* or of Priuet. The diers saith he when they would counterfeit yellow Oker of Athens, they put the dried Violets into a fat, kettle or Cawdron & boile them with water, afterwards when it is tempered they powre it into a linnen strainer and wringing it with their hands, receiue into a mortar liquor coloured with the Violets, and steeping bole of *Erethria* in it, and rubbing the same, do make the colour of yellow Oker of Athens. After the same manner they temper *Vaccinium* or Priuet berries, and putting milke vnto it doe make a gallant purple colour. But what *Vaccinia* are we will else where declare, and that in their proper place.

* *The temperature.*

The flowers and leaues of the Violets are cold and moist.

* *The vertues.*

The flowers are good for all inflammations especially of the sides and lungs, they take away the A
hoarseness of the chest, the ruggedness of the winde pipe and iawes, alaieth the extreme heate of
the

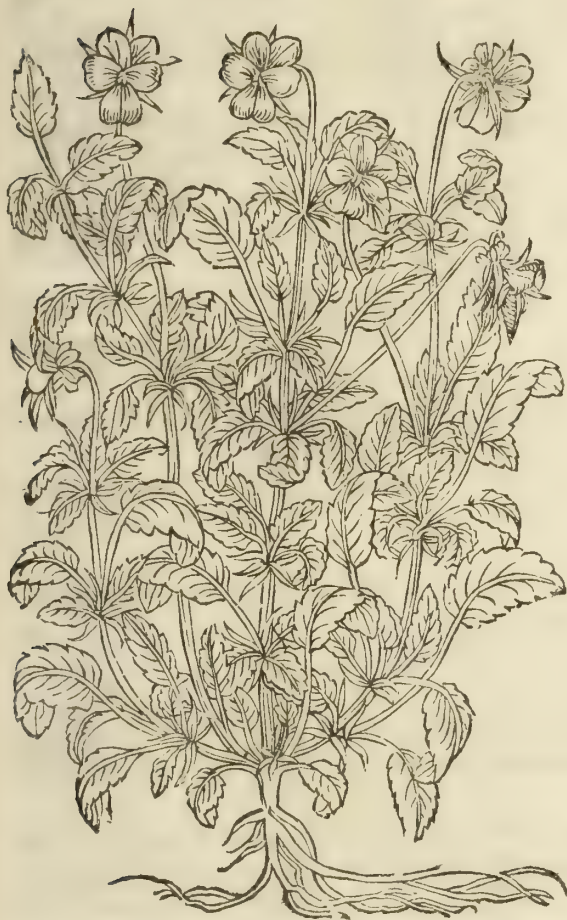
the liuer, kidneies, and bladder, mitigateth the fire heate of burning agues, tempereth the sharpnesse of choler, and taketh away thirst.

- B** There is an oile made of Violets, which is likewise colde and moist. The same being annointed vpon the testicles, doth gently prouoke sleep, which is hindered by a hot and drie distemper: mixed or laboured together in a wooden dish with the yolke of an eg, it asswageth the paine of the fundament and hemorrhoides: it is likewise good to be put into cooling clisters, and into pultises that coole and ease paine.
- C** But let the oile in which the Violets are steeped, be either of vnripe oliues, called *Omphacine*, or of sweete almonds, as *Mesues* saith, and the Violets themselues must be fresh and moist: For being drie and hauing lost their moisture, they do not coole, but seeme to haue gotten a kinde of heate.
- D** The latter phisitions do thinke it good to mixe drie Violets with medicines, that are to comfort and strengthen the hart.
- E** The leaues of Violets inwardly taken do coole, moisten, and make the bodie soluble. Being outwardly applied, they mitigate all kinde of hot inflammations, both taken by themselues, and also applied with barley flower dried at the fire, after it hath lien soking in water. They are likewise laide vpon a hot stomacke, and on burning eies, as *Galen* witnesseth. *Dioscorides* writeth, that they be moreouer applied to the fundament that is fallen out.
- F** They may helpe the fundament that is fallen out, not as a binder keeping backe the fundament, but as a suppler and a mollifier. Besides *Plinie* saith, that Violets are as well vsed in garlands as smelt vnto; and are good against surfetting, heauinesse of the head, and being boiled in water and drunke, remoue the squinancie, or inward swellings of the throte. They do cure the falling sicknesse, especially in yong children, and the seede is good against the stinging of Scorpions.
- G** There is a sirupe made of Violets and sugar, called in Greeke *σικκιδιον*, or as *Actuarius* nameth it *σικκιδιον*, whereof three or fower ounces being taken at one time, it softeneth the bellie, and purgeth choler. The manner to make it is as followeth.
- H** First make of clarified sugar by boiling a simple sirupe, of a good consistence, or meane thicknes, whereunto put the flowers cleane piked from all manner of filth, as also the white endes nipped away, a quantitie, according to the quantitie of the sirupe, to your owne discretion, wherein let them infuse or steepe fower and twenty howers, and set vpon a few warme embers; then straine it, and put more Violets into the same sirupe: thus do three or fower times, the oftener the better: then set them vpon a gentle fire to simmer, but not to boile in any wise; so haue you it simply made of a most perfect purple colour, and of the smell of the flowers themselues. Some do adde thereto a little of the iuice of the flowers in the boiling, which maketh it of better force and vertue. Likewise, some do put a little quantitie of the iuice of Limons in the boiling, that doth greatly increase the beautie thereof, but nothing at all the vertue.
- I** There is likewise made of Violets and sugar, certaine plates called Sugar Violet, or Violet tables, or plate, which is most pleasant and wholesome, especially it comforteth the hart, and the other inward parts.
- K** The decoction of Violets is good against hot feuers, and the inflammation of the liuer, and all other inward partes; the like propertie hath the iuice, sirupe or conserue of the same.
- L** Sirupe of Violets is good against the inflammation of the lungs and brest, against the pleurisie and cotigh, against feuers and agues in yong children, especially if you put vnto an ounce of sirupe eight or nine drops of oile of Vitrioll, and mixe it together, and giue vnto the childe a spoonefull at once.
- M** The same giuen in manner aforesaid, is of great efficacie in burning feuers, and pestilent diseases, greatly cooling the inward parts: and it may seeme strange to some that so sharpe a corrosiue, as oile of Vitriol, should be giuen into the bodie, yet being delaied and giuen as aforesaid, sucking children may take it without any perill.
- N** The same taken as aforesaid, cureth all inflammations of the throte, mouth, vuula, squinancie, and the falling euill in children.
- O** Sugar Violet hath power to cease inflammations, roughnesse of the throte, and comforteth the hart, asswageth the paines of the head, and causeth sleepe.
- P** The leaues of Violets are vsed in cooling plaisters, oiles, & comfortable cataplasmes or pultises, and are of greater efficacie among other herbs, as *Mercurie* and *Mallowes* and such like, in clisters, for the purposes aforesaid.

*Of Harts ease, or Paunsies. Chap. 299.** *The kindes.*

As there be diuers sortes of March Violets, so are there likewise sundrie kindes of Paunsies.

1 *Viola tricolor.*
Hartes ease.



2 *Viola assurgens tricolor.*
Vpright Hartes ease.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Hartes ease or Paunsie, hath many round leaues at the first comming vp; afterwarde they growe somewhat longer, slightly cut about the edges, trailing or creeping vpon the ground. The stalkes are weake and tender, whereupon do growe flowers in forme and figure like the Violet, and for the most part of the same bignesse, of three sundrie colours (whereof it tooke the surname *Tricolor*) that is to say, purple, yellow, and white or blew: by reason of the beuatie & brauerie of which colours, they are very pleasing to the eie; for smell they haue little, or none at all. The seede is contained in little knaps, of the bignesse of a tare, which come forth after the flowers be fallen, and do open of themselves when the seede is ripe. The roote is nothing else, but as it were a bundle of threddie strings.

2 The vpright Paunsie bringeth forth long leaues deeply cut in the edges, sharpe pointed, of a bleake or pale greene colour, set vpon slender vpright stalkes, cornered, iointed, or kneed, a foote high or higher; whereupon do grow very faire flowers of three colours, that is, of purple, blew and yellow, in shape like the common Hartes ease, but greater and fairer; which colours are so excellently and orderly placed, that they bring great delectation to the beholders, though they haue little or no smell at all. For oftentimes it happeneth, that the vppermost flowers are differing from those that growe vpon the middle of the plant, and those varie from the lowermost, as nature list to dallie with things of such beuatie. The seede is like the precedent.

3 *Viola tricolor sylvestris.*
Wilde Paunfies.



4 *Viola tricolor petraea.*
Stonie Harts ease.



* *The description.*

3 The wilde Paunfies differeth from that of the garden in leaues, rootes, and tender branchs. The flowers of this wilde one are of a bleake and pale colour, farre inferior in beautie to that of the garden, wherein consisteth the difference.

4 Stonie Harts ease is a base or low plant. The leaues are rounder, and not so much cut about the edges as the others: the branchs are weake and feeble trailing vpon the ground: the flowers are likewise of three colours, that is to say, white, blew, and yellow, voide of smell. The roote perisheth when it hath perfected his seede.

There is found in sundrie places of England a wilde kinde hereof, bringing flowers of one yellow colour without mixture of any other colour, wherein it differeth from the other wilde kinde, which hath beene taken of some yoong Herbarists to be the yellowe Violet.

* *The place.*

The Harts ease groweth in fieldes in many places, and in gardens also, and that oftentimes of it selfe: it is more gallant and beautifull then any of the wilde ones.

Mathioli reporteth that the vpright Paunfies is founde on Mount Baldus in Italie. *L'Obelius* saith that it groweth in Langudocke in Fraunce, and on the tops of some hils in England, but as yet I haue not seene the same.

Those with yellow flowers haue beene found by a village in Lancashire called Latham, fower miles from Kyrckam by Master *Thomas Hesketh* before remembred.

* *The time.*

They flower not onely in the spring, but for the most part all sommer thorowe, euen vntill Autumne.

* *The names.*

Harts ease is named in Latine *Viola tricolor* or the three coloured Violet, and of diuers *Iacea*: yet there is another *Iacea* surnamed *Nigra*: in English Knapweede, Bull weede, and Matfellow, of others *Herba Trinitatis* or Herbe Trinitie, by reason of the triple colour of the flowers, of others some *Herba Clauellata*: in French *Pensées*; by which name they became knowne to the Brabanders and those of the Lowe countries that are next adioining. It seemeth to be *Viola flammea*, which

Theophrastus

Theophrastus calleth *αλίζα*, which is also called *αλίζιον*: in English Harts ease, Pansies, Liue in Idienes, Culline to you, and three faces in a hood.

The vpright Pansie is called not vnproperly *Viola assurgens*, or *Surrecta*, and withall *Tricolor*, that is to say Straight, or vpright Violet three coloured; of some *Viola arborescens*, or waxing to a tree, but without any reason, for as much as it hath not attained to the height or likenes, no not of a shrub, much lesse of a tree.

* *The temperature.*

It is of temperature obscurely cold, but more evidently moist, of a tough and slimie iuice, as that of the Mallowe, for which cause it moistneth and suppleth, but not so much as the Mallow doth.

* *The vertues.*

It is good as the later Phisitions write, for such as are sicke of an agewe, especially children and A infants; whose conuulsions and fits of the falling sicknes it is thought to cure.

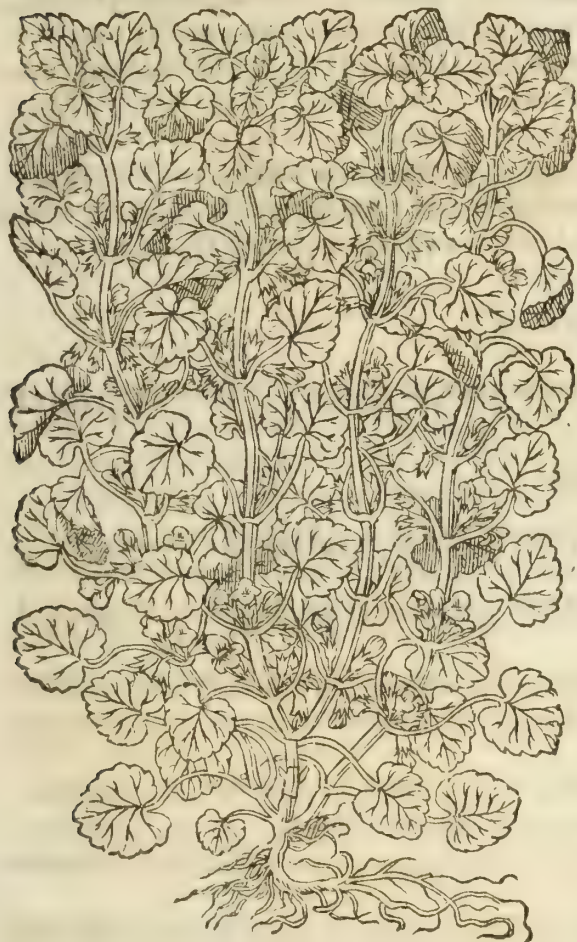
It is commended against inflammations of the lungs and chest, and against scabs and itchings of B the whole body, and healeth vlcers:

The distilled water of the herbe and flowers giuen to drinke, for ten or more daies together, three C ounces in the morning, and the like quantitie at night, doth woonderfully ease the paines of the French disease, and cureth the same if the patient be caused to sweate sundrie times, as reporteth *Costam* in his booke *De natura vniuers. stirp.*

Of ground Iuie, or Alehoofe. Chap. 300.

Hedera terrestris.
Alehoofe.

* *The description.*



Ground Iuie is a low or base herbe, it cree-
peth and spreadeth vpon the grounde hi-
ther and thither all about, with manie
stalkes, of an vncertaine length, slender, and like
those of the vine, somthing cornered, and some-
times reddish: whereupon do grow leaues some-
thing broad and round, wrinckled, haire, nicked
in the edges, for the most part two out of euerie
ioint: among which come soorth the flowers
gaping like little hoods, not vnlke to those of
Germander, of a purplish blew colour: the leaues
are very threddie. The whole plant is of strong
sinell, and bitter taste.

* *The place.*

It is founde as well in tiled, as in vnroiled pla-
ces, but most commonly in obscure, base & darke
places, vpon dunghils, and by the sides of houses,
where the eues do drop.

* *The time.*

It remaineth greene not onely in sommer, but
also in winter at any time of the yeere: it flow-
reth from Aprill till sommer be farre spent.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called *Hedera terrestris*, in
Greeke *χαμαίσις*: also *Corona terra*: in high
Dutch *Gundelreh*: in low Dutch *Onderhaue*:
in French *Lierre terrestre*; *Hedera humilis* of some, and *Chamaecissum*: in English ground Iuie, Ale-
hoof, Gill creepe by ground, Tunchoose, and Cats foote.

Most of the later Herbarists will not suffer it to be *Chamaecissus veterum*: or the olde Herbarists
Y y 1 ground

ground Iuie: for the fashion of the leaues, the length of the stalkes, the forme of the flowers, and also the taste are repugnant. For *Chamaecissus* (as the copies haue that are euery where extant) hath the leaues of Iuie, but thinner & longer; the stalks of a span long, & flowers like those of the stocke Gilloflowers, but whiter and slenderer, in taste very bitter. But the leaues of this Iuie are rounder, and not smooth at all, as be those of common Iuie: the stalks be long and creepe all about; the flowers differ from stocke Gilloflowers, and much lesse the leaues: which description of *Dioscorides* may be corrupted, and the words falsely read, as oftentimes such an error as this may easily happen by mistaking one letter for another, and certaine wordes also altered by those that write forth the copies. And this is prooued, bicause *Dioscorides* commendeth the leaues to be good for the Sciatica, & writeth that they scoure away the yellow iauundise; for if the flowers be bitterer, then are these of greater force then the leaues, especially to scoure away the yellow iauundise, as we read that *Galen* did, who might haue bene deceiued by *Dioscorides* his corrupt text: if the description would haue suffered this correction, the common ground Iuie might be *Vetexum Chamaecissus* or the old Herbarists ground Iuie. The leaues will be answerable being lesse then those of Iuie, thinner, and verie bitter. The stalks are full of leaues, which stalks though they seeme long, yet are they scant about a span long, for that they so fasten themselves in their trailing, or running at euery joint with newe rootes, as that from the very roots indeed they are not above a span long. The flowers likewise, although vnlike in forme to stocke Gilloflowers, may notwithstanding also be compared vnto them: For the colour or the beautie of the flower offereth at the first shew, occasion of comparison; although beheld with iudgement, no more like then those things that are most vnlike, which maner of comparison among the ancients hath been a fault hereditary or taken by tradition, as for example. The flower of Calues snout, or Snapdragon, saith *Dioscorides*, is like to stocke Gilloflowers, the yellow flower of Spanish Broome is as that of stock Gilloflowers. The white flower of smooth Withwinde is not vnlike to the Lillie, as *Plinie* writeth: there is a flower (saith he) in his 21. booke 5. chapter, not vnlike to the Lillie, which they call *Conuoluulus* or Withwinde, growing among shrubs, without smell, without yellowe chiués within, onely representing a white colour, and as it were a rude shape of nature, as now going about to learn how to make Lillies. These & such like haue caused much corruption and errors among writers. If the curious please to read the 15. chap. of *Plinies* 24. booke, he shall there finde such a description of ground Iuie (as also in his 25. booke 3. chapter) that he shall haue no iust cause to blame me for these fewe aduertisements which do offer matter disputable for schollers, wanting iudgement in Herbarisme, but not woorth the speaking of among those that haue but the least taste in the knowledg of plants, leauing the rest vnto the curious Reader.

* *The temperature.*

Ground Iuie is hot and drie, and bicause it is bitter it scoureth, and remooueth stoppings out of the entrailes.

* *The vertues.*

- A Ground Iuie is commended against the humming noise and ringing sounde of the eares, being put into them, and for them that are hard of hearing.
- B *Mathiolus* writeth, that the iuice being tempered with Verdigreace, is good against fistulaes and hollow vlcers.
- C *Dioscorides* teacheth, that halfe a dram of the leaues being drunke in fower ounces and a halfe of faire water for fortie or fiftie daies together, is a remedie against the Sciatica or ache in the huckle bone.
- D The same taken in like sort sixe or seauen daies, doth also cure the yellowe iauanders, *Galen* hath attributed (as we haue said) all the vertue vnto the flowers: seeing the flowers of ground Iuie, saith he, is verie bitter, it remooueth stoppings out of the liuer, and is giuen to them that are vexed with the Sciatica.
- E Ground Iuie, Celandine, and Daiesies, of eche a like quantitie, stamped and strained, and a little sugar and rosewater put thereto, and dropped with a feather into the eies, taketh away all manner of inflammation, spots, webs, itch, smarting, or any grieve whatsoeuer in the eies, yea although the sight were nigh hand gone, it is prooued to be the best medicine in the world.
- F The herbes stamped as aforesaid, and mixed with a little ale and honie, and strained, taketh away the

the pinne and web, or any grieve out of the eies of horse or cowe, or any other beast, being squirted into the same with firing, or I might haue said the liquor injected into the eies with a firing; but I list not to be ouer eloquent among gentlewomen, vnto whom especially my works are most necessary.

The women of our northren parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do tun the herbe Ale- H hooe into their ale, but the reason thereof I know not, notwithstanding without all controuersie it is most singular against the griefes aforesaid; being tunned vp in ale and drunke, it also purgeth the head from rheumaticke humours flowing from the braine.

Hedera terrestris boiled in water staeth the termes; and boiled in mutton broth helpeth weake I and aking backs.

They haue vsed to put it into ointments against burning with fire, gunpowder, or such like. K

Hedera terrestris being bound in a bundell, or chopt as herbes for the pot, and eaten or drunke L as thinne broth, staeth the fluxe in women.

Of Iuie Chap. 301.

* The kinds.

THEre be two kinds of Iuie as *Theophrastus* witnesseth, reckoned among the number of those plants, which haue neede to be propped vp: for they stande not of themselues, but are fastned to stone wals, trees, and such like, and yet notwithstanding both of a woodie substance, and yet not to be placed among the trees, shrubs, or bushes, bicause of the affinitie they haue with climbing herbes, as also agreeing with many other herbes in forme and figure that clime, and are indeed simply to be reckoned amongst the herbes that clamber vp. But if any will cauill or charge me with my promise made at the beginning of this Historie, where we made our deuision, promising to place eche plant as neere as may be in kindred and neighbourhood: the which promise I haue fulfilled, if the curious eie can be content to view without rashnes those plants folowing in order, and not onely this climbing Iuie that listeth hir selfe vnto the tops of trees, but also the other Iuie that creepeth vpon the ground.

Of the greater or the climbing Iuie there are also many sorts, but especially three, the white, the blacke, and that which is called *Hedera Helix*, or *Hedera sterilis*.

* The description.

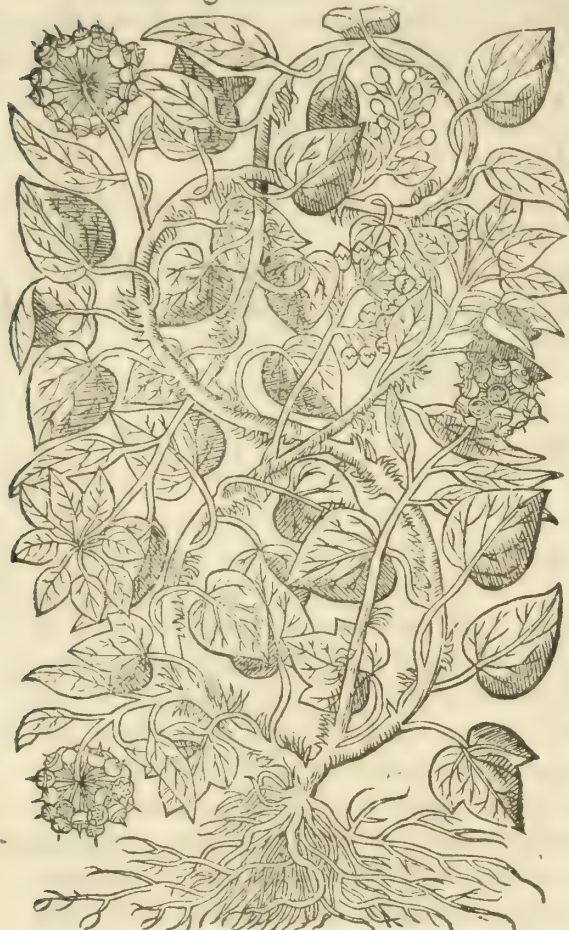
THE greater Iuie climeth on trees, olde buildings and wals: the stalkes thereof are woodie, and now and then so great, as it seemeth to become a tree, from which it sendeth a multitude of little bowes or branches euery waie, whereby as it were with armes it creepeth and wandreth farre about: it also bringeth forth continually fine little rootes, by which it fastneth it selfe and cleaueth woonderfull hard vpon trees, and vpon the smootheest stone wals. The leaues are smooth, shining especially on the vpper side, cornered with sharpe pointed corners. The flowers are verie small and mossie, after which succcede bundels of blacke berries, euery one hauing a small sharpe pointle.

There is another sort of great Iuie that bringeth forth white fruite, which some call *Acharnicam irriguam*: and also another lesser, the which hath blacke berries. This *Plinie* calleth *Selinium*.

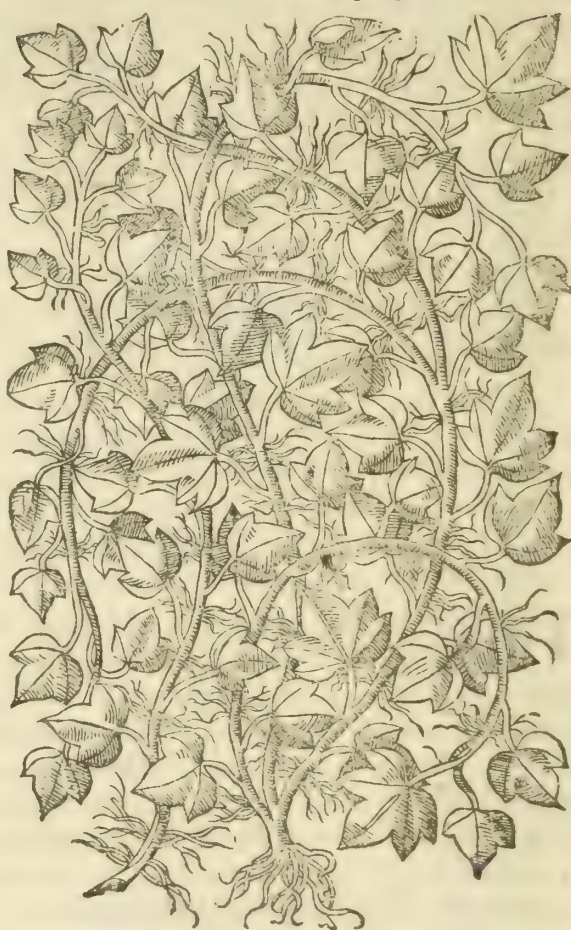
We also finde mentioned another sort heereof spread abroad with fruite of a yellow saffron colour, called of diuers *Dionysias* as *Dioscorides* writeth: others *Bacchica*, which the Poets vsed to make garlands of, as *Plinie* testifieth in his 16. booke 34. chapter.

Barren Iuie is not much vnlike vnto the common Iuie aforesaid, sauing that his braunches are both smaller and tenderer, not lifting or bearing it selfe vpward, but creeping along by the grounde vnder moist and shadowie ditch bancks. The leaues are most commonly three square, cornered, of a blackish greene colour, which at the end of summer become brownish red vpon the lower side. The whole plant beareth neither flowers nor fruite, but is altogether barren and fruitlesse.

1 *Hedera corymbosa.*
Climing or berried Iuie.



2 *Hedera Helix.*
Barren or creeping Iuie.



* *The place.*

Iuie groweth commonly about wals and trees: the white Iuie groweth in Greece; and the barren Iuie groweth vpon the ground, in ditch bankes and shadowie woods.

* *The time.*

Iuie flourisheth in Autumne; the berries are ripe after the winter Solstice.

* *The names.*

Iuie is called in Latine *Hedera*: in Greeke κληος, and κληος: in high Dutch *Ephen*: in low Dutch *Ueyle*: in Spanish *Redra*: in French *Liarre*.

The greater Iuie is called of *Theophrastus* ὑψηλὸς κληος: in Latin *Hedera attollens*, or *Hedera assurgens*: *Gaza* interpreth it *Hedera excelsa*. The later Herborists would haue it to be *Hedera arborea*, or tree Iuie, bicause it groweth vpon trees, and *Hedera muralis* which hangeth vpon wals.

Creeping or barren Iuie is called in Greeke ἑμψυχὸς κληος: in English ground Iuie; yet doth it much differ from *Hedera terrestris*, or ground Iuie before described: of some it is called *Clauicula*, *Hedera Helix*, and *Hedera sterilis*; and is that herbe wherein the Boare delighteth, according to *Iohannes Khuenius*.

* *The temperature.*

Iuie as *Galen* saith, is compounded of contrarie faculties: for it hath a certaine binding, earthie and cold substance, and also a substance somewhat biting, which euen the very taste doth shew to be hot. Neither is it without a third facultie, as being of a certaine warme waterie substance, and that is if it be greene. For whilest it is in drying, this waterie substance being earthie, colde, and binding, consumeth away; and that which is hot and biting remaineth.

* *The vertues.*

A The leaues of Iuie fresh and greene, boiled in wine, do heale olde vlcers, and perfectly cure those that haue a venemous and malitious qualitie ioined with them: and are a remedie likewise against burnings and scaldings.

B Moreouer the leaues boiled with vineger, are good for such as haue bad spleenes: but the flowers
or

or fruit are of more force, being very finely beaten and tempered with vineger, especially to vsed they are commended against burnings.

The iuice drawne or snift vp into the nose, doth effectually purge the head, staieth the running C of the eares that hath been of long continuance, and healeth old vlcers both in the eares, and also in the nostrils: but if it be too sharpe, it is too be mixed with oile of Roses, or sallad oile.

The gum that is found vpon the trunke or body of the old stocke of Iuie, killeth nits, and lice, and D taketh away haire: it is of so hot a qualitie, as that it doth obscurely burne; it is as it were a certaine waterish liquor, congealed of those gummie drops. Thus farre *Galen*.

The very same almost hath *Dioscorides*, but yet also somewhat more: for ouer and besides, he E saith, that five of the berries beaten small and made hot in a Pomegranate rinde with oile of Roses, and dropped into the contrarie eare, doth ease the toothach, and that the cluster berries make the haire blacke.

Iuie in our time is very seldome vsed, saue that the leaues are laide vpon little vlcers made in the F thighes, legs, or other part of the bodie (they are called issues) for they draw humours and waterish substance to those parts, and remooue out of them hot swellings or inflammations, that is to saie, the leaues newly gathered, and not as yet withered or dried.

Some likewise affirme, that the cluster berries are effectually to procure vrine: and are giuen to G those that be troubled with the stone, and diseases of the kidneies.

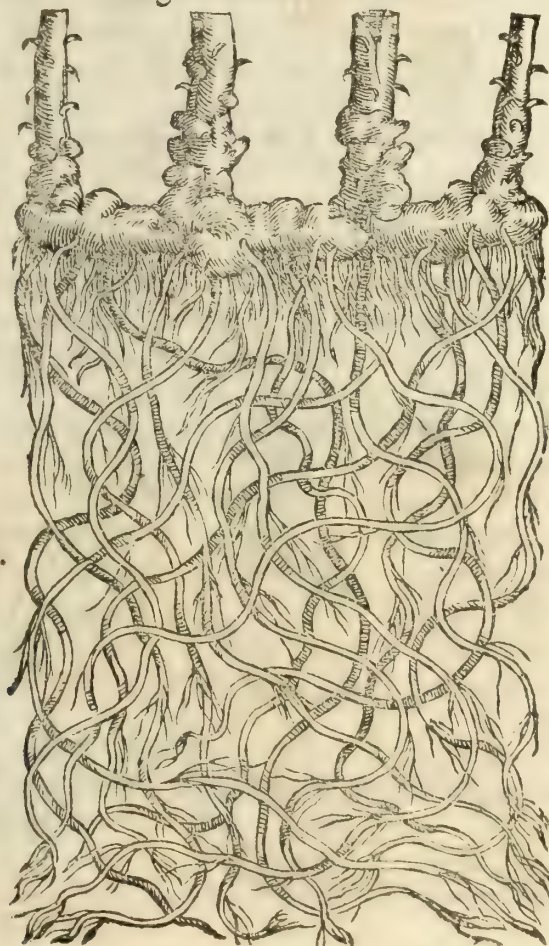
The leaues laide to sleepe in water for a day and a nights space, helpeth sore and smarting H waterish eies, if they be bathed and washed with the water, wherein they haue beene infused.

Of rough Bindweed. Chap. 302.

* The kindes.

T Here be diuers sorts of Bindweeds, some rough; and others smooth; some greater, and others lesse, differing in countrey and climate, wherof there is one called *Zayza*, as it is deemed of some new writers: the which we intend to comprehend vnder one chapter.

1 *Smilax Peruuiana, Salsa parilla.*
Rough Bindweed of Peru.



2 *Smilax aspera.*
Common rough Bindweed.

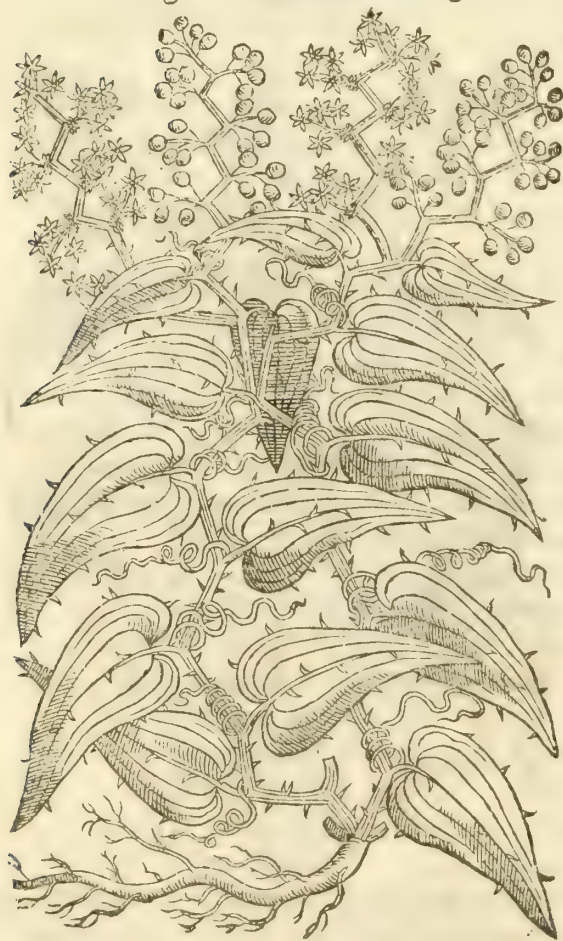


* *The description.*

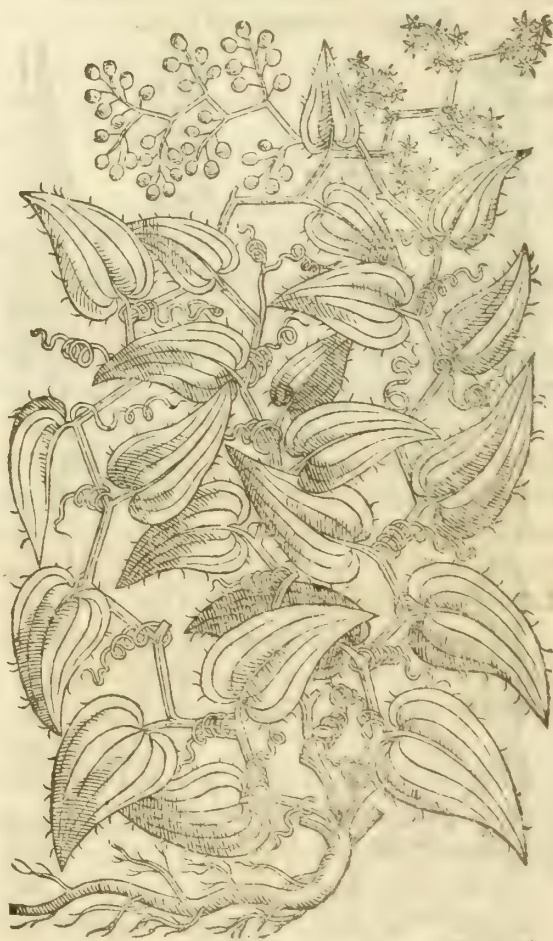
1 **A**lthough we haue great plentie of the rootes of this Bindweed of Peru, which we vsuallie call *Zarza*, or *Sarfa Parilla*, wherewith diuers griefes and maladies are cured, and that these rootes are very well knowne to all; yet such hath beene the carelesnes and small prouidence of such as haue trauelled into the Indies, that hitherto not any haue giuen vs instruction sufficient, either concerning the leaues, flowers, or fruite, onely *Monardus* saith, that it hath long rootes deepe thrust into the ground, which is as much, as if a great learned man should tell the simple, that our common carrion Crowe were of a blacke colour: for who is so blinde that seeth the root it self, but can easily affirme the roots to be very long? notwithstanding, there is in the reports of such as saie they haue seene the plant it selfe growing, some contradiction or contrarietie; some report that it is a kind of Bindweed, and especially one of these rough Bindweeds; others, as one master *White* an excellent painter who caried very many people into Virginia (or after some *Noremberga*) there to inhabite, at which time he did see thereof great plentie, as himselfe reported vnto me, with this bare description; It is saith he, the roote of a smal shrubbie tree, or hedge tree, such as are those of our countrey called Hawthornes, hauing leaues resembling those of Iuie: but the flowers or fruite he remembreth not.

2 The common rough Bindweede hath many branches set full of little sharpe prickles, with certaine clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold vpon hedges, shrubs, and whatsoeuer standeth next vnto it, winding & clasping it selfe about from the bottom to the top, wheron are placed at euerie ioint one leafe like that of Iuie, without corners, sharpe pointed, lesser and harder then those of smooth Bindweed; oftentimes marked with little white spots, and garded or bordered about the edges with crooked prickles. The flowers grow at the top of crooked stalkes of a white colour, and sweet of smell: after commeth the fruite like those of the wild Vine, green at the first, and red when they be ripe, and of a biting taste, wherein is contained blackish seede, in shape like those of hemepe. The roote is long, somewhat hard, and parted into very many branches.

3 *Smilax aspera Lusitanica.*
Rough Bindweed of Portugall.



4 *Smilax aspera Germanica.*
Germanie rough Bindweed.



* *The description.*

3 This rough Bindweed found for the most part in the barren mountains of Portingale, differeth not from the precedent, in stalkes, leaues, flowers or fruite. The roote heereof is one single roote of a woodie substance, with some fibres annexed thereto, wherein consisteth the difference.

4 This Bindweed of Germanie hath many rough, prickly stalks, garnished and set rounde about with diuers thorns, like those of the brier or bramble, winding and wrapping it selfe with his tendrils about those things that do stande neere vnto it, like the common Bindweed, whereof this is a kinde. The leaues are like those of the Iuie: but sharper at the point, vpon the middle ribbe whereof do stand diuers sharpe prickles of a black green colour: the flowers grow at the tops of the stalks in tufts, of a white colour; after commeth the fruite in clusters like those of the red small raisons, called Ribes, and of the same bignes. The roote is like the former.

* *The place.*

Zarza parilla, or the prickley Bindweede of America, groweth in Peru, a prouince of America, in Virginia, and diuers other places both in the east and west Indies.

The others growe in rough and vntilled plates, about the hedges and borders of fieldes, on mountaines and vallies, in Italie, Languedock in Fraunce, Spaine, and Germanie.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in the spring, their fruit is ripe in Autumne, or a little before.

* *The names.*

It is named in Greeke *Σμύλαξ τερχέσα*. *Gaza Theophrastus* his translator nameth it *Hedera Cilicia*, as like wise *Plinie*, who writeth in his 24. booke 10. chapter, that it is also surnamed *Nicophoron*. Of the Hetruscians *Hedera spinosa*, and *Rubus ceruinus*: of the Castilians in Spaine, as *Lacuna* saith, *Zarza parilla*, as though they should say, *Rubus viticula*. or Bramble little vine. *Parra* as *Matthiolus* interpreteth it, doth signifie a vine, and *Parilla*, a small vine, or little vine.

Diuers affirme, that the roote (brought out of Peru a prouince in America) which the latter herbarists do call *Zarza*, is the roote of this Bindweede. *Garcias Lopius Lusitanus* granteth it to be like therunto, but yet he doth not affirme that it is the same. Plants are oftentimes found to be like one another, which notwithstanding are prooued not to be the same, by some little difference. The diuers constitution of the weather and of the soile, maketh the difference.

Zarza parilla of Peru is a strange plant, and is brought vnto vs from the countries of the new world, called America, and such things as are brought from thence, although they also seeme and are like to those that growe in Europe, notwithstanding they do often differ in vertue and operation. For the diuersitie of the soile and of the weather, doth not onely breede an alteration in the forme, but doth most of all preuaile in making the qualities and vertues greater or lesser. Such things as do growe in hot places be of more force and greater smell; and in cold, of lesser. Some things that are deadly and pernicious, being remoued waxe milde, and are made wholesome: so in like manner, although *Zarza parilla* of Peru be like to rough Bindweede, or to Spanish *Zarza parilla*, notwithstanding by reason of the temperature of the weather, and also through the nature of the soile, it is of a great deale more force than that which groweth either in Spaine, or in Afrike.

The rootes of *Zarza parilla* of Peru (which are brought alone without the plant) be long and slender, like to the lesser rootes of common Liquorice, very many oftentimes hanging from one head, in which rootes the middle string is hardest. They haue little taste and so small a smell, as it is not to be perceiued. These are reported to growe in Honduras, a prouince of Peru. They had their name of the likenesse of rough Bindweede, which among the inhabitants it keepeth, signifying in Latine also a rough or prickley vine, as *Garcias Lopius* doth witnesse.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes are of temperature hot and drie, and of thin and subtile partes, inso much as their decoction doth very easily procure sweate.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes are a remedie against long continuall paine of the ioints and head, and against colde A diseases. They are good for all manner of infirmities, wherein there is hope of cure by sweating, so that there be no ague ioined.

The cure is perfected in few daies, if the disease be not old or great; but if it be, it requireth a longer B time of cure, meaning, as I take it, the roots of *Zarza parilla*, whereof this *Smilax aspera*, or rough Bind

weede is holden for a kinde; notwithstanding this of Spaine, though it be counted lesse woorth, yet it is commended of *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* against poisons. The leaues hereof, saith *Dioscorides*, are a counterpoison against deadly medicines, whether they be drunke before or after.

Of smooth or gentle Bindweede. Chap. 303.

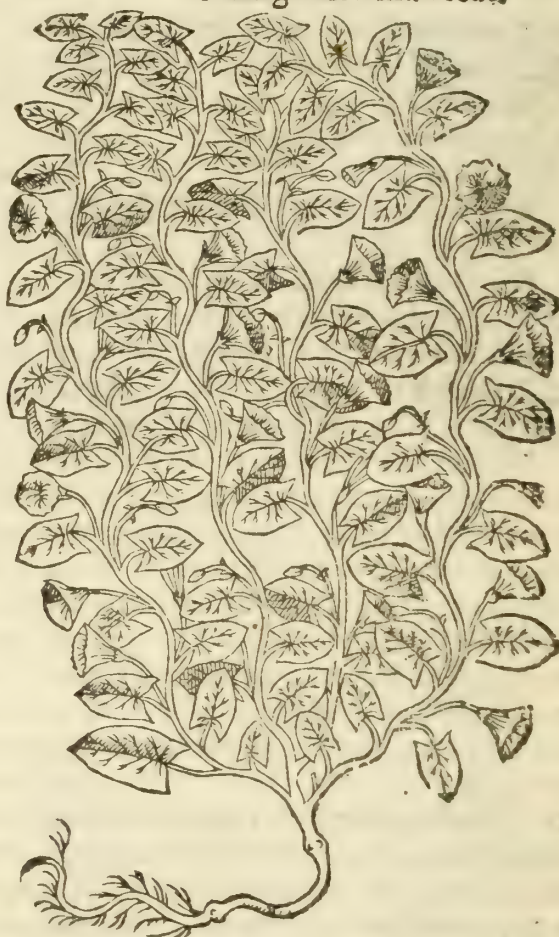
* The kinds.

T Here be diuers sorts of Bindweedes, differing as well in countrie, as in forme and figure, as shall be declared in this present Chapter.

1 *Smilax lenis sive lenis maior.*
Great smooth Bindweede.



2 *Smilax lenis minor.*
Small gentle Bindweede.



* The description.

I T is a strange thing vnto me, that the name of *Smilax* should so largely be extended, as that it should be assigned to those plants, that come nothing neere the nature and scarfly vnto any part of the forme of *Smilax* indeede. But we will leaue controuersies to the further consideration of such as loue to daunce in quagmires, and to come to this our common smooth *Smilax*, called and knowen by that name among vs, or rather more truly by the name of *Conuolulus maior* or *Volubilis maior*: It beareth the long branches of a vine, but tenderer, and for the length and great spreading thereof, very fit to make shadowes in arbors. The leaues are smooth like Iuie, but somewhat bigger, and being broken full of milke; amongst which come forth great, white and hollow flowers like bells. The seede is three cornered, growing in small husks, couered with a thin skin. The roote is small, white and long, like the great Dogs grasse.

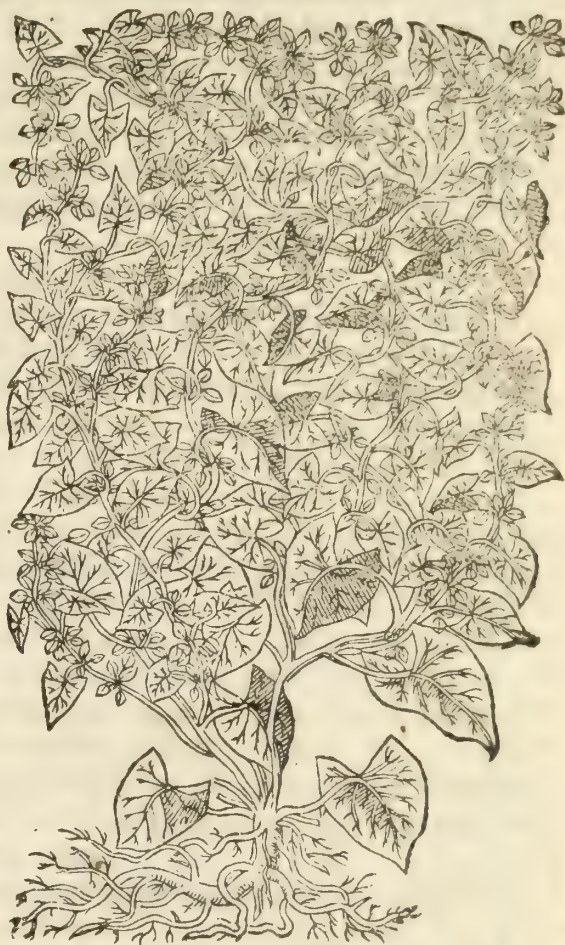
2 *Smilax lenis minor*, is much like vnto the former, in stalkes, leaues, flowers, seede and rootes, sauing that in all respects it is much smaller, and creepeth vpon the ground. The branches are small and smooth: the little leaues tender and soft: the flowers like vnto little bells, of a purple colour. The seede three cornered like vnto the others.

Of which small Bindweede there are founde other sorts which onely varie in the colour of the flowers.

3 *Convolvulus minimus spica folius.*
Lauender leaved Bindweed.



4 *Volubilis nigra.*
Blacke Bindweed.



* The description.

3 This thirde kinde of Bindweede, *Pena* saith he neuer sawe but in the brinks of quicksets, and Oliuets in Prouence, Sauoy, and Narbone, notwithstanding I found the same growing in the corn fields about great Dunmow in Essex in such abundaunce, that it doth very great hurt vnto their corne. This kinde of Bindweed or *Volubilis* is like vnto the small Bindweed before mentioned, but it hath a more delicate flower, plaited or foulded in the compasse of the bell, very orderly, especially before the sunne rise (for after it openeth it selfe, the welts are not so much perceined) and is of a darke purple colour. The seede is not vnlike the rest, cornered and flat, growing out of slender braunches, which stande vpright and thicke together, proceeding out of a woodie white roote. The leaues are long and narrow, resembling *Linaria*, both in colour and hairinesse, in taste drying, and somewhat heating.

4 The fourth kind of Bindweed called *Helxine* of the Greek word *ἑλκεῖν*, which signifieth to draw, to cleaue, or to pull to him: being conferred with the foresaide kindes of Bindweedes together with his nature and effect of purging, may yeelde manifest reasons why *Cissampelos* should be also of the kindes of *Convolvulus* which *Dodoneus* calleth *Convolvulum nigrum*. But for as much as there be fower differences to be considered in the herbe *Convolvulus*, or as the common people tearme it *Volubilis*, whose vertues haue not as yet by any one beene set foorth: I haue therefore thought it good to account this *Volubilis* for the right *Cissampelos*, which agreeth most with him as well in place of growing, as also in his euident propertie of purging, which is the onely qualitie that *Dioscorides* noteth and applieth vnto him, which the students of Padua call *Broeggis*, and of *Pliny* *Scammoncatennis*, and doth thinke it to be a kinde of the true Scammonie. This *Cissampelos*, or blacke Bindweed,

Bindweed hath smooth red branches, and verie small, like the tendrels of a vine, wherewith it wrappeth and windeth it selfe about trees and hedges, and whatsoeuer thing else, whereupon it taketh holde: the leaues are small and tender, resembling the leaues of the little Bindweede, or rather the leaues of Spinach: the flowers are small, and of a greenish or herbie colour. Certaine deceivable drugmasters, or medicine makers, dwelling neere the sea coasts where this herbe groweth in great quantitie, do mingle the iuice of the sea Tithymale, Colophonie, Rosin, and the iuice of this *Helxine*, and sell it for the best Scammonic, to the great hurt and detriment of those that receiue it, and slander to the Phisition which ministreth it.

There is a kind of Bindweed that hath a tough root full of threddie strings, from which rise vp immediately diuers trailing branches, wherupon do grow leaues like the common field Bindweed, of a blacke greene colour, whereof it tooke his name. The whole plant is not onely a hurtfull weede, but of an euill smell also.

* *The place.*

All these kinds of Bindweeds do grow very plentifully in most parts of England.

* *The time.*

They do all flower from Maie to the end of August.

* *The names.*

The great Bindweede is called in Greeke *σινδαλ λελα*: in Latine *Lauis Smilax*, of *Galen* and *Paulus Aegineta* *σινδαλ λελα*: it is surnamed *Lauis* or smooth, bicause the stalkes and the branches thereof haue no prickles at all. *Dolichus* called also *Smilax hortensis*, or kidney Beane, doth differ from this: and likewise *Smilax* the tree, which the Latines call *Taxus*, in English the Yewe tree. The later Herbarists do call this Bindweed *Volubilis maior*, *Campanella*, *funis arborum*, *Conuolulus albus*, and *Smilax lauis maior*: in like maner *Plinie* in his 21. booke 5. chapter, doth also name it *Conuolulus*. It is thought to be *Ligustrum*, not the shrubbe priuet, but that which *Martialis* in his first booke of Epigrams speaketh of, writing against *Procillus*.

The small Bindweede is called *Conuolulus minor*, and *Smilax lauis minor*, *Volubilis minor*: in high Dutch *Windkraut*: in low Dutch *Wrange*: in French *Liseron*: in Italian *Volucchio*: in Spanish *Campanilla Terua*: in English Withwinde, Bindweede, and Hedge Bels.

* *The nature.*

These herbes are of an hot and drie temperature.

* *The vertues.*

A The leaues of blacke Bindweede called *Helxine Cissampelos*, stamped and strained, and the iuice drunken, doth loose and open the bellie exceedingly.

B The leaues pounce and laid to the greened place, dissolueth, wasteth, and consumeth hard lumps and swelling, as *Galen* saith.

C The rest of the Bindweedes are not fit for medicine, but vnprofitable weedes and hurtfull vnto eche thing that groweth next vnto them.

Of Blew Bindweed. Chap. 304.

* *The description.*

Blewe Bindweed bringeth forth long, tender, and winding branches, by which it climeth vpon things that stand neere vnto it, and fouldeth it selfe about them with many turnings and windings, wrapping it selfe against the sunne contrarie to al other things whatsoeuer, that with their clasping tendrels do embrace things that stand neere vnto them; whereupon do grow broad cornered leaues very like vnto those of Iuie, something rough and hairie, of an ouerworne russet greene colour: among which come forth most pleasant flowers bell fashion, something cornered as are those of the common Bindweede, of a most shining azure colour tending to purple: which being past, there succede rounde knobbed seed vessels, wherein is contained long blackish seede of the bignesse of a Tare, and like vnto those of the great hedge Bindweede. The roote is threddie, and perisheth at the first approach of winter.

Conuolulus Caruleus.
Blew Bindweed.



* *The place.*

The seede of this rare plant was first brought from Syria and other remote parts of the world, and is a stranger in these northren parts, yet haue I brought vp and nourished it in my garden vnto flowering, but the whole plant perished before it could perfect his seed.

* *The time.*

The seede must be sowed as Melons and Cucumbers are, and at the same time: it flowered with me in the end of August.

* *The names.*

It is called *Campana Lazula*, and *Lazura* of the later Herbarists *Campana Cerulea*, and also *Conuolutum Caruleum*: it is thought to be *Ligustrum nigrum*, (but not truely) of which *Columella* in his 10. booke hath made mention:

Fer calathis violam, & nigro permista ligustro
Balsamum Cassia nectens, &c.

In baskets bring thou Violets
And blew Bindweed withall;
But mixed with pleasant Baulme
And Cassia medicinall.

For if the greater smooth Withwinde, or Bindweede be *Ligustrum*, then may this be not vnp properly called *Ligustrum nigrum*: for a blew purple colour is oftentimes called black, as hath

beene saide in the blacke Violet. But there be some that would haue this Bindweed to be *Granum Nil Auicenna*, of which he writeth in the 306. chapter; the which differeth from that *Nil* that is described in the 512. chapter. For this is *Isatis Græcorum*, or the Græcian Woade; but that is a strange plant, and is brought from India, as both *Auicenne* and *Serapio* do testifie: *Auicenne* in this manner; what is *granum Nil*? it is *Chartamum Indum*: and *Serapio* thus; *Habal Nil*, is *granum Indicum*, in the 283. chapter, where the same is described in these words: the plant therof is like to the plant of *Leblab*, that is to saie of *Conuolulus*, or bindweed, taking hold on trees with his tender stalks: it hath both greene branches & leaues, and there commeth out by euery leafe a purple flower, in fashion of the Bell flowers: and when the flower doth fall away, it yeeldeth a seede in small coddles (I read little heads) in which are three graines, lesser then the feedes of Stauefaker, to which description this blew Bindweed is answerable.

There be also other sorts of Bindweeds, which be referred to *Nil Auicenna* which no doubt may be kinds of *Nil*; for nothing gainsaith it why they shoulde not be so. Therefore to conclude, this beautifull Bindweed, which we call *Conuolulus Caruleus*, is called of the Arabians *Nil*: of *Serapio* *Habal nil*: about Alepo and Tripolis in Syria, the inhabitants call it *Hafmisen*: the Italians *Campana azurea*, of the beautifull azured flowers, and also *Fior de notte*, bicause his beautie appeereth most in the night.

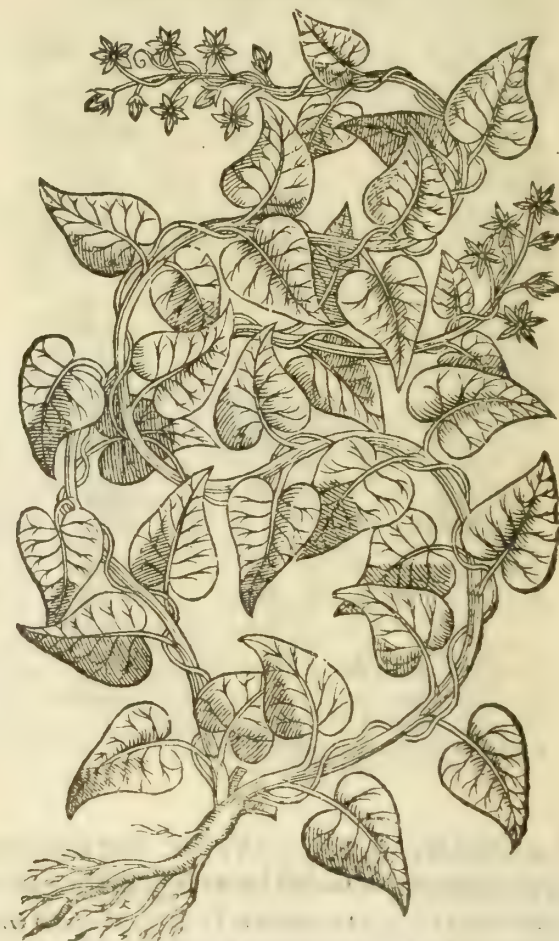
* *The temperature.*

Conuolulus Caruleus, or *Nil* as *Auicenne* saith, is hot and drie in the first degree, but *Serapio* maketh it to be hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

It purgeth and voideth forth rawe, thicke, flegmaticke, and melancholicke humours: it driueth A out all kinde of wormes, but it troubleth the belly and causeth a readines to vomite, as *Auicen* saith: it worketh slowly as *Serapio* writeth, in whom more heereof may be found, but to little purpose, wherefore we thinke good to passe it ouer.

Of Scammonie, or purging Bindweed. Chap. 305.

1 *Scammonium Syriacum.*
Syrian Scammonie.2 *Scammonium Monspelliense.*
French Scammonie.

* The description.

1 **S**cammonie of Syria hath many stalkes rising from one roote, which are long, slender, and like the clasping tendrels of the vine, by which it climeth and taketh holde of such things as are next vnto it. The leaues be broade, sharpe pointed like those of the smooth or hedge Bindweed: among which come forth very faire white flowers tending to a blush colour, bell fashion. The roote is long, thicke, and white within; out of which is gathered a iuice, that being hardned, is greatly vsed in Phisicke: for which consideration, there is not any plant that groweth on the earth, the knowledge whereof more concerneth a Phisition, both for his shape and properties, then this Scammonie, which *Pena* calleth *Lactaria scamforiaque voluula*, that is milkie and climbing Windweed, whereof it is a kinde; although for distinction sake, I haue placed them as two sundrie kinds. And although this herbe be suspected, and halfe condemned of some learned men, yet there is not any other herbe to be founde, whereof so small a quantitie will do so much good: neither could those which haue carped at it, and reprooued this herbe, finde any simple in respect of his vertues to be put in his roome: and heereof insueth great blame to all practitioners who haue not indeuored to bee better acquainted with this herbe, chiefly to auoide the deceite of the craftie drugseller and medicine maker of this consecrated Scammonie, brought vs from farre places,

places, rather to be called I feare infected Scammonie, or poisoned Scammonie, then conſected. But to auoide the inconueniences heereof, by reaſon of the counterfaiſing and ill mixing thereof: I haue therefore thought good to ſet downe what I haue taken out of the diligent, and no leſſe learned obſeruations of *Pena*, concerning this plant, Anno 1561. or 1562.

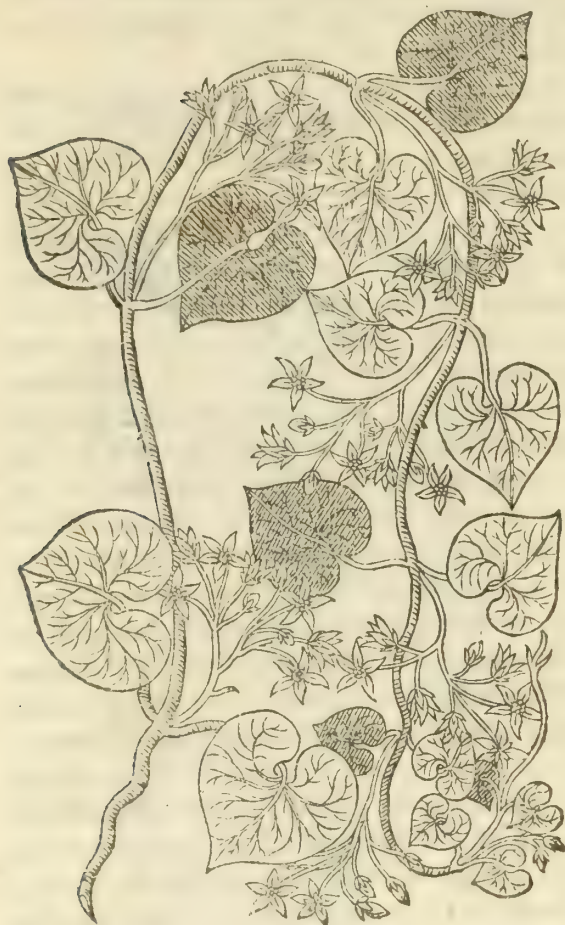
Sequinus Martinellus, an apothecarie of Venice, being a moſt diligent ſearcher of Symples, to the end he might haue the right Scammonie of Antioche, trauelled into Syria, where from the citie of Alepo, he ſent an hundreth waight of the iuice of Scammonie of Antioche, prepared and hardned into a lumpe, at the making whereof he was preſent himſelfe. This man ſent alſo of the feedes thereof, which in all points answered the cornered ſeed of *Volubilis*: which being ſowen in the beginning of the ſpring at Padua, and Venice, grew vp to the forme of a braue and goodly *Convolvulus*, in leaues, flowers and ſhewe like vnto our *Ciſſampelos*, that a man woulde haue taken it for the ſame without controuerſie, ſauing that the roote was great, and in bigneſſe equall to the great Brionie, as alſo in tenderneſſe. The outwarde barke of the roote was of a pukie colour, and white within: the inner pith being taken forth ſeemeth in all mens iudgements to be the ſame and the beſt allowed *Turbith officinarum*: and yet it differeth from Turbith, in that, that it is more brittle, and will more eaſily be broken, though the pith in Scammonie be no leſſe gummie, and full of milkie iuice then Turbith. Further *Pena* reporteth that afterward he ſent of this ſeede vnto Antwerpe, where it grewe very brauely, the climbing ſtrings and branches growing vp to the height of ſiue or ſixe cubits, not differing from that which was ſowen in Italie. Alſo *William Dries* of Antwerpe, a moſt excellent apothecary, did cut off the branches of this Antwerpian Scammonie from the roote, and dried them, planted the feedes in his garden, and conferred the ſuperfluous branched rootes with the Turbith of Alexandria, and coulde not finde them to differ or diſagree the one from the other in any point. But he that will knowe more concerning Scammonie (I meane what apothecarie ſoeuer, vnto whom eſpecially it belongeth) either concerning the right choiſe thereof, his difference from *Opium*, and how the counterfaiſing thereof may be knowne, of the uſe of Scammonie, and the reaſon that the doſes which are giuen in theſe daies, will not answer the quantitie which was preſcribed to be giuen in *Galen* his time, and how Scammonie is to be corrected and mixed with other purging medicines, as *Diaphenicon*, *Catholicon*, *Succus roſarum*, *Braſſica marina*, and *Tithymale*: let him read *Pena* his learned obſeruations in his chapter of Scammonie, where he ſhall finde many excellent ſecrets woorthie the noting of thole, as know how to vſe ſuch rare and excellent medicines.

2 Scammonie of Montpellier (whereof I haue plentie in my garden) is alſo a kinde of Bindweed, growing naturally by the ſea ſide vpon the grauely ſhore, by the mouth of the riuer Rhodanus, at the waters called *Aguas marianas*, where the apothecaries of Montpellier gather of it in great plentie, who haue attempted to harden the milkie iuice thereof, to vſe it in ſteede of Scammonie of Antioch. This plant bringeth forth manie ſlender branches, which will climbe and verie well runne vpon a pole, as being ſupported therewith, and mounteth to the height of ſiue or ſixe cubits, climbing and ramping like the firſt kinde of Scammonie. The leaues are greene, ſmooth, plaine, and ſharpe pointed, which being broken do yeelde abundance of milke: the flowers are white, ſmall, and ſtarre faſhion: the rootes white and manie, ſhooting forth ſundrie other rootes, whereby it mightily increaſeth.

* The deſcription.

3 This ſtrange kinde of Scammonie, which *Cluſius* founde in the marſhie grounds neere vnto the ſea in the Prouince of Valentia, being one of the Bindweeds, as are likewise all the reſt of Scammonies: neuertheleſſe he maketh this to be *Periploca ſpecies*, making *Periploca* and Scammonie to be of kinred. This plant hath a verie long branch ramping, and taking hold vpon ſuch things as do growe neere vnto it, of a darke ruſſet colour which we call aſh colour, whereupon do grow leaues ſharpe pointed, crooked at the ſetting on of the ſtalk like thoſe of the blacke Brionie, and likewise of an aſh colour ſet together by couples: from the boſome wherof thruſteth forth ſmall tender foote ſtalks, whereon are placed ſmall white flowers ſtarre faſhion. The roote hath not as yet bene diſcouered by any that hath written heereof.

3 *Scamonea Valentina.*
Scammonie of Valentia.



* *The place.*

It doth grow in hot regions, in a fat soile, as in Misia, Syria, and other like countries of Asia; it is likewise found in the Island of Candia, as *Belonius* witnesseth, from whence I had some seedes, of which seed I received two plants that prospered exceeding well, the one whereof I bestowed vpon a learned apothecarie of Colchester, which continueth to this daie, bearing both flowers and ripe seede. But an ignorant weeder of my garden plucked mine vp, and cast it away in my absence, in steede of a weede, by which mischance I am not able to write heereof so absolutely as I determined: it likewise groweth neere vnto the sea side about Tripolis in Syria, where the inhabitants do call it *Mendendi*.

* *The time.*

It flowered in my garden about Saint Iames tide, as I remember; for when I went to Bristow faire, I left it in flower; but at my returne it was destroyed as aforesaid.

* *The names.*

The Greekes call it *σκαμμόνια*: the Latines *Scammonium*, so naming not onely the plant it selfe, but also the hard and congealed iuice: of the apothecaries *Scamonea*, and when it is boiled in a Quince *Diagridium*; as though they shoulde saie, *σκαμμόνιον*: which signifieth a little teare, both the

herbe and iuice are named *Scamony*, of *Rhasis Coriziola*.

* *The temperature.*

This iuice doth mightily purge by the stoole, and is the strongest purge whatsoever; for as *Oribasius* saith, it is in no part overcome by those things which stirre and mooue the bodie. It worketh the same not vehemently by any hot qualitie, but by some other hid & secret propertie of the whole substance; for there is no extremitie of heat perceived in it by taste: for with what liquor or thing soeuer it is mixed, it giueth vnto it no bitternesse, biting, or other vnpleasant taste at all, and therefore it is not to be accounted among the extreme hot medicines, but among those that are moderately hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

- A It clenseth and draweth forth especially choler: also thinne and waterish humours, and oftentimes flegme, yet is it as *Paulus* teacheth more hurtfull to the stomacke then any other medicine.
- B *Mesues* thinketh that it is not onely troublesome and hurtfull to the stomacke, but also that it shaketh the guts, gnawing and fretting the entrailes; openeth the ends of the vaines; and through the essence of his whole substance, it is enemie to the hart, and to the rest of the inward parts: if it be vsed immoderately and in time not conuenient, it causeth swoonings, vomitings, and ouerturnings of the stomacke, scouring the bloodie fluxe and vlcers in the lower gut, which bring a continuall desire to the stoole.
- C These mischiefes are prevented if the Scammonie be boiled in a Quince and mixed with the slime or mucilage of *P. fillum*, called Fleawort, the pappe or pulpe of Prunes, or other things that haue a slimie iuice, with a little Masticke added, or some other easie binding thing.
- D *Plinie* affirmeth that the hurt thereof is taken away if Aloës be tempered with it; Scammonie saith he, ouerthroweth the stomacke, purgeth choler, looseth the belly vlesse two drams of Aloës be put vnto one scruple of it, which also *Oribasius* alloweth of in the first booke of his *Synopses*, and the 7. booke of his medicinall Collections.
- E The old Physicians were also woont to boile Scammonie in a Quince, and to giue the Quince to be

be eaten, hauing cast away the Scammonie: and this Quince so taken doth mouue the belly without any hurt vnto the stomacke, as *Galen* in his first booke of the faculties of nourishments doth set downe, and likewise in his third booke of the faculties of simple medicines.

The apothecaries do vse Scammonie prepared in an apple, which as we haue saide, they name *Diagridum*, and do mixe it in diuers compositions.

They keepe vsually in their shops two compositions, or electuaries, the one of *Psyllium* or Flea-woort, set down by *Mesues*: the other of Prunes fathered vpon *Nicholauus*, which were deuised for the tempering and correction of Scammonie, and be commended for hot burning agues, and tertians, and for what diseases soeuer that proceed of choler.

Galen hath taken Masticke and *Bdellium* out of the pilles called *Cochia*, which also conteine in them a great & sufficient quantitie of Scammonie, as we may reade in his first booke of medicines according to the places affected, which also we meane to touch in the chapter of *Coloquintida*, where we intend to intreat at large concerning Masticke, and other binding things, that are accustomed to be mixed for the correction of strong and violent purgers.

The quantitie of Scammonie, or of *Diagridum* it selfe, as *Mesues* writeth, is from fise graines to ten or twelue: it may be kept, as the same authour sheweth, fower yeeres: *Plinie* iudgeth it to be after two yeeres little woorth: It is to be vsed saith he when it is two yeeres old, and it is not good before, nor after. The mixing or otherwise the vse thereof, more then is set downe, I thinke it not expedient to set forth in the Phisicall vertues of Scammonie, vpon the receipt wherof, many times death insueth: my reasons are diuers, for that the same is very dangerous, either if too great a quantitie thereof be taken, or if it be giuen without correction; or taken at the hands of some runnagate phisickmonger, quacksaluer, old women leaches, and such like abusers of Phisicke, and deceiuers of people. The vse of Scammonie I commit to the learned, vnto whom it especially and onely belongeth, who very carefully and curiously vse the same.

Of Brionie, or the white Vine. Chap. 306.

* The kindes.

There be two kindes of Brionie (besides the wilde one, called *Brionia syluestris*, or wilde Brionie) the one white, the other blacke, of the white Brionie as followeth.

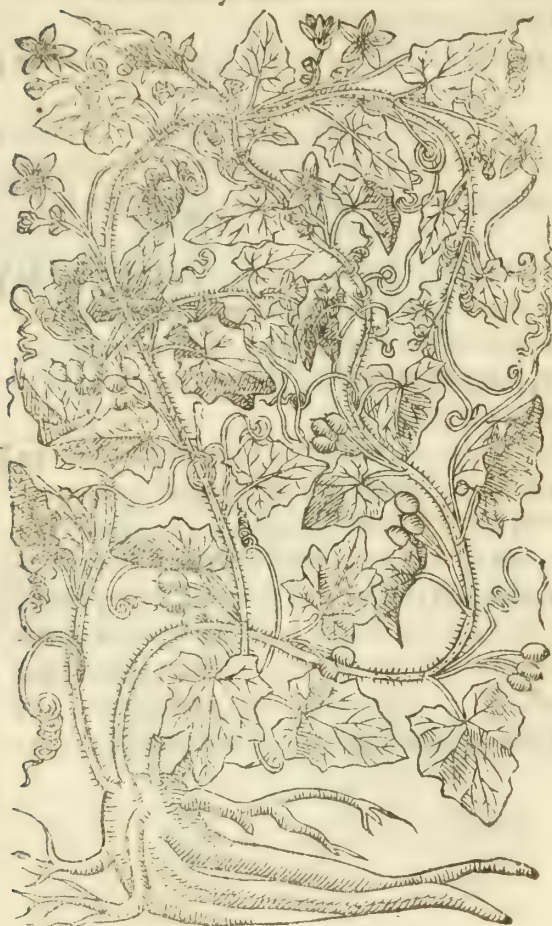
* The description.

White Brionie bringeth forth diuers long and slender stalkes, with many clasping tendrils like the Vine, wherewith it catcheth holde of those things that are next vnto it.

The leaues are broad, fise cornered, and indented like those of the Vine; but rougher, more hairie, and whiter of colour. The flowers be small, white, growing manie together. The fruit consisteth in little clusters, the berries whereof are at the first greene, and red when they be ripe. The roote is verie great, long, and thicke, growing deepe in the earth, of a white yellowish colour, extreme bitter, and altogither of an vnpleasant taste. The Queenes chiefe Chirurgion, Master *William Goodwou*, a very curious and learned gentleman, shewed me a roote heereof, that waied halfe an hundred waight, and of the bignesse of a childe, of a yeere olde.

Bryonia alba.

White Bryonie.

* *The place.*

Bryonie groweth almost euery where among pot herbes, hedge bushes, and such like places.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Maie, and bringeth foorth his grapes in Autumne.

* *The names.*

Bryonie is called in Greek *ἀμπέλως λευκή*: in Latin *Vitis alba*, or white Vine, and it is named *ἀμπέλως* because it is not onely like the Vine in leaues, but also for that it bringeth foorth his fruite made vp after the likenesse of a little cluster, although the berries stande not close together: it is called of *Plinie Bryonia* and *Madon*: of the Arabians *Alphefera*: of *Mathews Syluaticus Viticella*: in the poore mans Treasure *Korastrum*: of *Apuleius Apisastellum*, *vitis Taminia*, *Vitis alba*, and *Vitalba*: in high Dutch *Suchb ertz*: in low Dutch *Bryonie*: in English *Bryonie*, white *Bryonie*, and tetter *Berrie*: in French *Conleuree*: in Italian *Zucca saluatica*: in Spanish *Nueza blanca*.

* *The temperature.*

White Bryonie is in all his parts hot and drie, exceeding the thirde degree, especially of heate, with an exceeding great force of clensing and scouring, by reason whereof it purgeth and draweth foorth, not onely cholericke and flegmatike humours, but also watric.

* *The vertues.*

- A** *Dioscorides* writeth that the first springs or sproutings being boiled and eaten, do purge by siege and vrine. *Galen* saith, that all men vse customably to eate of it in the spring time, and that it is a nourishment holosome, by reason of the binding qualitie that it hath; which is to be vnderstood of those of the wilde Vine, called in Latine *Tamus*; and not of the sproutings of this plant; for the sproutings or the first springs of white Bryonie are nothing binding at all, but do mightily purge the belly, and torment the stomacke.
- B** *Dioscorides* also affirmeth, that the iuice of the roote being pressed out in the spring, and drunke with a deade or honied water, purgeth flegme: and not onely the iuice, but also the decoction of the roote draweth foorth flegme, choler, and waterish humours, and that very strongly; and is withall oftentimes so troublesome to the stomacke, as it procureth vomite.
- C** This kinde of strong purgation is good for those that haue the dropsie, the falling sicknes, and the disincle and swimming of the braine and head, which hath continued long, and is hardly to be remooued: yet notwithstanding it is not daily to be giuen (as *Dioscorides* admonisheth) to them that haue the falling sicknes, for it wil be troublesome inough being taken now & then: & it is (as we haue said) an exceeding strong medicine, purging with violence, & very forceable for mans nature.
- D** The roote put vp in manner of a pessarie bringeth foorth the dead childe and afterbirth: being boiled for a bath to sit in, it worketh the same effect.
- E** It scoureth the skin, and taketh away wrinckles, freckles, sunne burning, blacke marks, spots, and scars of the face, being tempered with the meale of vetches or Tares, or of Fenugreeke: or boiled in oile till it be consumed; it taketh away blacke and blewe spots which come of stripes: it is good against Whitlowes: being stamped with wine and applied it breaketh biles; and small apostumes, it draweth toorth splinters and broken bones if it be stamped and laid thereto.
- F** The same is also fitly mixed with eating medicines as *Dioscorides* writeth.
- G** The fruit is good against scabs and the leprie, if it be applied and annointed on, as the same author affirmeth.

Galen writeth that it is profitable for Tanners to thicken their leather hides with.

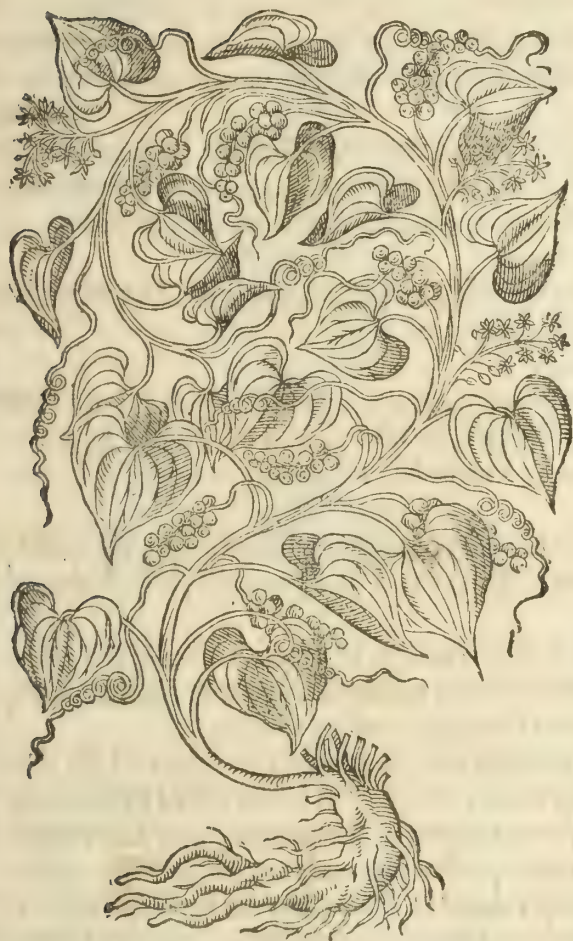
Furthermore an electuarie made of the rootes and hony or sugar, is singular good for them that I are shorte winded, troubled with an old cough, paine in the sides, and for such as are hurt and bursten inwardly: for it dissolueth and scattereth abroad congealed and clotted blood.

The roote stamped with salt, is good to be laide vpon filthie vlcers and scabbed legs. The fruite K is likewise good to the same intent if it be applied in manner aforesaide.

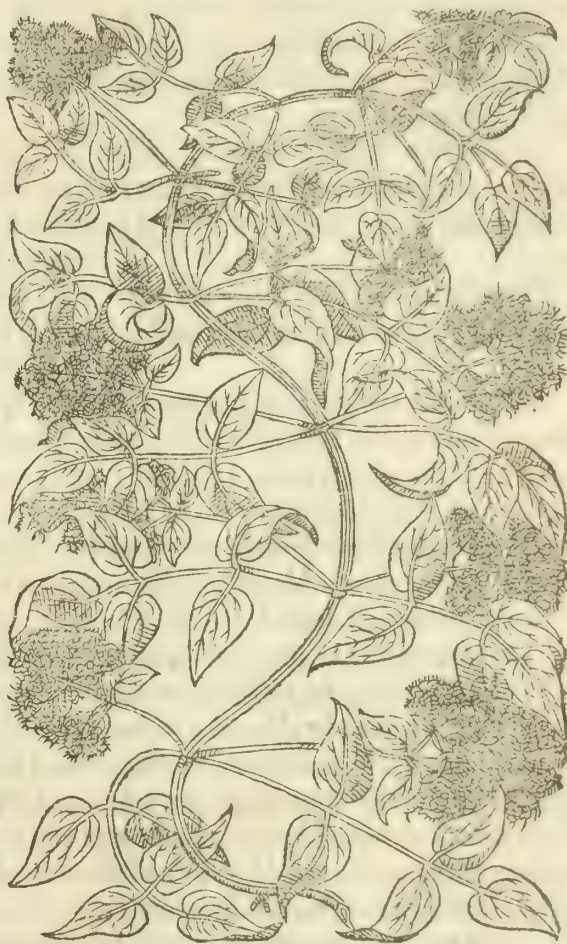
The roote of Bryonie and of wake-Robin stamped with some sulphur or brimstone, and made vp L into a masse or lump and wrapped in a linnen clout, taketh away the morphewe, freckles, and spots of the face, if it be rubbed with the same being dipped first in vinegar.

Of blacke Bryonie, or the wilde vine. Chap. 307.

1 *Bryonia nigra.*
Blacke Bryonie.



2 *Bryonia nigra sylvestris.*
Wilde blacke Bryonie.



* The description.

1 **T**He blacke Bryonie hath long flexible branches of a woodie substance, covered with a gaping or clouen barke growing very farre abroad, winding it selfe with his small tendrels about trees, hedges, & what else is next vnto it, like vnto the branches of the Vine. The leaues are like vnto those of Iuie or garden Nightshade, sharpe pointed, and of a shining greene colour: the flowers are white, small and mossie; which being past, there succcede little cluisters of red berries, somewhat bigger then those of the small Raisons, or Ribes, which we call Currans or small Raisins. The roote is very great and thicke, oftentimes as bigge as a mans legge, blackish without, and very clammie or slimy within; which being but scraped with a knife, or any other thing fit for that purpose, it seemeth to be a matter fit to spread vpon cloth or leather in maner of a plaister or seare cloth; which being so spred and vsed, it serueth to laie vpon many infirmities, and to very good purposes, as shall be declared in the proper place.

2 The wilde blacke Bryonie resembleth the former, as well in slender Vinie stalkes as leaues; but clasping tendrels hath it none, neuerthelesse by reason of the infinite braunches, and the tendernes of the same, it taketh holde of those things that stand next vnto it, although easie to be loosed, contrarie to the other of his kinde. The berries heereof are blacke of colour when they be ripe. The roote also is blacke without, and within of a pale yellowe colour like boxe.

* *The place.*

The first of these plants doth grow in hedges and bushes almost euery where.

The second groweth in Hessia, Saxonie, Westphalia, Pomerland, & Misnia, where white Bryony doth not growe, as *Valerius Cordus* hath written, who saith that it groweth vnder Hasell trees, neer vnto a citie of Germanie called Argentine, or Strawsborough.

* *The time.*

They spring in March, bring forth their flowers in Maie, and their ripe fruite in September.

* *The names.*

Blacke Bryonie is called in Greeke ἀμπέλος ἀγρία: in Latine *Bryonia nigra*, and *Vitis sylvestris*, or wilde Vine; notwithstanding it doth not a little differ from *Labrusca*, or *Vitis vinifera sylvestris*, that is to saie, from the wilde Vine, which bringeth forth wine, which is likewise called *Ampelos agria*: why both these were called by one name, *Plinie* was the cause, who could not sufficiently expounde them in his 23. booke first chapter; but confounded them, and made them all one, in which error are also the Arabians.

This wilde Vine also is called in Latine, *Tamus*, and the fruit thereof *Vua Taminia*. *Plinie* nameth it also *Salicastrum*. *Ruellius* saith that in certaine shops it is called *Sigillum B. Mariae*: it is also called *Cyclaminus altera*, but not properly: in English blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seale.

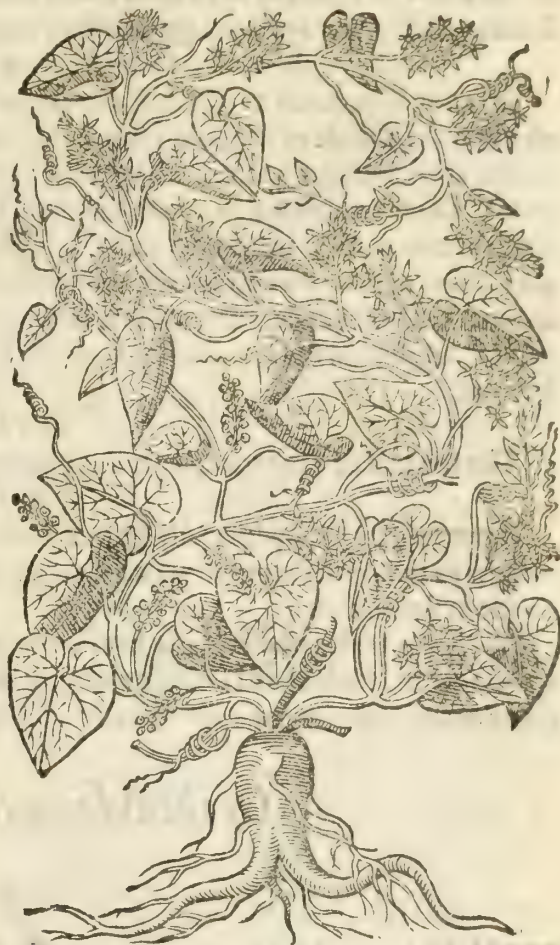
* *The temperature.*

The rootes of the wilde Vine are hot and drie in the third degree: the fruite is of like temperature, but yet not so forceable: both of them scower and wast awaie.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Dioscorides* saith that the rootes do purge waterish humours, and are good for such as haue the dropsie; if they be boiled in wine, adding vnto the wine a little sea water, and be drunke in three ounces of faire fresh water: he saith furthermore, that the fruit or berries doth take away the sunne burne and other blemishes of the skinne.
- B The berries do not onely clense and remooue such kinde of spots, but do also very quickly waste and consume away blacke and blewe marks that come of bruses and drie beatings, which thing also the roots performe being laid vpon them.
- C The yoong and tender sproutings are kept in pickle, and reserued to be eaten with meate as *Dioscorides* teacheth. *Mathiolus* writeth that they are serued at mens tables also in our age in Tuscanie: others report, the like also to be done in Andalosia, one of the kingdomes of Granado.
- D It is said that swine seeke after the rootes heereof, which they digge vp and eate with no lesse delight then they do the rootes of *Cyclaminus*, or *Panis porcinus*, whereupon it was called *Cyclaminus altera*, or Sowe bread; if this reason stande for good, then may we in like maner ioine heereunto many other rootes, and likewise call them *Cyclaminus altera*, or Sowe bread: for swine do not seeke after the rootes of this onely, digge them vp and greedily deuoure them, but the rootes of diuers other plants also, of which none are of the kinds of Sowbread. It would therfore be a point of rashnesse to affirme *Tamus* or our Ladies Seale to be a kind of Sowbread, bicause the rootes thereof are pleasant meate to Swine.
- E The roote spred vpon a peece of sheepes leather, in maner of a plaister whilest it is yet fresh and greene, taketh away blacke or blewe marks, all scarres and deformities of the skin, breaketh harde apoitemes, draweth forth splinters and broken bones, dissolueth congealed bloud; and being laid on and vsed vpon the hippe or huckle bones, shoulders, armes, or any other part where there is great paine and ach; it taketh it away in short space, and worketh very effectually.

Of Bryonie of Mexico. Chap. 308.

1 *Mechoacan.*
Bryonie of Mexico.2 *Mechoacan Peruiana.*
Bryonie of Peru.

* The description.

1 **T**hat plant which is now called *Mechoacan*, or Bryonie of Mexico, commeth verie neere the kinds of Bindweeds, in leaues & trailing branches, but in rootes like the Bryonies; for there shooteth from the roote thereof many long slender tendrels, which do infinitely graspe and claspe about such things as growe or stande next vnto them: whereupon do grow great broad leaues sharpe pointed, of a darke Greene colour, in shape like those of our Ladies Seale, somewhat rough and hairie, and a little biting the tongue: among the leaues come forth the flowers (as *Nicolaus Monardis* writeth) not vnlike to those of the Orenge tree, but rather of the golden apple of Loue, consisting of five small leaues; out of the midst wherof commeth forth a little clapper or pestell in maner of a round lumpe, as bigge as a Hasell Nut, which being diuided with a thinne skin, or membrane, that commeth thorough it, openeth into two partes, in each whereof are contained two seedes, as big as Pease, in colour blacke and shining. The roote is thicke and long, very like vnto the roote of white Bryonie, whereof we make this a kinde, although in the taste of the rootes there is some difference: for the roote of white Bryonie hath a bitter taste, and this hath little or no taste at all.

2 The Bryonie, or *Mechoacan* of Peru groweth vp with many long trailing flexible branches, interlaced with diuers Vine tendrels, which take hold of such things as are next or neere vnto them, euen in such manner of clasping and climbing as doth the blacke Bryonie, or wine Vine, whereunto it is very like almost in eche respect, sauing that his mossie flowers do smell very sweetly. The fruit as yet I haue not obserued, by reason that the plant which doth growe in my garden, did not perfect the same, by occasion of the great raine and intemperate weather, that happened in *Anno* 1596. but I am in good hope, to see it in his perfection, then we shall easily iudge whether it be

that right *Mechoacan* that hath beene brought from Mexico, and other places of the West Indies or no? The roote by the figure should seeme to answere that of the wilde Vine, but as yet thereof I cannot write certainly.

* *The place.*

Some write that *Mechoacan* was first found in the prouince of new Spaine, neere vnto the citie of Mexico or Mexican, whereof it tooke his name. It groweth likewise in a prouince of the West Indies called *Nicaragua* and *Quito*, where it is thought the best doth growe.

* *The names.*

It beareth his name as is said, of the prouince in which it is found. Some take it to be *Bryonia species*, or to be a kinde of Bryonie: but seeing the roote is nothing bitter, but rather without taste, or as one saith, without qualitie, it hath little agreement with Bryonie; for the roote of Bryonie is very bitter. Diuers name it *Rha album*, or white Rubarbe, but vnproperly, being nothing like. It cometh neerer vnto Scammonie, and if I might yeeld my censure, it seemeth to be *Scammonium quoddam Americanum*, or a certaine Scammonie of America. Scammonie creepeth, as we haue said, in manner of Bindweede. The roote is both white and thicke: the iuice hath but little taste, as hath this of *Mechoacan*: it is called in English Mechoca and Mechocan, and may be called Indian Bryonie.

* *The temperature.*

The roote is of a meane temperature betweene hot and colde, but yet drie.

* *The vertues.*

- A It purgeth by siege, especially flegme, and then waterish humors. It is giuen from one full dram weight to two, and that with wine, or with some distilled water (according as the disease requireth) or else in flesh broth.
- B It is giuen with good successe to all, whose diseases proceede of flegme and colde humors. It is good against headach that hath continued long, olde coughes, hardnesse of breathing, the colicke, paine of the kidneies and ioints, the diseases of the reines and belly.

Of the Manured Vine. Chap. 309.

* *The kinds.*

THE Vine may be accounted among those plants that haue neede of staies and props, and cannot stande by themselves; it is helde vp with poles and frames of woode, and by that meanes it spreadeth all about and climeth aloft: it ioineth it selfe vnto trees, or whatsoever standeth next vnto it.

Of Vines that bring forth wine, some be tame and husbanded; and others that be wilde: of tame Vines there be many that are greater, and likewise another sort that be lesser.

* *The description.*

1 THE trunke or bodie of the Vine is great and thicke, very hard, couered with many barks, and those full of cliffes or chinkes; from which growe soorth branches, as it were armes, many waies spreading; out of which come soorth iointed shootes and springs; and from the bosome of those ioints, leaues and clasping tendrels; and likewise bunches or clusters filled full of grapes: the leaues be broad, something round, five cornered, and somewhat indented about the edges; among which come soorth many clasping tendrels, that take hold of such props and staies as do stand next vnto it. The grapes do differ both in colour and greatnes, and also in many other things, the which to distinguish feuerally were impossible, considering the infinite sortes or kinds; and also those which are transplanted from one region or climate to another, do likewise alter both from the forme and taste they had before; in consideration whereof, it shall be sufficient to set forth the figures of a few, and speake somewhat of the rest.

2 The Spanish Wine Vine, or the Vine of whose fruite the wine called Secke is made, differeth woonderfully according to the place or countrie where it groweth: for it is well known that wine of Madera, Canaria, Grecia, and such other countries where those kinds of Vines do grow, bring forth

foorth wine differing very notably one from another in diuers respects, and yet al and euery of them kindes of Secke: and therefore it shall be to small purpose to vse further speech as touching this Vine, more then to let you know the thing that the simplest doth knowe, that is to saie: it is likewise a Vine of a woodie substance, it bringeth foorth bunches of grapes like vnto the common Vine, differing onely in taste.

1 *Vitis vinifera.*

The manured Vine.

2 *Vitis vinifera Hispanica.*

The Spanish manured Vine.



* The description.

3 There is found in Grecia and the parts of Morea, as *Pantalarea*, *Zante*, *Sapholonia*, and *Petras*, (whereof some are Ilands, and the other of the continent) a certaine Vine that hath a trunk or body of a woodie substance, with a scalie or rugged barke, of a grayish colour; whereupon do growe faire broad leaues, slightly indented about the edges, not vnlike vnto those of the Marsh Mallow: from the bosome whereof come foorth many small clasping tendrels, and also tough and pliant foote stalks, whereon do grow very faire bunches of grapes, of a watchet blewish colour; from the which fruite commeth foorth long tender laces or strings, such as is found among Sauorie; whereupon we call that plant which hath it, laced Sauorie, not vnlike vnto that that groweth among and vpon Flaxe, which we call Dodder, or *Podagra lini*, whereof is made a blacke wine, which is called Greeke Wine, yet of the taste of Secke.

4 The plant that beareth those small Raisons which are commonly called Corans or Currans, or rather Raisins of Corinth, is not that plant which among the vulgar people is taken for Currans, being a shrubbe or bush that bringeth foorth small clusters of berries, differing as much as may bee from Corans, hauing no affinitie with the Vine, or any kinde thereof. The Vine that beareth small Raisins or Corans, hath a bodie or stocke as other Vines haue, branches and tendrels likewise. The leaues are larger then any of the others, snipt about the edges like the teeth of a sawe; among which come foorth clusters of grapes, in forme like the other, but smaller, of a blewish colour; which being ripe are gathered and laid vpon hurdels, carpets, mats, and

such like, in the sunne to drie: then are they caried to some house and laid vpon heapes, as we laie apples, or corne in a garner, vntill the marchants do buie them: then do they put them into Buttes or other wooden vessels, and treade them downe with their bare feete, which they call Stiuing, and so are they brought into these parts for our vse.

3 *Vua barbata.*

Laced, or bearded Grapes.

4 *Vua zibeba.*

The Vine that beareth Currans.

* *The description.*

5 This kinde of Vine hath great leaues, very broad, of an ouerworne colour, wherupon do grow great bunches of grapes, of a blewish colour. The pulpe or meate whereof sticketh or cleaueth so hard to the graines or little stones, that the one is not easily diuided from the other, resembling some starued or withered berrie that hath beene blasted, whereof it tooke the name *Duracina*.

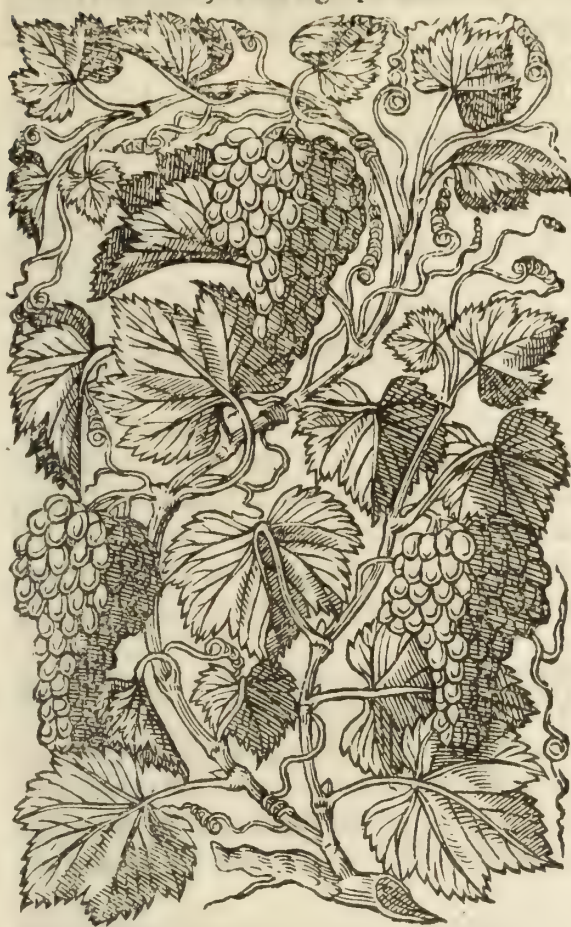
There be some Vines that bring forth grapes of a whitish or reddish yellowe colour; others of a deepe red, both in the outwarde skin, pulpe and iuice within.

There be others whose grapes are of a blewe colour, or something red, yet is the iuice like those of the former. These Grapes do yeeld forth a white VVine before they are put into the presse, and a reddish or pallet wine when they are troden with the huskes, and so left to macerate or ferment, with which if they remaine too long, they yeeld forth a wine of a higher colour.

There be others which make a blacke and obscure red wine, whereof some bring bigger clusters, and consist of greater grapes; others of lesser: some growe more clustered and closer together, others looser; some haue but one stone, others moe; some make a more austere or harth wine, others a more sweete; of some the old VVine is best, of diuers the first yeeres Wine is most excellent; some bring forth fruite fower square, of which sorts or kinds, we haue great plentie.

5 *Vitis duracina.*
Starued, or hard grapes.

* *The place.*



A fit soile for Vines, saith *Florentinus*, is euery blacke earth, which is not very close nor clammy, hauing some moisture; notwithstanding *Columella* saith, that great regarde is to be had, what kinde or sort of Vine you woulde nourish, according to the nature of the countrie and soile.

A wise husbandman will commit to a fat and fruitfull soile a leane Vine, and of his owne nature not too fruitfull: to a leane ground a fruitfull Vine: to a close and compact earth, a spreading Vine, and that is full of matter, to make branches of: to a loose and fruitfull soile, a Vine of fewe branches. The same *Columella* saith, that the Vine delighteth not in dung, of what kinde focuer it be; but fresh mould mixed with some shauings of horn is the best to be disposed about the rootes, to cause fertilitie.

* *The time.*

Columella saith, that the Vines must be pruned before the yoong branches bud soorth. *Palladius* writeth in Februarie: if they be pruned later, they lose their nourishment with weeping.

* *The names.*

The Vine is called in Greeke *ἄμπελος οἰνόσσορος*, as much to say in Latin, as *Vitis vinifera*, or the Vine

which beareth wine, and *ἄμπελος ἡμερος*, that is, *Vitis mansuefacta, sive cultiva*, tame or manured Vine: and it is called *οἰνόσσορος*, that it may differ from both the Bryonies, the white and the blacke, and from *Tamus*, or our Ladies seale, which belikewise named *ἄμπελοι*: It is called *Vitis*, bicause *inuitatur ad vinas parietendas*. It is cherished to the intent to bring foorth full clusters, as *Varro* saith.

Plinie maketh *Vua Zibeba, Alexandrina vitis*, or Vine of Alexandria, in his 14. booke third chapter, describing the same by those very woords that *Theophrastus* doth. *Dioscorides* setteth it downe to be *altera species Vitis syluestris*, or a second kinde of wilde Vine, but we had rather retaine it among the tame Vines. We may name it in English final Raifin Vine. The fruits are hereof called in shops by the name of *Passularum de Corinθο*: in English Currans, or small Raifins.

Syluestris Vitis, or wilde Vine, is called in Greeke *ἄμπελος ἄγρια*, and in Latine *Labrusca*: as in *Virgils* *Eclogis*.

Syluestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.

The wilde Vine with her branches few and clusters thinne

Adornes our countrey Bowre, a seemely thing I winne.

To this wilde Vine do belong those, which *Plinie* in his 16. booke 27. chapter, reporteth to be called *Trifera*, or that bring three sundrie fruites in one yeere, as *Infana*, and mad bearing Vines, bicause in those some clusters are ripe and full growen, some in swelling, and others but flowring.

The fruit of the Vine is called in Greeke *βῆτος* and *σφυλλή*: in Latine *Racemus* and *Vua*: in English a bunch or cluster of Grapes.

The cluster of Grapes that hath beene withered or 'dried in the sunne, is named in Greeke *συστάς*, in Latine *Vua passa*: in shops *Passula*: in English Raifins of the sunne.

The berrie or grape it selfe is called in Latine *Acinus*, and also *Granum*, as *Democritus* saith, speaking of the berrie.

The seede or stones contained within the berries, are called in Latine *Pinacea*, and sometimes *Nuclei*: in shops *Arilli*, as though they should say *Ariduli*, bicause they are drie, and yeeld no iuice,

notwithstanding *Vinacea* are also taken in *Columella* for the drosse or remnant of the grapes after they be pressed.

The stalke, which is in the middle of the clusters, and vpon which the Grapes do hang, is called of *Galen* *Βύσσος*, of *Varro*, *Scapus vuarum*.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The tender and clasping branches of the Vine and the leaues do coole, and mightily bind. They stay bleeding in any part of the bodie. They are good against the laske, the bloodie fluxe, the hartburne, or heate of the stomacke, readines to vomit. It staieth the lusting or longing of women with child, though they be but outwardly applied, and also taken inwardly any manner of waies. They be moreouer a remedie for the inflammation of the mouth, and almonds of the throte, if they be galed, or the mouth washed therewith.
- B Of the same facultie be also the clusters gathered before they be ripe; and likewise the bunches of the wilde grape (that we accept for one of the manured grapes called Currans) which is accounted to be more effectually against all those infirmities.
- C *Dioscorides* saith, that the liquor which falleth from the bodie and branches being cut, and that sometime is turned as it were into a gum (which driueth forth stones out of the kidneies and bladder, if the same be drunke in wine;) healeth ringworms, scabs, and leprie, but the place is first to be rubbed with Niter; being often annointed or laide on, it taketh away superfluous haire: but yet he saith that the same is best which issueth forth of the greene and smaller sticks, especially that liquor that falleth away whilest the branches are burning, which taketh away wartes, if it bee laide on them.
- D The stones and other things remaining after the pressing, are good against the bloodie fluxe, the laske of long continuance, and for those that are much subiect to vomiting.
- E The ashes made of the sticks, and drosse that remaineth after the pressing, being laid vpon the piles, and hard swellings about the fundament, doth cure the same: being mixed with oile of Rue or Herbegrace and vineger, as the same author affirmeth, it helpeth to strengthen members out of ioint, and such as are bitten with any venomous beast, and easeth the paine of the spleene or milt, being applied in manner of a plaister.
- F The latter age do vse to make a lie of the ashes of Vine sticks, in compositions of causticke and burning medicines, which serue in steede of a hot iron: the one we call a potentiall cauterie, and the other actual.

Of Grapes.

- G Of Grapes those that are eaten rawe do trouble the belly, and fill the stomacke full of winde: especially such as are of a sower and austere taste, such kinde of grapes do very much hinder the concoction of the stomacke, and while they are dispersed through the liuer and veines, they engender cold and rawe iuice, which cannot easily be changed into good blood.
- H Sweete grapes and such as are thorow ripe, are lesse hurtfull: their iuice is hotter, and is easlier dispersed. They also sooner passe thorow the belly, especially being moist, and most of all if the liquor with the pulpe be taken without the stones and skin, as *Galen* saith.
- I The substance of the stones, although it be drier, and of a binding qualitie, doth descend thorow all the bowels, and is nothing changed: as also the skins, which are not altered in the bodie at all, or very little.
- K Those grapes which haue a strong taste of wine, are in a meane betweene sower and sweete.
- L Such grapes as haue little iuice do nourish more, and those lesse that haue more iuice: but these do sooner descend; for the bodie receiueth more nourishment by the pulpe, than by the iuice; by the iuice the belly is made more soluble.
- M Grapes haue the preheminance among the Autumne fruits, and nourish more than they all, but yet not so much as figs: and they haue in them little ill iuice, especially when they be thorowe ripe.
- N Grapes may be kept the whole yeere, being ordered after that maner which *Ioachimius Camerarius* nowe liuing in Noremberg reporteth. You shall take (saith he) the meale of mustard seede, and strow in the bottome of any earthen pot well leaded; whereupon you shall lay the fairest bunches of the ripest grapes, the which you shall couer with more of the foresaid meale, and lay vpon
that

that another sort of grapes, so doing vntill the pot be full. Then shall you fill vp the pot to the brim with a kinde of sweete wine called Must. The pot being very close couered shall be set into some cellar, or cold place. The grapes may you take foorth at your pleasure, washing them with faire water from the powder.

Of Raisons.

Of Raisons most are sweete; some haue an austere or harsh taste. Sweete Raisons are hotter, **A** austere colder; both of them do moderately binde, but the austere somewhat more, which do more strengthen the stomacke. The sweete ones do neither slacken the stomacke nor make the belly soluble, if they be taken with their stones which are of a binding qualitie: otherwise the stones taken foorth, they do make the belly loose and soluble.

Raisons do yeeld good nourishment to the bodie; they haue in them no ill iuice at all, but do in- **B** gender somewhat a thicke iuice, which notwithstanding doth nourish the more.

There commeth of sweete and fat Raisons most plentie of nourishment; of which they are the **C** best that haue a thinne skin.

There is in the sweete ones a temperate and smoothing qualitie with a power to cleanse mode- **D** rately. They are good for the chest, lungs, winde pipe, kidneies, bladder, and for the stomacke: for they make smooth the roughnes of the winde pipe, and are good against hoarsnesse, shortnesse of breath, or difficultie in breathing: they serue to concoct the spittle, and to cause it to rise more easilie in any disease whatsoever of the chest, sides and lungs, and doth mitigate the paine of the kidneies and bladder, which hath ioined with it heate and sharpenesse of vrine: they dull and allaiue the malice of sharpe and biting humours that hurt the mouth of the stomacke.

Moreouer Raisons are good for the liuer, as *Galen* writeth in his 7. booke of medicines according **E** to the places affected: for they be of force to concoct rawe humours, and to restraints their malignitie, and they themselues do hardly putrefie: besides they are properly and of their owne substance familiar to the entrailes, and cure any distemperature, and nourish much, wherein they are chiefly to be commended, for Raisins nourish, strengthen resist putrefaction, and if there be any distemperature by reason of moisture and coldnesse, they helpe without any hurt, as the saide *Galen* affirmeth.

The olde Phisitians haue taught vs to take foorth the stones, as we may see in diuers compositi- **F** ons of the auncient writers, as in that composition which is called in *Galen* *Arteriaca Mithridatis*, which hath the feedes of the Raisins taken foorth: for seeing that Raisins containe in them a thicke substance, they cannot easily passe through the vaines, but are apt to breede obstructions and stoppings of the entrailes, which things happen the rather by reason of the seeds: for they so much the harder passe through the body, and do quicklier and more easily cause obstructions, in that they are more astringent or binding. Wherefore the feedes are to be taken out; for so shall the iuice of the Raisins more easily passe, and the sooner be distributed through the entrailes.

Dioscorides reporteth that they Raisins being chewed with pepper, draweth flegme and water out **G** of the head.

Of Raisins is made a pultis good for the gout, rottings about the ioints, gangrenes and mortifi- **H** ed vlcers, being stamped with the herbe *Alheale*, it quickly taketh away the nailes that are loose in the fingers or toes, being laid thereon.

Of Must.

Must, called in Latine *Mustum*, that is to say, the liquor newly issuing out of the grapes when **I** they be troden or pressed, doth fill the stomacke and entrailes with winde, it is hardly digested, it is of a thicke iuice, and if it do not speedily passe through the bodie, it becommeth more hurtfull. It hath onely this one good thing in it, as *Galen* saith, in that it maketh the bodie soluble.

That which is sweetest and pressed out of ripe Grapes doth soonest passe through; but that **K** which is made of sower and austere Grapes is worst of all: it is more windie, it is hardly concocted, it ingendreth rawe humours; and although it doth descend with a loosenesse of the belly, notwithstanding it oftentimes withall bringeth the colicke, and paines of the stone; but if the bellie be not mooued, all things are the worse, and more troublesome, and it oftentimes bringeth an extreme laske, and the bloodie fluxe.

That

- A That first part of the wine that commeth forth of it selfe before the grapes be hard pressed, is answerable to the grape it selfe, and doth quickly descend: but that which issueth forth afterwards, hauing some part of the nature of the stones, stalke, and skins, is much woorse.

Of Cute.

- B Of Cute that is made of Must, which the Latines call *Sapa*, and *Defrutum* is that liquor which we call in English Cute, which is made of the sweetest Must, by boiling it to a certaine thicknesse, or boiling it to a third part, as *Columella* writeth.
- C *Plinie* affirmeth, that *Sapa* and *Defrutum* do differ in the manner of the boiling: and that *Sapa* is made, when the new wine is boiled away, till onely a third part remaineth: and *Defrutum* till halfe be boiled.
- D *Sirauus*, saith he in his 14. booke 17. chap. which others call *Enqua*, and we *Sapa*, the worke of wit & not of nature, is made of new wine boiled to a 3. part: which being boiled to halfe, we call *Defrutum*.
- E *Palladius* ioineth to these *Caracum*, which as he saith, is made when a third part is boiled away, and two remaine.
- F *Leontius* in his *Geoponickes*, sheweth that *Hepsema* must be made of eight parts of new wine, and a 100. of wine it selfe boiled to a third.
- G *Galen* testifieth that *Enqua* is newe wine very much boiled. The later Phisitions do call *Hepsema* or *Sapa*, boiled wine.
- H Cute or boiled wine is hot, yet not so hot as wine, but it is thicker; yet not so easily distributed, or caried through the body, and it slowlier descendeth by vrine, but by the belly oftentimes sooner, for it moderately maketh the same soluble.
- I It nourisheth more and filleth the body quickly, yet doth it by reason of his thicknes sticke in the stomacke for a time, & is not so fit for the liuer, or for the splene. Cute also doth digest raw humors that sticke in the chest and lungs, and raiseth them vp speedily. It is therefore good for the cough and shortnes of breath.
- K The Vintners of the low countries (I will not say of London) do make of Cute and wine mixed in a certaine proportion, a compounde & counterfaite wine, which they sell for Candie wine, commonly called Malmsey.
- L *Plinie* saith in his 14. booke 9. chapter, that Cute was first deuised for a bastard honie.

Of Wine.

- M To speake of Wine, the iuice of grapes, which being newly pressed forth, is called as we haue said *Mustum*, or new wine. After the dregs and drosse are setled, and now it appeereth pure & cleer, is called in Greeke *oinos*, in Latine *Vinum*: in English Wine, and that not vnproperly. For certaine other iuices, as of apples, pomegranates, quinces, peares, medlers, or seruices, or such as are otherwise made (for example sake) of barlie and graine, be not at all simply called wines, but with the name of the thing added, whereof they do consist. Hereupon is the wine, which is pressed forth of the pomegranate berries named *Rhoites*, or wine of pomegranates: out of quinces *Cydonites*, or wine of quinces: out of peares *Apvites*, or perrie: and that which is compounded of barlie is called *Zythum*, or barlie wine: in English Ale or Beere.
- N And other certaine wines haue borrowed surnames of the plants that haue beene steeped, or infused in them: and yet all wines of the vine, as Wormwood wine, Mirtle wine, Hyssope wine, and these are called artificiall wines.
- O That is properly and simply called wine which is pressed out of the grapes of the Vine, and is without any maner of mixture.
- P The kinds of wines are not of one nature, nor of one facultie or power; but of many differing one from another: for there is one difference therof in taste, another in colour; the third is referred to the consistence or substance of the wine; the fourth consisteth in the vertue & strength thereof. *Galen* addeth that which is found in the smel, which belongeth to the vertue & strength of the wine.
- Q That may also be ioined vnto them which respecteth the age: for by age wines become hotter and sharper, & do withal change oftentimes the colour, the substance & the smel: for some wines are sweete of taste, others austere or something harsh, diuers of a rough taste, or altogether harsh, & most of them sufficient sharpe: there be likewise wines of a middle sort, inclining to one or other qualitie.
- R Wine is of colour either white or reddish, or of a blackish deepe red, which is called blacke: or of some middle colour betweene these.

Some

Some wine is of substance altogether thinne: other thicke, fat; and many also of a middle consistence. A

One wine is of great strength, and another is weake, which is called a waterish wine; a full wine B is called in Latine *Vinosum*. There be also among these, very many that be of a middle strength.

There is in all wines be they neuer so weake, a certaine winie substance thin and hot. There be C likewise waterie partes, and also diuers earthie. For wine is not simple, but, as *Galen* testifieth in his fourth booke of the faculties of medicines, consisteth of partes that haue diuers faculties.

Of the sundrie mixture and proportion of these substances one with another, there rise diuers D and sundrie faculties of the wine.

That is the best and fullest wine, in which the hot and winie partes do most of all abound: and E the weakest is that, wherein the waterie haue the preheminance.

The earthie substance abounding in the mixture, causeth the wine to be austere, or something F harsh, as a crude or rawe substance doth make it altogether harsh. The earthie substance, being seuered falleth downe, and in continuance of time sinketh to the bottome, and becommeth the dregs or lees of the wine; yet it is not alwaies wholly seuered, but hath both the taste and other qualities of this substance remaining in the wine.

All wines haue their heate, partly from the proper nature and inwarde or originall heate of the G vine, and partly from the sunne. For there is a double heate which ripeneth not onely the grapes, but also all other fruits, as *Galen* testifieth. The one is proper and naturall to euery thing: the other is borrowed of the sunne, which if it be perceiued in any thing, it is vndoubtedly best and especially in the ripening of grapes.

For the heate which proceedeth from the sunne, concocteth the grapes and the iuice of the H grapes, and doth especially ripen them, stirring vp and increasing the inward and naturall heate of the wine, which otherwise is so ouerwhelmed with abundance of rawe and waterish partes, as it seemeth to be dulled and almost without life.

For vnlesse wine had in it a proper and originall heate, the grapes could not be so concocted by I the force of the sun, as that the wine should become hot, no lesse then many other things naturally cold, which although they be ripened and made perfect by the heate of the sunne, do not for all that lose their originall nature, as the fruits, iuices, or seedes of Mandrake, Nightshade, Hemlocke, Poppie, and of other such like, which though they be made ripe, and brought to full perfection, yet still retain their owne cold qualitie.

Wherefore seeing that wine through the heate of the sunne, is for the most part brought to his K proper heate, and that the heate and force is not all alike in all regions and places of the earth: therefore by reason of the diuersitie of regions and places, the wines are made not a little to differ in facultie.

The stronger and fuller wine groweth in hot countries and places that lie to the sun: the rawer L and weaker, in cold regions and prouinces that lie open to the north.

The hotter the sommer is, the stronger is the wine: the lesse hot or the moister it is, the lesse ripe M is the wine. Notwithstanding not onely the manner of the weather and of the sunne, maketh the qualities of the wine to differ, but the natieue propertie of the soile also. For both the taste and other qualities of the wine, are according to the manner of the soile. And it is very well knownen, that not onely the colour of the wine, but the taste also dependeth on the diuersitie of the grapes.

Wine, as *Galen* writeth, is hot in the second degree, and that which is very old in the thirde: but N new Wine is hot in the first degree; which things are especially to be vnderstood concerning the meane betweene the strongest and the weakest: for the fullest and mightiest being but *Horna*, (that is as I take it of one yeeres old) are for the most part hot in the second degree: the weakest and the most waterish Wines although they be old, do seldome exceed the second degree.

The drines is answerable to the heat in proportion (as *Galen* saith in his booke of Simples:) but O in his bookes of the gouernment of health he sheweth, that wine doth not onely heate, but also moisten our bodies, and that the same doth moisten and nourish such bodies as are extreme drie: and both these opinions be true.

For the faculties of wine are of one sort as it is a medicine, and of another as it is a nourishment, P which *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of nourishments doth plainly shew, affirming that those qualities of the wine, which *Hippocrates* writeth of in his booke of the manner of diet, be not as a nourishment, but rather as of a medicine. For wine as it is a medicine doth drie, especially being
out-

outwardly applied; in which case, for that it doth not nourish the bodie at all, the drinesse doth more plainly appeere, and is more manifestly perceiued.

- A** Wine is a speciall good medicine for an vlcere, by reason of his heate and moderate drying, as *Galen* teacheth in his fourth booke of the methode of healing.
- B** *Hippocrates* writeth, that vlcers what manner of ones soeuer they are, must not be moistned, vnlesse it be with wine: for that which is dry, as *Galen* addeth, commeth neerer to that which is whole, and the thing that is moist, to that which is not whole.
- C** It is manifest that wine is in power or faculty dry, and not in act: for wine actually is moist and liquide, and also colde: for the same cause it likewise quencherh thirst, which is an appetite or desire of colde and moist, and by this actuall moysture (that we may so terme it) it is if it be inwardly taken not a medicine, but a nourishment; for it nourisheth, and thorowe his moisture maketh plenty of bloud, and by increasing the nourishment, it moistneth the body, vnlesse peraduenture it be old and very strong: for it is made sharpe and biting by long lying, and such kinde of wine doth not onely heate, but also consume and dry the body; for as much as it is not nowe a nourishment, but a medicine.
- D** That wine which is neither sharpe by long lying nor made medicinable, doth nourish and moisten, seruing as it were to make plenty of nourishment and bloud, by reason that through his actuall moisture it more moisteneth by feeding, nourishing and comforting, then it is able to dry by his power.
- E** Wine doth refresh the inward and naturall heate, comforteth the stomacke, causeth it to haue an appetite to meate, mooueth concoction, and conueyeth the nourishment through all parts of the body, increaseth strength, inlargeth the body, maketh flegme thinne, bringeth forth by vrine cholericke and watery humours, procureth sweating, ingendreth pure bloud, maketh the body well coloured, and turneth an ill colour into a better.
- F** It is good for such as are in a consumption by reason of some disease, and that haue need to haue their bodies nourished and refreshed (so they be not sick of an agewe) (as *Galen* saith in his seuenth booke of the methode of curing:) it restoreth strength most of all other things, and that speedily: it maketh a man merry and ioicfull: it putterh away feare, care, troubles of minde, and sorowe: it mooueth pleasure and lust of the body; and bringeth sleepe gently.
- G** And these things proceede of the moderate vse of wine; for immoderate drinking of wine doth altogether bring the contrary. They that are drunke are disfraughted in minde, become foolish and oppressed with a drowsie sleepines, & be afterward taken with the apoplexie, the gout, or altogether with other most greuous diseases: the braine, liuer, lungs, or some other of the entrailes, being corrupted with too often and ouer much drinking of wine.
- H** Moreouer, wine is a remedie against the taking of Hemlocke, or greene Coriander, the iuice of blacke Poppie, Wolfes bane, and Leopards bane, Todestoole, and other colde poisons, and also against the biting of serpents, and stings of venomous beasts, that hurt and kill by cooling.
- I** Wine also is a remedie against the ouerfulnesse and stretching out of the sides, windy swellings, the greene sicknesse, the drop sicke, and generally all cold infirmities of the stomacke, liuer, milt, and also of the matrix.
- K** But wine which is of colour and substance like water, through shining, bright, pure, of a thinne substance, which is called white, is of all wines the weakest; and if the same should be tempered with water, it would beare very little: and hereupon *Hippocrates* calleth it *ελαγώρεον*, that is to say, bearing little water to delay it withall.
- L** This troubleth the head, and hurteth the sinewes lesse than others do, and is not vnpleasant to the stomacke: it is easily and quickly dispersed through all partes of the bodie: it is giuen with far lesse danger than any other wine, to those that haue the ague (except some inflammation or hot swelling be suspected) and oftentimes with good successe to such as haue intermitting feuers: for, as *Galen* in his 8 booke of method saith, it helpeth concoction, digesteth humours that be halfe rawe, procureth vrine and sweate: and is good for those that cannot sleepe, and that be full of care and sorrow, and for such as are ouerwearied.
- M** Blacke wine, that is to say, wine of a deepe red colour, is thicke, and hardly dispersed, and doth not easily passe through the bladder: it quickly taketh hold of the braine, and maketh a man drunke, it is harder of digestion; it remaineth longer in the body; it easily stoppeth the liuer and spleen; for the most part it bindeth; notwithstanding it nourisheth more, and is most fit to engender blood: it filleth

fillethe the body with flesh, sooner than others do.

That which is of a light crimson red colour, is for the most part more delightfull to the taste, **A**fter for the stomacke, it is sooner and easier dispersed, it troubleth the head lesse, it remaineth not so long vnder the short ribs, and easier descendeth to the bladder then blacke wine doth: it doth also make the belly costive, if so be that it be ripe. For such crude and rough wines, do oftentimes molest weake stomacks, and are troublesome to the belly.

Reddish yellow wine seemeth to be in a meane betweene a thin and thicke substance: otherwise **B** it is of all wines the hottest; and suffereth most wine to be mixed with it, as *Hippocrates* writeth.

The olde wine of this kinde, being of a thin substance and good smell, is a singular medicine for **C** all those that are much subiect to swooning: although the cause thereof proceede of choler that hurtieth the mouth of the stomacke, as *Galen* testifieth in his 12. booke of method.

Sweete wine the lesse hot it is, the lesse doth it trouble the head, and offende the minde; and it **D** better passeth through the belly, making it oftentimes soluble: but it doth not so easily passe, or descend by vrine.

Againe, the thicker it is of substance, the harder and flowlier it passeth through: it is good for **E** the lungs, and for those that haue the cough. It ripeneth rawe humours that sticke in the chest, and causeth them to be easilier spit vp; but it is not so good for the liuer, whereunto it bringeth no small hurt, when either it is inflamed, or hath in it a hard wennie substance, or when it is stopped. It is also an enimie to the spleene, it sticketh vnder the short ribs, and is hurtfull to those that are full of choler. For this kinde of wine especially the thicker it is, is in them very speedily turned into choler: and in others when it is well concocted, it increaseth plenty of nourishment.

Austere wine, or that which is somewhat rough in taste, nourisheth not much; and if so be that **F** it be thin and white, it is apt to prouoke vrine, it lesse troubleth the head, it is not quickly digested, for which cause it is the more to be shunned, as *Galen* saith in his 12. booke of method.

That wine which is altogether harsh or rough in taste, the lesse ripe it is, the neerer it commeth **G** to the qualities of Veriuce made of sowe grapes being evidently binding. It strengthneth a weake stomacke; it is good against the vnkindely lusting or longing of women with childe; it staieth the laske, but it sticketh in the bowels: it breedeth stoppings in the liuer and milt; it slowly descendeth by vrine, and somthing troubleth the head.

Olde wine which is also made sharpe by reason of age, is not onely troublesome to the braine, **H** but also hurteth the sinewes: it is an enimie to the intrailles, and maketh the body leane.

Newe wine, and wine of the first yeere, doth easily make the body to swel, and ingendreth winde, **I** it causeth troublesome dreames, especially that which is not thoroughly refined, or thicke, or very sweete: for such do sooner sticke in the entrailes then others do. Other wines that are in a meane, in colour, substance, taste or age, as they do decline in vertues and goodnesse from the extreames; so also they be free from their faults and discommodities. They come neere in faculties to those wines whereunto they be next, either in colour, taste or substance, or else in smell or in age.

Wine is fittest for those that be of nature cold and dry; and also for old men, as *Galen* sheweth **K** in his 5. booke of the gouernment of health: for it heateth all the members of their bodies, and purgeth away the waterie part of the bloud if there be any.

The best wines are those that be of a fat substance: for those both increase bloud and nourish the **L** body, both which commodities it bringeth to old men, especially at such time as they haue no watery humour in their vaines, and haue neede of much nourishment. It hapneth that oftentimes there doth abound in their bodies a waterish excrement, and then stande they in most neede of all of such wines as do prouoke vrine.

As wine is best for old men, so is it woorst for children: by reason that being drunke, it both moi- **M** steneth and drieth ouermuch, and also fillethe the head with vapours, in those who are of a moist & hot complexion, or whose bodies are in a meane betweene the extremes, whom *Galen* in his booke of the gouernment of health doth perswade, that they shoulde not so much as taste of wine for a very long time: for neither is it good for them to haue their heads filled, nor to be made moist and hot, more then is sufficient, bicause they are already of such a heat and moisture, as if you should but little increase either qualities, they would soorthwith fall into the extreme.

And seeing that enery excessse is to be shunned, it is expedient most of all to shun this, by which **N** not onely the body, but also the minde receiueth hurt.

Wherefore we must thinke, that wine is neither fit for men that be already full of age, vnlesse **O** it

it be moderately taken, bicause it carieth them headlong into fury and lust, and troubleth and dul-
leth the reasonable part of the minde.

Of the delaying, or tempering of Wine.

- A It was an auncient custome, and of long continuance in olde time, for wines to bee mixed with water, as it is plaine and euident not onely by *Hippocrates*, but also by other olde mens writings. Wine first beganne to be mixed with water for health and wholefomnesse sake: for, as *Hippocrates* writeth in his booke of auncient Phisicke, being simplie and of it selfe much drunke, it maketh a man in some sort weake and feeble, which thing *Ouid* seemeth also to allowe of, writing thus:

*Vt Venus enervat vires, sic copia vini,
Et tentat gressus, debilitatque pedes.*

Immoderate vse of *Bacchus* iuice and *Venus* Arte
Weakneth mans strength, and makes his foote aside to starte.

- B Moreouer, wine is the sweeter, hauing water powred into it, as *Athenaus* saith. *Homer* likewise commendeth that wine which is well and fitly alaied. *Philochorus* writeth (as *Athenaus* reporteth) that *Amphyction* king of Athens was the first that alaied wine, as hauing learned the same of *Dionysius*: wherefore he saith, that those, who in that maner dranke it, remained in health, that before had their bodies feebled and ouerweakened with pure and vnmixed wine.
- C The manner of mingling or tempering of wine was diuers: for sometimes to one part of wine, there were added two, and sometimes three or fower of water; or to two parts of wine, three of water: of a lesse delaie was that, which consisted of equall parts of wine and water.
- D The olde Comedie writers did thinke that this lesser mixture was sufficient to make men mad, among whom was *Mnesitheus*, whose words be extant in *Athenaus*.
- E *Hippocrates* in the 7. Booke of his Aphorismes saith, that this manner of tempering of wine and water by equall parts, bringeth as it were a light pleasant drunkennesse, and that it is a kinde of remedie against disquietnes, yawnings, and shiuering; and this mingling belongeth to the strongest wines.
- F Such kinde of wines they might be which in times past the Scythians were reported of the olde writers to drinke, who for this cause do call vnmixed wine the Scythians drinke. And they that drinke simple wine say, that they will *Scythizare*, or do as the Scythians do: as we may read in the 10. Booke of *Athenaus*.
- G The Scythians as *Hippocrates* and diuers other of the olde writers affirme, be people of Germanie beyonde the flood Danubius, which is also called Ister: Rhene is a riuer of Scythia: and *Cyrus* hauing passed ouer Ister is reported to haue come into the borders of the Scythians.
- H And in this our age all the people of Germanie do drinke vnmixed wine, which groweth in their owne countrey, and likewise other people of the north parts, who make no scruple at all to drinke of the strongest wines without any mixture.

Of the liquor which is destilled out of the Wine, commonly called Water of life.

- I There is drawne out of Wine a liquor, which the Latines commonly call *Aqua vite*, or water of life, and also *Aqua ardens*, or burning water, which as distilled waters are drawne out of herbes and other things, is after the same manner distilled out of strong wine, that is to say, by certaine instruments made for this purpose, which are commonly called Lembickes.
- K This kinde of liquor is in colour and substaunce like vnto waters distilled out of herbes, and also resembleth cleere simple water in colour, but in facultie it farre differeth.
- L It beareth the surname of life, bicause that it serueth to preserue and prolong the life of man.

It is called *Ardens*, burning, for that it is easily turned into a burning flame: for seeing it is not any other thing then the thinnest and strongest part of the wine, it being put to the flame of fire, is quicklie burned.

This liquor is very hot, and of most subtile and thinnest parts; hot and drie in the later end of the thirde degree, especially the purest spirits thereof; for the purer it is, the hotter it is, the dryer, and of thinner parts: which is made more pure by often destilling.

This water distilled out of wine, is good for all those that are made cold either by a long disease, or through age, as for olde and impotent men: for it cherisheth and increaseth naturall heate; upholdeth strength, repaireth and augmenteth the same: it prolongeth life, quickneth all the senses, and doth not onely preserve the memorie, but also recovereth it when it is lost: it sharpeneth the sight.

It is fit for those that are taken with the Catalepsie, (which is a disease in the braine, proceeding of drines and colde) and are subiect to dead sleepes, if there be no agewe joined; it serueth for the weakenes, trembling, and beating of the hart; it strengtheneth and heateth a feeble stomacke; it consumeth winde both in the stomacke, sides, and bowels; it maketh good concoction of meate, and is a singular remedie against colde poisons.

It hath such force and power in strengthening of the hart, and stirring vp the instruments of the senses, that it is most effectually, not onely inwardly taken to the quantitie of a little spoonfull, but also outwardly applied: that is to say, set to the nostrils, or laide vpon the temples of the head, & to the wrests of the armes; and also to foment or bathe sundry hurts and griefes.

Being held in the mouth it helpeth the toothach: it is also good against colde cramps and convulsions, being chafed and rubbed therewith.

Some are bold to giue it in quartaines before the fit, especially after the height or prime of the disease.

This water is to be giuen in wine with great iudgement and discretion, for seeing it is extreme hot, and of most subtile parts, and nothing else but the very spirite of the wine, it most speedily perceiveth thorough, and doth easily assault and hurt the braine.

Therefore it may be giuen to such as haue the apoplexie, and falling sicknesse, the megrim, the headach of long continuance, the Vertigo or giddinesse proceeding through a colde cause, yet can it not be alwaies safely giuen: for vnlesse the effectually matter of the disease be small, and the sicke man of temperature very colde, it cannot be ministred without danger: for by reason that it spreadeth and disperfeth the humours, it filleth or stuffeth the heade, and maketh the sicke man worse: but and if the humours be hot, as bloud is, it doth not a little increase inflammations also.

This water is hurtfull to all that be of nature and complexion hot, and most of all to cholericke men: it is also offensive to the liuer, and likewise vnprofitable for the kidneies, being often and plentifully taken.

If I should take in hande to write of euery mixture, of each infusion, of the sundry colours, and euery other circumstance that the vulgar people do giue vnto this water, and their diuers vse, I should spende much time but to small purpose.

Of Argall, tartar, or wine Lees.

The Lees of wine which is become hard like a crust, and sticketh to the sides of the vessels, and wine casks, being dry, hard, sound and well compact, and which may be beaten into powder, is called in shops *Tartarum*: in English Argall, and Tartar.

These Lees is vsed for many things; the siluer Smiths polish their siluer heerewith: the Diers vse it: and it is profitable in medicine.

It doth greatly dry and waste away, as *Paulus Aegineta* saith: it hath withall a binding facultie, proceeding from the kinde of wine, of which it commeth.

The same serueth for moist diseases of the body; it is good for them that haue the greene sicknesses and the dropie, especially that kinde which lieth in the flesh, called in Latine *Leucophlegmatica*: being taken euery day fasting halfe a penny waight or a full penny waight (which is a dram and nine graines after the Romaines computation) doth not onely dry vp the waterish excrements, and voideth them by vrine, but it preuaileth much to cleanse the belly by siege.

It would worke more effectually, if it were mixed either with hot spices, or with other things that
breake

breake winde, or else with diuretickes, which are medicines that prouoke vrine; likewise to be mixed with gentle purgers, as the sicke mans case shall require.

- A The same of it selfe, or tempered with oile of Myrtles, is a remedie against soft swellings, as *Dioscorides* teacheth: it staith the laske, and vomiting, being applied outwardly vpon the region of the stomacke, in a pultis; and if it be laide to the bottome of the belly and secret parts, it stoppeth the whites, wasteth away hot swellings of the kernels in the flankes and other places, which be not yet exulcerated: it asswageth great brefts, and drieth vp the milke, if it be annointed on with vinegar.
- B This Lees is oftentimes burnt: if it become all white it is a signe of right and perfect burning, for till then it must be burned: being so burnt, the Græcians terme it *σφικλιν*, as *Aegineta* saith: the Apothecaries call it *Tartarumustum*, and *Tartarum calcinatum*: that is to say, burnt or calcined Tartar.
- C It hath a very great causticke or burning qualitie: it clenseth and throughly heateth, bindeth, eateth, and very much drieth as *Dioscorides* doth write: being mixed with Rosin, it maketh rough and ill nailes to fall away: *Paulus* saith, that it is mixed with causticks or burning medicines to increase their burning quality: it must be vsed whilest it is newe made, bicause it quickly vanisheth: for the Lees of wine burned, doth soon relent, or waxe moist, & is speedily resolued into liquor: therefore he that would vse it drie, must haue it put in a glasse, or glassed vessell well stopped, and set in a hot and dry place. It melteth and is turned into liquor if it be hanged in a linnen bagge in some place in a celler vnder the ground.
- D The Apothecaries call this liquor that droppeth away from it, oile of Tartar. It retaineth a causticke and burning quality, and also a very dry facultie: it very soone taketh away lepric, scabs, tetters, and other filth and deformitie of the skin and face: with an equall quantity of Rose water added, and as much Ceruse as is sufficient for a liniment, wherewith the blemished or spotted parts must be annointed ouer night.

The brieue summe of that hath been said of Wine.

- E The iuice of the greene leaues, branches, and tendrels of the Vine drunken, is good for those that vomite or spit blood, for the bloudie flixe, and for women with childe that vomite ouermuch. The kernell within the grapes boiled in water and drunke, hath the same effect.
- F Wine moderately drunke profiteth much, and maketh good digestion, but it hurteth and distempereth them that drinke it seldome.
- G White wine is good to be drunke before meate, preserueth the body, and pearceth quickly into the bladder: but vpon a full stomack it rather maketh oppilations or stoppings, bicause it doth swiftly driue downe meate, before nature hath of hirselfe digested it.
- H Claret wine doth greatly nourish and warme the body, and is wholsome with meate, especially vnto flegmatike people: but very vnwholsome for yoong children, as *Galen* saith, bicause it heateth aboue nature, and hurteth the head.
- I Red wine stoppeth the belly, corrupteth the blood, breedeth the stone, is hurtfull to olde people, and good or profitable to fewe, saue to such as are troubled with the laske, bloudy flixe, or any other loosenesse of the body.
- K Secke or Spanish wine hath been vsed of a long time to be drunke after meate, to cause the meate the better to digest: but common experience hath founde it to be more beneficiall to the stomacke, to be drunke before meate.
- L Likewise Malmesie, Muscadell, Bastard, and such like sweete wines haue been vsed before meat, to comfort the colde and weake stomacke, especially being taken fasting; but experience teacheth, that Secke drunke in steede thereof, is much better, and warmeth more effectually.

Almighty God for the comfort of mankind ordeined wine; but decreed therewith, that it shoulde be moderately taken, for so it is holsome and comfortable; but when measure is turned into excessse, it becommeth vnwholsome and a poison most venemous, relaxing the sinewes, bringing with it the palsie and falling sicknes: to the aged it bringeth hot feuers, frensie, and lecherie, consumeth the liuer and other of the inward parts: besides, how little credence is to be giuen to drunkards it is euident, for though they be mighty men, yet it maketh them monsters, and woorse then brute beasts. Finally in a word to conclude: this excesssiue drinking of wine dishonoreth noblemen, begereth the poore, and more haue beene destroyed by surfeiting therewith, then with cruell battell.

Of Hops. Chap. 310.

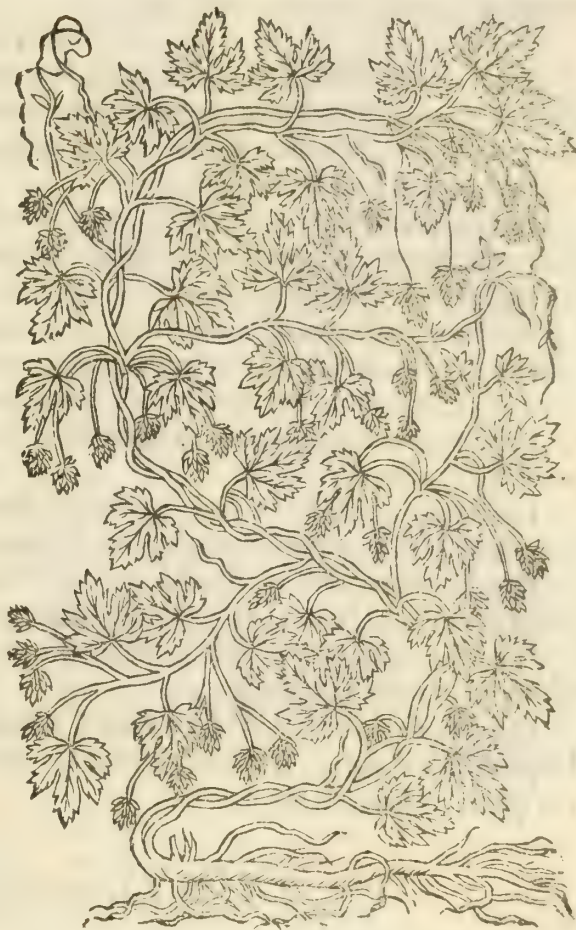
* The kinde.

THere be two sorts of Hops: one the manured, or the garden Hop; the other wilde, or of the hedge.

1 *Lupulus salictarius.*
Hops.



2 *Lupulus sylvestris.*
Wilde Hops.



* The description.

1 **T**He Hop doth liue and flourish by imbracing and taking holde of poles, pearches, and other things, vpon which it climeth. It bringeth forth very long stalkes, rough and hairie; also rugged leaues, broad, like those of the Vine, or rather of Bryonie, but yet blacker, and with fewer dented diuisions. The flowers hang downe by clusters from the tops of the branches puffed vp, set as it were with scales like little canes, or scaled Pine apples, of a whitish colour tending to yellownesse, strong of smell. The rootes are slender and diuersly folded one within another.

2 The wilde Hop differeth not from the manured Hop in forme or fashion, but is altogether lesse, as well in the clusters of flowers, as also in the franke shootes, and doth not bring forth such store of flowers, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

* The place.

The Hop ioyeth in a fat and fruitfull ground: it prospereth the better by manuring: also it groweth among briars and thornes, about the borders of fields, speaking of the wilde kinde.

* The time.

The flowers of Hops are gathered in August and September, and reserved to be vsed in beere:

in the spring time come forth new shootes or buds. In the winter onely the rootes remaine aliue.

* *The names.*

It is called in shops, and in all other places *Lupulus*: of some *Lupus salictarius*, or *Lupulus salictarius*: in high Dutch *Hopffen*: in low Dutch *Hoppe*: in Spanish *Hombrezillos*: in French *Houbion*: in English Hops.

Plinie maketh mention of Hops in his 21. booke, 15. chapter among the prickley plants.

* *The temperature.*

The flowers of the Hop are hot and drie in the second degree; they fill and stuffe the head, and hurt the same with their strong smell. Of the same temperature also are the leaues themselves, which do likewise open and clense.

* *The vertues.*

- A The buds or first sprouts, which come forth in the spring are vsed to be eaten in fallads: yet are they as *Pliny* saith, more toothsome then nourishing, for they yeeld but very small nourishment: notwithstanding they be good for the entrailes, both in opening and procuring of vrine, and likewise in keeping the body soluble.
- B The leaues and little tender stalks, and also the flowers themselves, remooue stoppings out of the liuer and spleene: purge by vrine, clense the bloud, and be profitable against long lingering agues, scabs, and such like filth of the skin, if they be boiled in Whaie.
- C The iuice is of more force, and doth not onely remooue obstructions out of the entrailes, but it is also thought to auoide choler and flegme by the stoole. It is written that the same dropped into the eares taketh away the stench and corruption thereof.
- D The flowers are vsed to season Beere or Ale with, and ouermany do cause bitternes thereof, and are ill for the head.
- E The flowers make bread light, and the lump to be sooner and easilier leuened, if the meale be tempered with liquor, wherein they haue beene boiled.
- F The decoction of Hops drunke, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the spleene, and kidneies, and purgeth the bloud from all corrupt humours, causing the same to come forth with the vrine.
- G The iuice of Hops openeth the belly, and driueth forth yellow cholericke humours, and purgeth the bloud from all filthines.
- H The manifold vertues in Hops do manifestly argue the holsomnesse of Beere aboue Ale; for the Hops rather make it a Phisicall drinke to keepe the body in health, then an ordinarie drinke for the quenching of our thirst.

Of the Traueilors ioy. Chap. 311.

* *The description.*

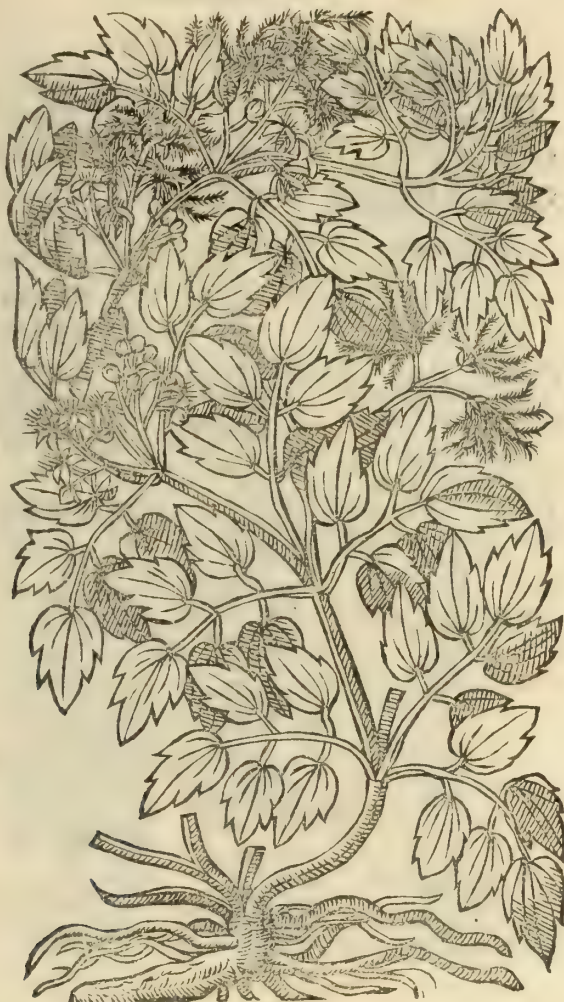
I The plant which *L'Obelius* setteth forth vnder the title of *Viorna*, *Dodonaus* maketh *Vitis alba*, but not properly, whose long woody and Vinie branches, extend themselves verie farre, and into infinite numbers, decking with his clasping tendrels and white starrelike flowers (being very sweete) all the bushes, hedges, and shrubbes that are neere vnto it. It sendeth forth many braunched stalkes, thicke, tough, full of shootes and clasping tendrels, wherewith it foldeth it selfe vpon the hedges, and taketh holde and climeth vpon such things as stande neere vnto it. The leaues are fastned for the most part by sinues vpon one rib or stemme, two on either side, and one in the midst or point standing alone, which leaues are broade like those of Iuie, but not cornered at all, among which come forth clusters of white flowers, and after them great tufts of flat feedes, each seede hauing a fine white plume like a fether fastned to it, which maketh in the winter a goodly shewe, couering the hedges white all ouer with his fetherlike tops. The root is long, tough and thicke, with many strings fastned thereto.

2 *Clausius* hath set forth a kinde of *Clematis*, calling it *Clematis Batica*, hauing a marueilous long small branch full of ioints, with many leaues indented about the edges, like those of Goosefoote, but stiffer and broader, comming from euery ioint, from whence also proceede small clasping tendrels, as also the small footestalks whereon the seeds do stand, growing in great tufted plumes or fethers, like

like vnto the precedent, which is a kinde heereof. The flowers are not expressed in the figure, nor seene by the author, and therefore what hath beene said shall suffice.

1 *Viorna.*

The traueilers Ioie.

2 *Clematis Batica.*

The traueilers Ioie of Candie.

* *The place.*

The Traueilers Ioie is found in the borders of fieldes among thornes and briers, almost in euery hedge, as you go from Grauesend to Canterbury in Kent; in many places of Essex, and in most of these Southerly parts about London, but not in the North of England that I can heare of.

The second is a stranger in these parts, yet haue I found it in the Ile of Wight, and in a wood by Waltham abbey.

* *The time.*

The flowers come foorth in Iulie: the beautie thereof appeereth in Nouember and December.

* *The names.*

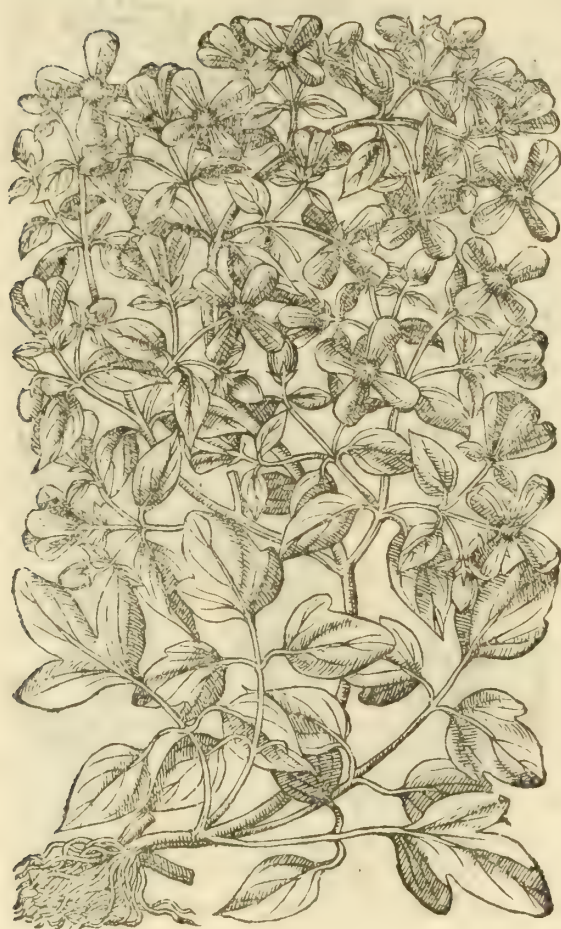
The first is called commonly *Viorna quasi vias ornans*, of decking and adorning waies and hedges, where people trauell, and thereupon I haue named it the Traueilers Ioie; of *Fuchsius* it is called *Vitis nigra*: of *Dodonaeus* *Vitalba*: of *Mathiolus* *Clematis altera*: of *Cordus* *Vitis alba*: of *Dioscorides* *Vitis syluestris*: of *Theophrastus* *Atragene*: in Dutch *Linnet*: in French as *Ruellius* writeth *Viorne*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

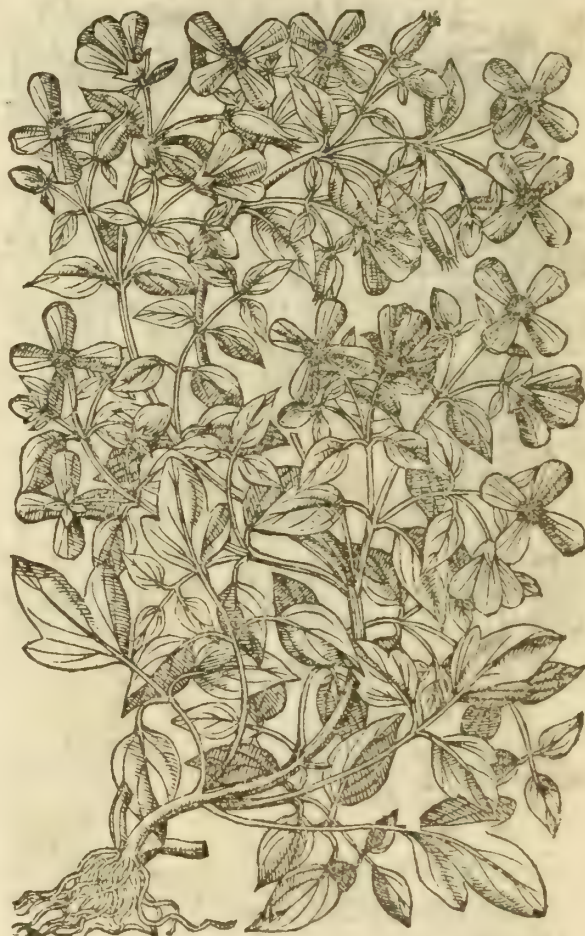
These plants haue no vse in Phisicke as yet found out, but are esteemed onely for pleasure, by reason of the goodly shadowe which they make with their thicke bushing and clyming, as also for the beautie of the flowers, and the pleasant sent or sauour of the same.

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE
Of Ladies Bower, or Virgins Bower. Chap. 312.

1 *Clematis peregrina* *Carulea*.
Blewe Ladies Bower.



3 *Clematis peregrina* *rubra*.
Red Ladies Bower.



* The description.

1 **T**Hat which *L'Obel* describeth by the name *Clematis peregrina*, hath very long and slender stalkes like the Vine, which are iointed, of a darke colour; it climeth aloft and taketh holde with his crooked claspers vpon euery thing that standeth neere vnto it: it hath manie leaues diuided into diuers parts, among which come the flowers that hang vpon slender foote-stalks, something like to those of *Peruinckle*, consisting onely of fower leaues, of a blew colour, and sometimes purple, with certaine threds in the middle: the seedes be flat, plaine, and sharpe pointed. The rootes are slender, and spreading all about.

2 The second differeth not from the other, in leaues, stalkes, branches nor seede. The onely difference consisteth in that, that this plant bringeth forth red flowers, and the other blewe.

* The place.

These plants delight to growe in sunnie places: they prosper better in a fruitfull soile then a barren. They grow in my garden where they flourish exceedingly.

* The time.

They flower in Iuly, and perfect their seede in September.

* The names.

Ladies Bower is called in Greeke *κλυμαρίς*: in Latine *Ambuxum*: in English you may call it Ladies Bower, which I take from his aptnes in making of Arbors, Bowers, and shadie couertures in Gardens.

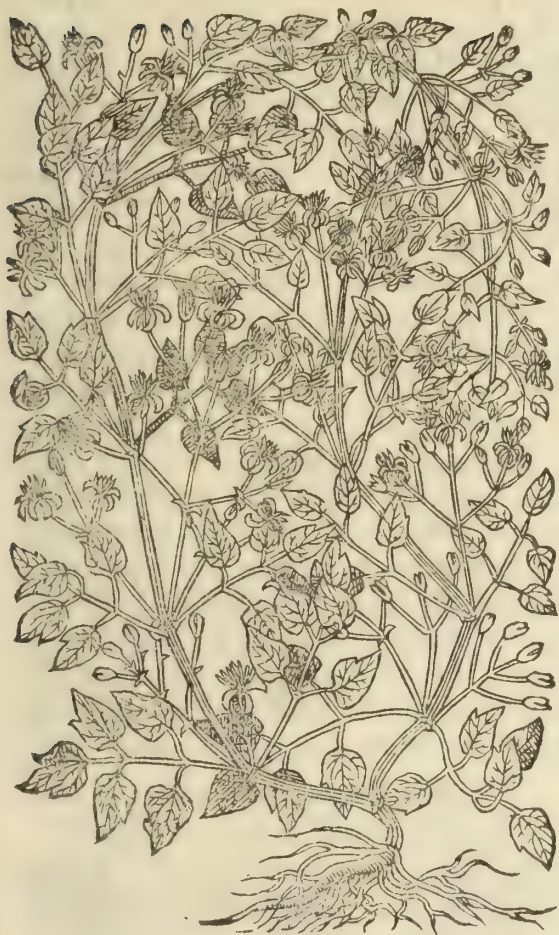
* The temperature and vertues.

The faculties and the vse of these in Phisicke is not yet knowne.

Of purging Peruinkle. Chap. 313.

1 *Clematis vrens.*
Virgins Bower.

2 *Flammula Iouis surrecta.*
Vpright Virgins Bower.



✱ The description.

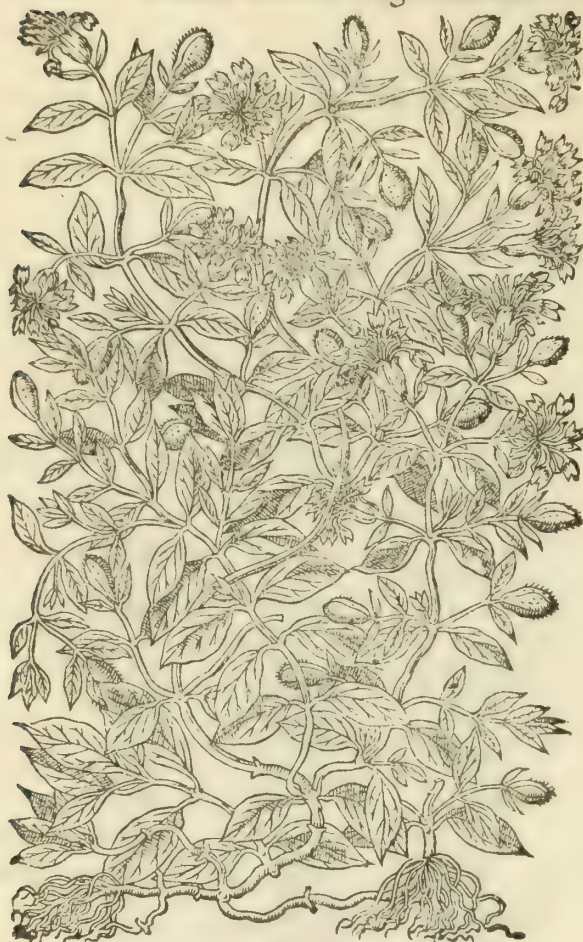
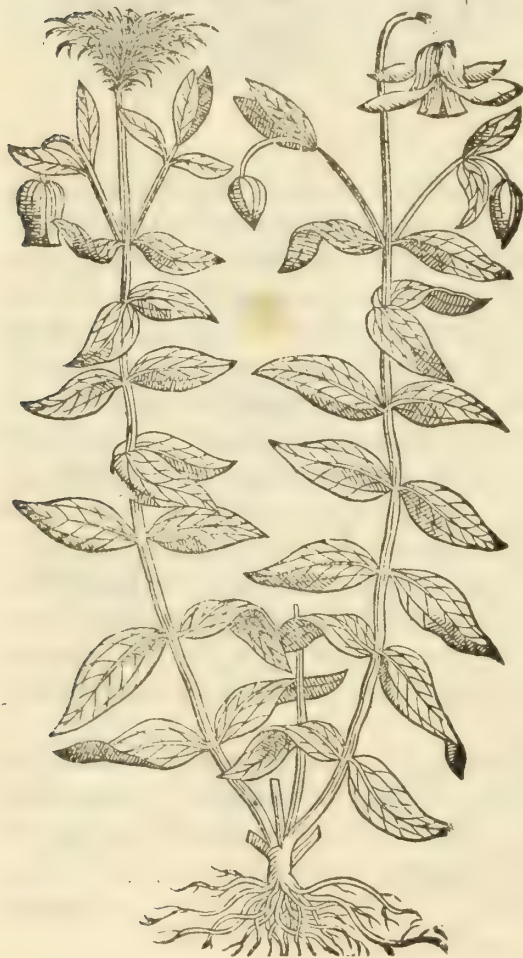
1 **A**mong those plants which are called *Clematides*, these are also to be numbred, as having a certaine affinitie, bicause of the spreading, branching and semblance of the Vine, and is called *Flammula vrens*, by reason of his fire and burning heate, bicause that being laide vpon the skin, it burneth the place, & maketh an eschare, euen as our common caustick or corrosiue medicines do. The leaues hereof answere both in colour and smoothnesse *Vinca Peruinka*, or Peruinkle, growing vpon long clambering tender branches, like the other kindes of climbing plants. The flowers are very white, star fashion, and of an exceeding sweete sinell, much like vnto the sinell of Hawthorne flowers, but more pleasant, and lesse offensiue to the head; hauing in the middle of the flowers certaine small chiues or threds. The roote is tender, and disperfeth it selfe farre vnder the ground.

2 Vpright Clamberer or Virgins Bower, is also a kinde of *Clematis*, hauing long tough rootes, not vnlike to those of Licorise; from which riseth vp a straight vpright stalke, of the height of fixe or seuen cubits, set about with winged leaues, composed of diuers small leaues, set vpon a middle rib, as are those of the Athe tree, or Valerian, but fewer in number: at the top of the stalkes come forth small white flowers, very like the precedent, but not of so pleasant a sweete smell; after which come the seedes flat and sharpe pointed.

3 There is another *Clematis*, of the kinde of the white *Clematis* or burning *Clematis*, which I haue recovered from seede, that hath bene sent me from a curious and learned citizen of Argentine now called Strawsborough, which is like vnto the others in each respect, sauing that, that the flowers heereof are very double, wherein consisteth the especiall difference.

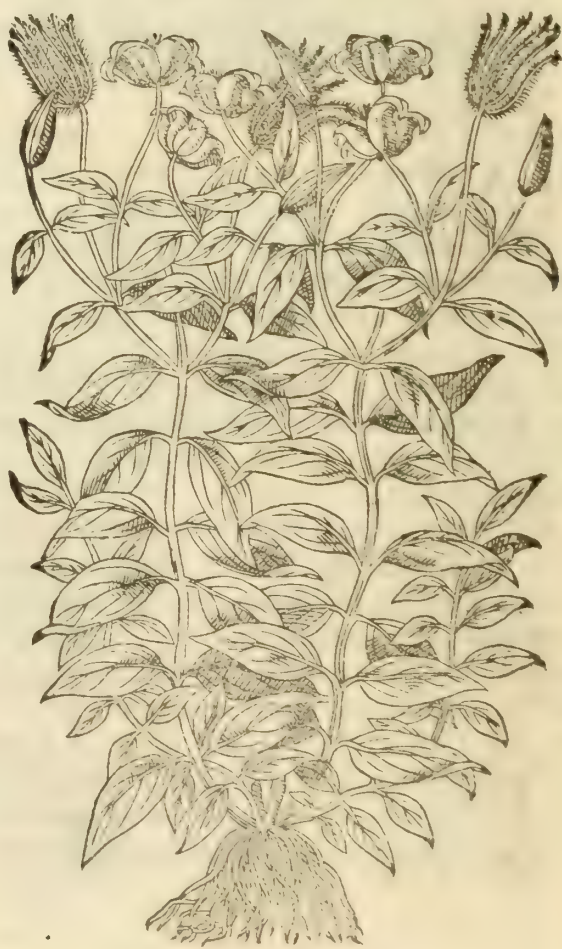
3 *Clematis virens multiflora.*

Double flowred Virgins Bower.

4 *Clematis Pannonica.*
Bush Bower.

* The description.

4 Amongst the kindes of climbing or clambering plants, *Carolus Clusius*, and likewise *L'Obelius* haue numbred these two, which approach neere vnto them in leaues and flowers, but far different in clasping tendrels, or climbing otherwise, being lowe and base plants in respect of the others of their kinde. The first hath for his rootes a bundle of tough tangling threds, in number infinite, and thicke thrust together; from which rise vppe manie small stalkes, of a brownish colour, fower square, and of a woodie substance: whereupon do growe long leaues, of a biting taste, set together by couples, in shape like those of *Asclepias*, or Silken Swallow wort. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks, of a faire blew or skie colour, consisting of fower partes in manner of a crosse, hauing in the middle a bunched pointell, like the head of fiede Poppie when it is yong, of a whitish yellow colour, hauing little or no smell at all. The flowers being past, then commeth the seede, such as is to be seene in the other kindes of *Clematis*. The whole plant dieth at the approach of winter, and recouereth it selfe againe from the roote, which endureth; whereby it greatly increaseth.

5 *Clematis maior Pannonica.*
Great Bush Bower.

5 The great Bush Bower differeth not from the former last described, but in greatnesse: which name of greatnesse setteth forth the difference.

* *The place.*

These plants do not growe wilde in England, that I can as yet learne; notwithstanding I haue them all in my garden, where they flourish exceedingly.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower from August to the end of September.

* *The names.*

There is not much more founde of their names than is expressed in their severall titles, notwithstanding there hath beene somewhat said, as I thinke, by heare say, but nothing of certaintie: wherefore let that which is set downe suffice. We may in English call the first, Biting Clematis, or white Clematis, biting Peruinkle, or purging Peruinkle, and Ladies Bower, and Virgins Bower.

* *The temperature.*

The leafe hereof is biting, and doth mightily blister, being as *Galen* saith, of a causticke or burning qualitie: it is hot in the beginning of the fourth degree.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth, that the leaues being applied doe heale the scurfe and leprie, and that the A feede beaten and the powder drunke with faire water or with Meade, purgeth flegme and choler by the stoole.

Of Woodbinde, or Honisuckle. Chap. 314.

* *The kinds.*

Here be diuers sortes of Woodbindes, all of them shrubs with winding stalkes, and that wrap themselves vnto such things as are neere about them. Likewise there be other sortes or kinds thereof, found out by the later herbarists, that clime not at all, but stand vpright, the which shall be set forth among the shrubbie plants. And first of the common Woodbinde.

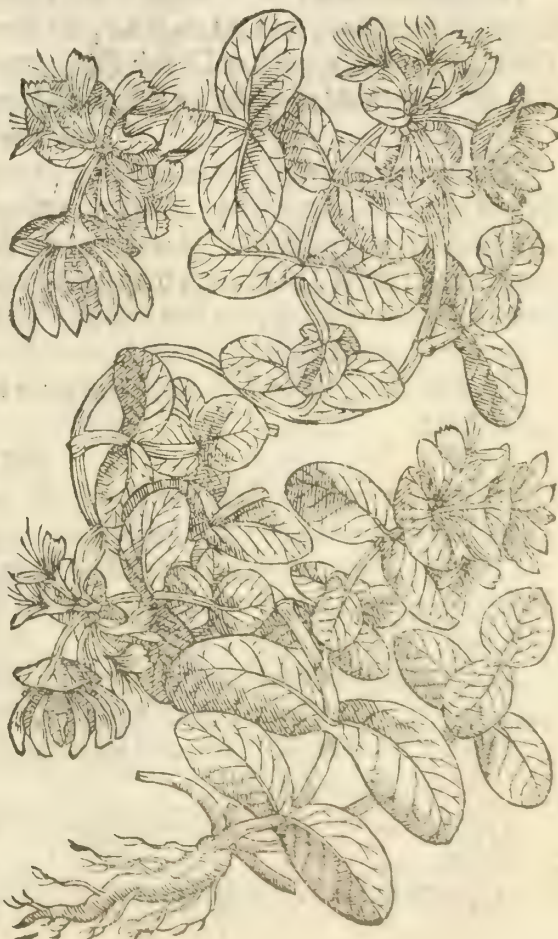
1 *Periclymenum.*

Woodbinde or Honisuckles.



2 *Periclymenum perfoliatum.*

Italian Woodbinde.



* *The description.*

1 **W**oodbinde or Honisuckle climeth vp aloft, hauing long slender woodie stalkes, parted into diuers branches: about which stand by certaine distances smooth leaues, set together by couples one right against another; of a light Greene colour aboue, vnderneath of a whitish Greene. The flowers shew themselves in the tops of the branches many in number, long, white, sweete of smell, hollow within; in one part standing more out, with certaine threds growing out of the middle. The fruite is like to little bunches of grapes, red when they be ripe, wherein is contained small hard seede. The roote is woodie, and not without strings.

2 This strange kinde of Woodbinde hath leaues, stalks and rootes like vnto the common Woodbinde or Honisuckle, sauing that neere vnto the place where the flowers come forth, the stalkes do growe thorough the leaues, like vnto the herbe Thorow waxe, called *Perfoliata*, which leaues do resemble little sawcers: out of which broad round leaues proceed faire, beautifull, and well smelling flowers, shining with a whitish purple colour, & somewhat dasht with yellow, by little and little stretched out like the nose of an Elephant, garnished within with small yellow chiues or threds: and when the flowers are in their flourishing, the leaues and flowers do resemble sawcers filled with the flowers of Woodbinde; many times it falleth out, that there is to be found three or fower sawcers one aboue another, filled with flowers as the first, which hath caused it to be called double Honisuckle, or Woodbinde.

* *The place.*

The Woodbinde groweth in woods and hedges, and vpon shrubs and bushes, oftentimes winding it selfe so streight and hard about, that it leaueth his print vpon those things so wrapped.

The double Honisuckle groweth now in my garden, and many others likewise in great plenty, although not long since, very rare and hard to be found, except in the garden of some diligent Herbarist.

* *The time.*

The leaues come forth betimes in the spring: the flowers budde forth in Maie and Iune: the fruite is ripe in Autumne.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *πεικλύνιον*: in Latine *Volucrum maius*, of *Scribonius Largus Syluamater*: in shops *Caprifolium*, and *Matrisylua*, of some *Lilium inter spinas*: in Italian *Vincibosco*: in high Dutch *Seygblad*: in low Dutch *Gheptenblad*, and *Wammekens Cruyt*: in French *Cheurefuelle*: in Spanish *Madreselua*: in English Woodbinde, Honisuckle, and Caprifoly.

* *The temperature.*

There hath an errour in times past growen amongst a fewe, and now almost past recouerie to be called againe, being growen an errour vniuersall, which errour is, how the decoction of the leaues of Honisuckles, or the distilled water of the flowers, are rashly giuen for the inflammations of the mouth and throte, as though they were binding and cooling. But contrariwise Honisuckle is neither colde nor binding; but hot and attenuating or making thinne. For as *Galen* saith, both the fruit of Woodbinde, and also the leaues, do so much attenuate and heate, as if somewhat too much of them be drunke, they will cause the vrine to be as red as bloud, yet do they at the first onely prouoke vrine.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Dioscorides* writeth that the ripe seede gathered and dried in the shadowe, and drunke to the quantitie of one dram waight, fortie daies together, doth waste and consume away the hardnesse of the spleen, remooueth wearisomnesse, helpeth the shortnes and difficultie of breathing, cureth the hicket, procureth bloody vrine after the sixt day, and causeth women to haue speedy trauel in childe bearing.
- B The leaues be of the same force: which being drunke thirty daies together, are reported to make men barren, and destroieth their naturall seede.
- C The flowers steeped in oile and set in the sunne, is good to annoint the bodie that is benumbed, and growen very colde.
- D The distilled water of the flowers are giuen to be drunke with good successe against the pissing of bloud.
- E A syrupe made of the flowers is good to be drunk against the diseases of the lungs & spleene that

is

is stopped, being drunke with a little wine.

Notwithstanding the words of *Galen*, it is certainly found by experience, that the water of *Honifuckles* is good against the forenesse in the throte and Vuula: and with the same leaues boiled, or the leaues and flowers distilled, are made diuers good medicines against cankers, and fore mouths, as well in children as elder people, and likewise for vlcérations and scaldings in the priuie parts of man or woman: if there be added to the decoction heerof some hony and allome or Verdigreace: if the sore require greater clensing outwardly, prouided alwaies that there be no Verdigreace put into that water that must be injected into the secret parts.

Of *Jasmine*, or *Gelsemine*. Chap. 315.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be found at this day fower sorts of *Jasmine*, differing as well in colour of the flowers, as in greatnes of the same, as shall be declared in their seuerall descriptions:

1 *Jasminum album*.
White *Gelsemine*.

2 *Jasminum Candiflorum maius*.
Great white *Gelsemine*.



* *The description.*

I *Jasmine*, or *Gelsemine*, is of the number of those plants, which haue neede to be supported or propped vp, and yet notwithstanding of it selfe claspeth not or windeth his stalks about such things as stand neer vnto it, but only leaneth and lieth vpon those things, that are prepared to sustaine it about arbors and banqueting houses in gardens, by which it is held vp. The stalks therof are long, round, branched, jointed or kneed, and of a greene colour, hauing within a white spongyous pith. The leaues stande vpon a middle rib, set together by couples like those of the alh tree, but smaller, of a deepe greene colour. The flowers growe at the vppermost part of the branches, standing in a small tuft, farre set one from another, sweete in sinell, of colour white. The seede is flat and broade like those of *Lupines*, which seldome come to ripenes. The roote is tough and thredde.

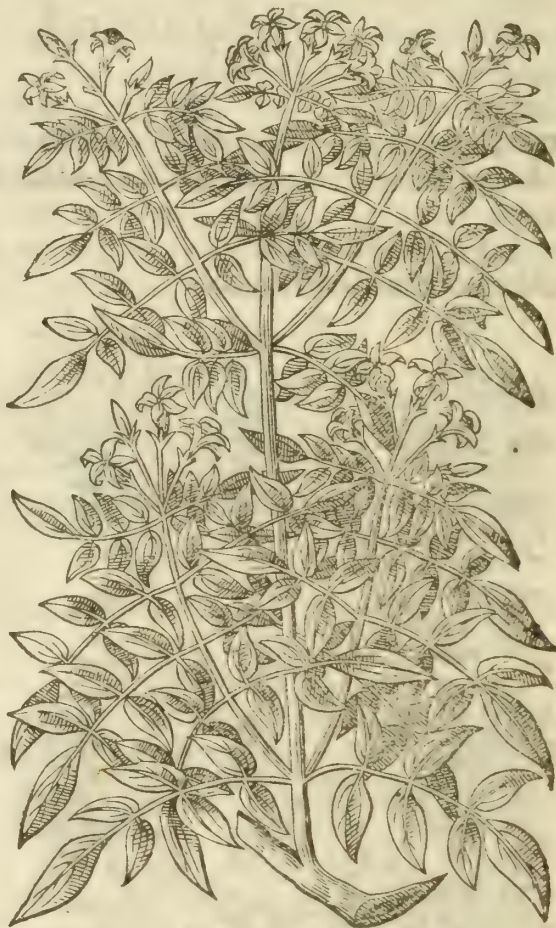
2 *L'Obelus*

2 *L'Obelius* reporteth that he sawe in a garden at Bruxels, belonging to a reuerend person called master *Iohn Boifot*, a kinde of Gelfemine, very much differing from our common Iasmine, which he nourished in an earthen pot: it grew not aboue (saith he) to the height of a cubit, diuided into diuers branches, whereupon did growe leaues like those of the common white Iasmine, but blacker and rounder. The flowers to the shew were most beautifull, in shape like those of the common Iasmine, but fower times bigger, gaping wide open, white on the out side, and of a bright red on the inside.

3 *Iasminum luteum*.
Yellowe Iasmine.



4 *Iasminum Caruleum*.
Blew Iasmine.



* *The description.*

3 There is a kinde heereof with yellow flowers: but some do describe for the yellowe Iasmine, the shrubbie Trefoile, called of some *Trifolium fruticans*; and of others *Polemonium*: but this yellowe Iasmine is one, and that is another plant, differing from the kinds of Iasmine, as shall be declared in his proper place. The yellow Iasmine differeth not from the common white Gelfemine, in leaues, stalkes, nor fashion of the flowers; the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth forth yellow flowers, and the other white.

4 There is likewise another sort that differeth not from the former in any respect, but in the colour of the flower; for this plant hath flowers of a blewe colour, and the others not so, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

Gelfemine is fostered in gardens, and is vsed for arbors, and to couer banquetting houses in gardens: it groweth not wilde in England that I can vnderstande of, though master *Lyte* be of another opinion: the white Iasmine is common in most places of Englande: the rest are strangers and not seene in these parts as yet.

* *The time.*

They bring forth their pleasant flowers in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Among the Arabians, *Serapio* was the first that named Gelfemine, *Zambach*; it is called *Iasmi-*

nun, and *Ieseminum*, and also *Gesseminum*. in English Iasmine, Gessemine, and Iesse.

There is in *Dioscorides* a composition of oile of Iasmine, which he saith is made in Persia of the white flowers of Violets, which Violets seeme to be none other then the flowers of this Gessemine: for *Dioscorides* oftentimes hath taken one plant for another; so that it must not seeme strange that he calleth the flowers of Gessemine Violets, especially seeing that the plant it selfe was vnkowne vnto him, as it is euident.

* *The temperature.*

Gessemine, and especially the flowers thereof be hot in the beginning of the second degree, as *Scrapio* reporteth out of *Mesue*.

* *The vertues.*

The oyle which is made of the flowers heerof, wasteth away rawe humours, and is good against A colde rheumes, but in those that are of an hot constitution, it causeth headach, and the ouer much smell thereof maketh the nose to bleede, as the same author affirmeth. It is vsed (as *Dioscorides* writeth, and after him *Aetius*) of the Persians in their banquets for pleasure sake: it is good to be anointed on after baths, in those bodies that haue neede to be supplied and warmed, but by reason of the ranknes of the smell, it is not much vsed.

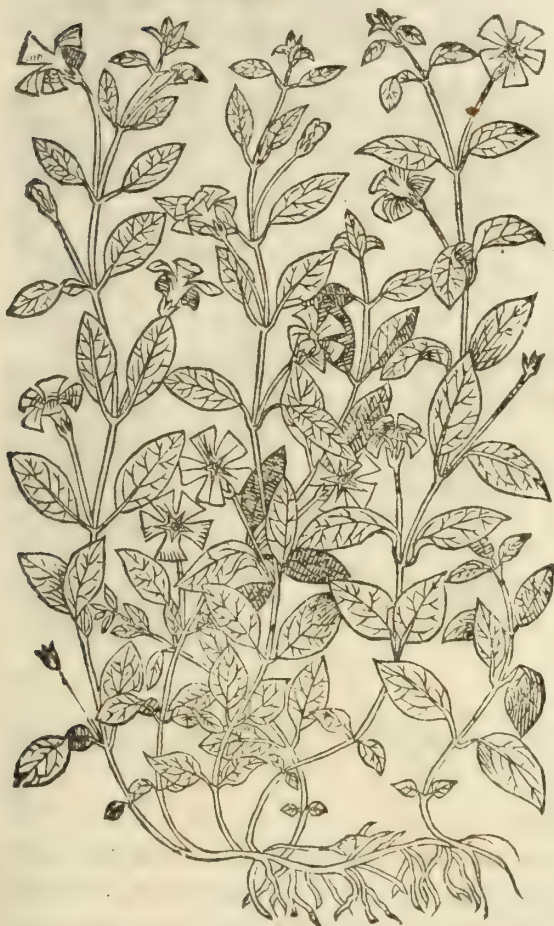
The leaues boiled in wine vntill they be soft and made vp to the forme of a pultis, and applied, B dissolueth cold swellings, wens, hard lumps, and such like outgoings.

Of Peruinkle. Chap. 316.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sortes or kindes of Peruinkle, whereof some be greater, others lesser, some with white flowers, others purple and double, and some of a faire blew skie colour.

I *Vinca Peruinea.*
Peruinkle.



* *The description.*

I **P**eruinkle hath slender and long branches trailing vpon the ground, taking hold here and there as it runneth, small like to rushes, with naked or bare spaces betweene ioint and ioint. The leaues are smoothe, not vnlike to the Bay leafe but lesser. The flowers growe harde by the leaues, spreading wide open, composed of fise small blew leaues.

We haue in our London gardens a kinde hereof bearing white flowers, which maketh it to differ from the former.

There is another with purple flowers, doubling it selfe somewhat in the middle, with smaller leaues, wherein is the difference.

There is another sort, greater than any of the rest, which is called of some *Clematis Daphnoides*, of the similitude the leaues haue with those of the Bay. The leaues and flowers are like vnto the precedent, but altogither greater; wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

They growe in most of our London gardens; they loue a moist and shadowie place: the branches remaine alwaies greene.

* *The time.*

The flowers of them do flourish in March, April and May, and oftentimes later.

* *The*

* *The names.*

Peruinkle is called in Greeke *κλεματίς δαφνοειδής*, because it bringeth forth stalkes, which creepe like those of the Vine, and *Daphnoides* by reason that the leaues are like those of the Bay, as aforesaide. *Pliny* calleth it *Vinca Peruinca*, and *Chamadaphne*: notwithstanding there is another *Chamadaphne*, of which in his place. The same author likewise calleth it *Centunculus*: in high Dutch *Ingrun*: in lowe Dutch *Uincnoyte*, *maegden cruyt*: in French *Pucelage*, *Vauche* & *Peruauche*: in Italian *Pro-nenca*: in Spanish *Peruinqua*: in shoppes *Clematis peruinca*: in English Peruinkle, Pervinkle, and Periwinkle.

* *The temperature.*

Peruinkle is something hot, but within the second degree, something drie and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

- A** The leaues boiled in wine and drunken, stoppeth the laske and bloudie fluxe.
B An handfull of the leaues stamped and the iuice giuen to drinke in red wine, stoppeth the laske and bloodie fluxe, spetting of blood, which neuer faileth in any bodie, either man or woman: it likewise stoppeth the inordinate course of the monethly sicknesse.

Of Capers. Chap. 317.

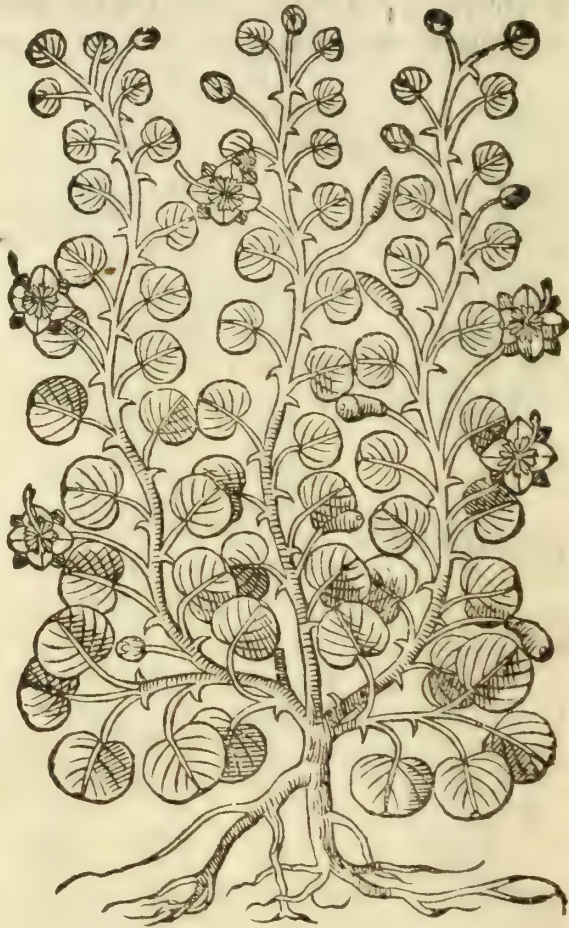
* *The kinds.*

T Here be two sortes of Capers especially, one with broad leaues sharpe pointed: the other with rounder leaues. The Brabanders haue also another sort, called *Capparis fabago*, or beane Capers

1 *Capparis folio acuto.*
Sharpe leaved Capers.



2 *Capparis rotundioris folio.*
Round leaved Capers.

* *The description.*

- 1** **T** He Caper is a prickly shrubbe, the shootes or braunches whereof be full of sharpe prickly thornes, trailing vpon the ground if they be not supported or propped vp: whereupon doe growe leaues like those of the Quince tree, but broader and sharper pointed: among the which come forth long slender footestalkes, whereon do grow rounde knops, which

do open or spread abroad into faire flowers, after which commeth in place long fruite, like to an oliue, and of the same colour, wherein is contained flat rough seedes, of a dustie colour. The roote is woody and couered with a thicke barke or rinde, which is much vsed in Phisicke.

2 The second kinde of Caper is likewise a prickly plant, much like the Bramble bush, hauing many slender branches set full of sharpe prickles. The whole plant traileth vpon the place where it groweth, beset with round blackish leaues disorderly placed, in shape like those of Astrabacca, but greater, approaching to the forme of Folefoote: among which commeth forth a small and tender naked twigge, charged at the end with a small knap or bud, which openeth it selfe to a small starre-like flower, of a pleasant sweete smell, in place whereof comes a small fruite, long and rounde like the Cornell berry, of a browne colour. The roote is long and woody, and couered with a thicke barke or rinde, which is likewise vsed in medicine.

* *The place.*

The Caper groweth in Italy, Spaine, and other hot regions without manuring, in a leane soile, in rough places among rubbish, and vpon old wals, as *Dioscorides* reporteth.

Theophrastus writeth, that it is by nature wilde, and refuseth to be husbanded, yet in these our daies diuers vse to cherish the same, and to set it in dry and stony places: my selfe at the impressiō heereof, planted some seedes in the bricke wals of my garden, which as yet doe spring and growe greene, the successe I expect.

* *The time.*

The Caper flowreth in sommer, euen vntill Autumne. The knops of the flowers before they open, are those Capers or sauce that we eate, which are gathered and preserued in pickle or salt.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke κατάραις: and in Latine also *Capparis*: but properly *Cynosbatus*, or *Canirubus*, which is also taken for the wilde Rose; it is generally called *Cappers*, in most languages: in English *Cappers*, *Caper*, and *Capers*.

* *The temperature.*

Capers, or the flowers not yet fully growen, be of temperature hot and of thinne parts; if they be eaten greene, they yeeld very little nourishment, and much lesse if they be salted. And therefore they be rather a sauce and medicine, then a meate.

* *The vertues.*

They stirre vp an appetite to meate; they be good for a moist stomack, and staieth the watering A thereof, and clenseth away the flegme that cleaueth vnto it. They open the stoppings of the liuer and milt, with meate they are good to be taken of those that haue a quartaine agew, and ill spleenes. They are eaten boiled, (the salt first washed off,) with oile and vineger, as other fallads be, and sometimes are boiled with meate.

The rinde or barke of the roote consisteth of diuers faculties, it heateth, clenseth, purgeth, cut- B teth and digesteth, hauing withall a certaine binding qualitie.

This barke is a singular remedie for hard spleenes, being outwardly applied, and also inwardly C taken, and the same boiled in vineger or oxymel, or being beaten and mixed with other simples: for after this maner it expelleth thicke and grosse humours, and conueieth away the same mixed with bloud, by vrine and also by siege, whereby the milt or spleene is helped, and the paine of the huckle bones taken away: moreouer it bringeth downe the desired sicknes, purgeth and draweth flegme out of the head, as *Galen* writeth.

The same barke, as *Dioscorides* teacheth, doth clense olde filthie sores, and scoureth away the D thicke lips and crusts about the edges, and being chewed it taketh away the toothach.

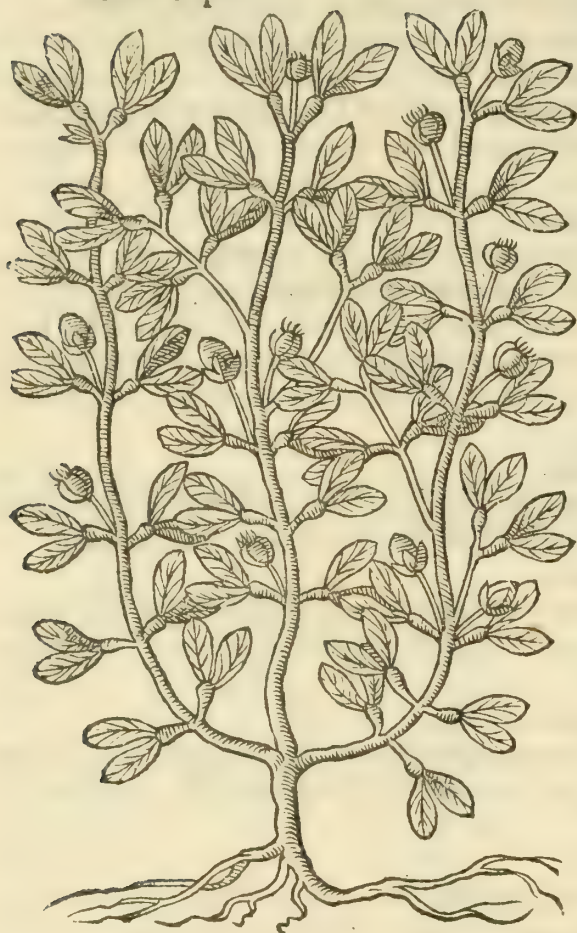
Being stamped with vineger, it scoureth away tetteres or Ringwoormes, hard swellings, and cu- E reth the kings euill.

The barke of the rootes of Capers is good against the hardnes and stopping of the spleene, and F profiteth much if it be giuen in drink to such as haue the sciatica, the palsie, and those that are bursten or brused by falling from some high place: it doth mightily prouoke vrine, insomuch, that if it be vsed ouermuch, or giuen in too great a quantitie, it procureth bloud to come with the vrine.

Of Beane Capers. Chap. 318.

Capparis fabago.
Beane Capers.

* The description.



THis plant which the Germaines call *Fabago*, and *Dodonæus* sauring of Dutch, calleth it in his last Edition *Cassparis Fabago*, and properly: *L'Obelius* calleth it *Capparis Leguminosa*: betweene which there is no great difference, who labour to referre this plant vnto the kinds of Capers, which is but a lowe & base herbe, and not a shrubbie bush, as are the true Capers. It bringeth forth smooth stalkes, tender and branched, whereupon doe growe long thick leaues, lesse than those of the true Capers, & not vnlike to the leaues of Purslane, coming out of the branches by couples, of a light Greene colour. The flowers before they be opened are like to those of the precedent, but when they are come to maturitie and full ripenesse, they waxe white, with some yellowe chiues in the middest, which being past, there appeere long coddess, wherein is contained small flat seede. The roote is tender, branching hither and thither.

* The place.

It groweth of it selfe in the corne fieldes of the lowe countries, from whence I haue receiued seeds for my garden, where they flourish.

* The time.

It flowreth when the Caper doth.

* The names.

It is called in Latine of the later Herbarists *Capparis fabago*, of most *Capparis Leguminosa*: it is thought to be an herbe which *Auicenne* describeth in his 28. chapter, by the name of *Ardifrigi*, we may content our selues that *Capparis fabago* retaine that name still, and seeke for none other, vlesse it be for an English name, by which it may be called after the Latine, Beane Caper.

* The temperature and vertues.

Touching the faculties thereof we haue nothing left in writing woorth the remembrance.

Of Swallow woort. Chap. 319.

* The description.

ISwallow woort with white flowers hath diuers vpright branches of a brownish colour, of the height of two cubits, beset with leaues not vnlike to those of *Dulcamara* or Wood-night shade, somewhat long, broad, sharp pointed, of a blackish green colour, and strong sauer: among which come forth very many small white flowers star fashion, hanging vpon little slender footestalks: after which come in place thereof long sharpe pointed cods, stuffed full of a most perfect white cotton resembling silke, as well in shewe as handling, which cods the grauer hath omitted in the figure: (our London gentlewomen haue named it Silken Cissie) among which is wrapped soft brownish seede. The roots are verie many, white, threddie and of a strong sauer.

2 The

2 The second kinde is oftentimes founde with stalkes much longer, climbing vpon props or such things as stande neere vnto it, attaining to the height of fve or fixe cubits, wrapping it selfe vpon them with many and sundry foldings: the flowers heereof are blacke: the leaues, cods, and rootes, be like those of the former.

1 *Asclepias flore albo.*
White Swallow woort.



2 *Asclepias flore nigro.*
Blacke Swallow woort.



* *The place.*

Both these kinds do growe in my garden, but not wilde in England; yet haue I heard it reported, that it groweth in the fieldes about Northampton, but as yet I am not certaine of it.

* *The time.*

They flower about Iune, in Autumne the downe hangeth out of the cods, and the seede falleth to the ground.

* *The names.*

It is called of the later Herbarists *Vincetoxicum*: of *Ruellius Hederalis*: in high Dutch *Swalutere wortele*, that is to say in Latine *Hirundinaria*: in English Swallow woort, of our gentlewomen it is called Silken Cislle; *AEsculapius* (who is saide to be the first inuenter of Phisicke, whom therefore the Greekes and Gentiles honored as a God) called it after his owne name *Asclepias*, or *AEsculapius herbe*, for that he was the first that wrote thereof, and nowe it is called in shoppes *Hirundinaria*.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of Swallow woort are hot and dry; they are thought to be good against poison.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth, that the rootes of Swallow woort boiled in wine, and the decoction drunke, A is a remedie against the gripings of the belly, the stings of Serpents and against deadly poison, being one of the especiallest herbes against the same.

The leaues boiled and applied in forme of a pultis, cureth the euill sores of the paps or duges, and B matrix, that are hard to be cured.

Of Indian Swallow woort. Chap. 320.

Wifanck, sine Vincetoxicum Indianum.
Indian Swallow woort.



* The description.

T Here groweth in that part of Virginia, or Norembega, where our English men dwelled (intending there to erect a Colony) a kind of *Asclepias*, or Swallow woort, which the Sauages call *Wifanck*: there riseth vp from a single crooked roote one vpright stalke a foote high, slender, and of a greenish colour: whereupon do growe faire broade leaues sharpe pointed, with many ribs or nerues running through the same, like those of Ribwoort or Plantaine, set together by couples at certaine distances. The flowers come forth at the top of the stalks, which as yet are not obserued, by reason the man that brought the seeds and plants heereof did not regard them: after which, there come in place two cods (seldome more) sharpe pointed like those of our Swallow woort, but greater, stuffed full of most pure filke, of a shining white colour: among which filke appeereth a small long toong (which is the seede) resembling the toong of a birde, or that of the herbe called Adders toong. The cods are not onely full of filke, but every nerue or sinewe wherewith the leaues be ribbed, are likewise most pure filke; and also the pilling of the stems, euen as Flaxe is torne from his stalks. This considered; beholde the iustice of God, that as he hath shut vp those people and nations in infidelitie and nakednes; so hath he not as yet giuen them vnderstanding to couer their nakednes, nor matter wherewith

to do the same; notwithstanding the earth is couered ouer with this filke, which daily they tread vnder their feete, which were sufficient to apparell many kingdomes if they were carefully manured, and cherished.

* The place.

It groweth, as before is rehearsed, in the countries of Norembega, and now called Virginia by the H. sir *Walter Raleigh*, who hath bestowed great summes of monie in the discouerie therof, where are dwelling at this present English men, if neither vntimely death by murdering, or pestilence, corrupt aire, bloodie fluxes, or some other mortall sicknes hath not destroyed them.

* The time.

It springeth vp, flowreth, and flourisheth both winter and sommer, as do many, or most of the plants of that countrie.

* The names.

The filke is vsed of the people of Pomeioc, and other of the prouinces adioining (being parts of Virginia) to couer the secret parts of maidens that neuer tasted man, as in other places they vse a white kinde of mosse *Wifanck*: we haue thought *Asclepias Virginiana*, or *Vincetoxicum Indianum*, fit and proper names for it: in English Virginia Swallow woort, or the filke woort of Norembega.

* The nature and vertues.

A We finde nothing by report or otherwaies of our owne knowledge, of his phisicall vertues, but onely report of the abundance of most pure filke, wherewith the whole plant is possessed.

Of the Bombaste, or Cotton plant. Chap. 321.

Gossypium sive Xylon.
The Cotton bush.

* *The description.*



THe Cotton bush is a lowe and base plant, hauing small stalkes of a cubite high, and sometimes a little higher; diuided from the lowest part to the top into sundrie small branches, whereupon are set confusedly or without order, a few broad leaues, cut for the most part into three sections, and sometimes more, as nature list to bestow, somewhat indented about the edges, not vnlike to the leafe of the Vine, or rather the Veruaine Mallowe, but lesser, softer and of a grayish colour: among which come foorth the flowers, standing vpon slender footestalkes; the brimmes or edges whereof are of a yellow colour, the middle part purple: after which appeereth the fruit, round, and of the bignesse of a Tennise ball, wherein is thrust together a great quantity of fine white Cotton wooll; among which is wrapped vp blacke seede of the bignesse of Peason, in shape like the trettles or dung of a conie. The fruit being come to maturitie or ripenesse, the huske or cod openeth it selfe into fower partes or diuisions, and casteth foorth his wooll and seede vpon the ground, if it be not gathered in his time and season. The roote is small and single, with few threds annexed thereto, and of a woodie substance, as is all the rest of the plant.

* *The place.*

It groweth in India, in Arabia, Aegypt, & in certaine Ilands of the Mediterranean sea, as Cyprus, Candia, Melita, Sicilia, and in other prouinces of the continent adiacent. It groweth about Tripolis, and Alepo in Syria, from whence the Factor of a worshipfull merchant in London, Master *Nicholas Lete* before remembred, did send vnto his said Master diuers pounds weight of the seede, whereof some were committed to the earth at the impression hereof: the successe we leaue to the Lord. Notwithstanding my selfe three yeeres past did sowe of the seedes, which did grow very frankly, but perished before it came to perfection, by reason of the colde frostes that ouertooke it in the time of flowring.

* *The time.*

Cotton seede is sowed in the plowed fields in the spring of the yeere, and reaped or cut downe in haruest, euen as corne with vs, and the ground must be tilled and sowed new againe the next yeere, and vsed in such sort as we do the tillage for corne and graine: for it is a plant of one yeere, and perisheth when it hath perfected his fruit, as many other plants do.

* *The names.*

Cotton is called in Greeke *βύλον* and *γοσπίον*: in Latine *Xylum*, and *Gossypium* after the Greeke: in shops *Lanugo*, *Bombax*, and *Cotum*: in Italian *Bombagia*: in Spanish *Algodon*: in high Dutch *Baumwool*: in English and French Cotton, Bombaste, or Bombace.

Theophrastus hath made mention hereof in his fourth booke 9. chapter, but without a name; and he saith it is a tree in Tylus which beareth wooll: neither is it any manuell if he tooke an vnknowne shrub or plant, and that groweth in countries far off, for a tree; seeing also in this age, in which very many things come to be better knowne than in times past, the Cotton or wooll heereof is called of the Germanes, as we haue said *Baumwool*, that is, wooll of a tree: Whereas in truth it is rather a small shrub (and not to be numbred among herbes.)

Of this, *Theophrastus* writeth thus: It is reported, that the same Ilande, that is to say *Tilus*, doth bring forth many diuers trees that beare wooll, whereof some haue leaues like those of the Vine.

Plinie writing of the same in his 19. booke chapter 1. saith thus; The vpper part of Aegypt toward Arabia, bringeth forth a shrub, which is called *Gossipion* and *Xylon*, and therefore the linnen that is made of it, is called *Xylina*, or Linsie woollie. It is saith he, the plant that beareth that wooll, wherewith the garments are made, which the priests of Egypt do weare.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of Cotton, according to the opinion of *Serapio*, is hot and moist: the wooll it selfe is hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

- A The seede of Cotton is good against the cough, and for them that are short winded; it also stirreth vp lust of the body, by increasing naturall seede, wherefore it surpasseth.
- B The oile pressed out of the seede, taketh away freckles, spots, and other blemishes of the skin.
- C The ashes of the wooll burned, stancheth the bleeding of wounds, vsed in restrictiue medicines as Bole Armoniack; and is more restrictiue than Bole it selfe.
- D To speake of the comodities of the wooll of this plant it were superfluous. Common experience and the daily vse and benefit we receiue by it doth shew. So that it were impertinent to our history, to speake of the making of Fustian, Bombasies, and many other things that are made of the wooll thereof.

Of Dogs bane. Chap. 322.

* *The kindes.*

There be two Dogs banes: the one a climbing or clambering plant; the other an vpright shrub.

Periploca repens.

Climing Dogs bane.



* *The description.*

Dogs bane riseth vp like vnto a small hedge bush, vpright and straight, vntill it haue attained to a certaine height; then doth it claspe and clime with his tender branches as do the Bindweeds, taking hold vpon props or poles, or whatsoeuer standeth next vnto it: whereupon do growe faire broad leaues sharpe pointed like those of the Bay tree, of a deep green colour. The flowers come forth at the top of the stalks, consisting of five small white leaues, which being past, there succede long coddles set vpon a slender foote stalk by couples, ioyning themselves together at the extreme point, and likewise at the stalke, making of two peeces knit together one entire cod; which cod is ful of such downie matter & seed as that of *Asclepias*, but more in quantity by reason the cods are greater, which being drie and ripe, the silken cotton hangeth forth, and by little and little sheddeth, vntill the whole be fallen vpon the ground. The whole plant yeeldeth that yellowe stinking milkie iuice that the other doth, and sometimes it is of a white colour, according to the climate where it groweth; for the more colde the countrey is, the whiter is the iuice, and the more hot, the yellower. The roote is long and single, with some threds annexed thereto.

There

There is another Dogs bane, that hath long & slender stalks like those of the Vine, but of a brown reddish colour, wherwith it windeth it selfe about such things as stande neere vnto it, in maner of a Bindweede: wherupon are set leaues not vnlike to those of the Iuie, but not so much cornered, of a darke Greene colour, and of a ranke smell being brused betweene the fingers, yeelding foorth a stinking yellowe milkie iuice when it is so broken: among which come foorth little white flowers, standing scatteringly vpon little husks: after the flowers come long cods, very like vnto *Asclepias*, or Swallow woor, but greater, stuffed with the like soft downie like, among which downe is wrapped vp flat blacke seede. The rootes are many and threddie, creeping all about within the ground, budding foorth newe shootes in sundry places, whereby it greatly increaseth.

* *The place.*

They do grow naturally in Syria, and also in Italy as *Mathiolus* reporteth: my louing friend *Iohn Robin* Herbarist in Paris, did sende me plants of both the kindes for my garden, where they flower and flourish; but whether they do grow in Fraunce, or that he procured them from some other region, as yet I haue no certaine knowledge.

* *The time.*

They begin to bud foorth their leaues in the beginning of Maie, and shew their flowers in September.

* *The names.*

Dogs bane is called by the learned of our age *Periploca*: it is euident that they are to be referred to *Apocynum* of *Dioscorides*. The former of the two hath been likewise named *κυνονεβμην*, and *Brassica Canina*, or Dogs Cole: notwithstanding there is another Dogs cole, which is a kinde of wilde Mercury: we may call the first Creeping Dogs bane, and the other vpright or Syrian Dogs bane.

* *The temperature.*

These plants are of the nature of that pestilent and poisonfull herbe *Thora*, which being eaten of dogs, or any other liuing creature, doth certainly kill them, except there be in readines an *Antidote*, or preseruatiue against poison and giuen, which by all probabilitie is the herbe described in the former chapter, called *Vincetoxicum*, euen as *Anthora* is the *Antidote* or remedie against the poison of *Thora*, and *Herba Paris* against *Pardalianches*.

* *The vertues.*

Dogs bane is a deadly and dangerous plant, especially to fower footed beasts, for as *Dioscorides* writeth, the leaues heereof being mixed with bread and giuen, killeth dogs, woolues, foxes and leopards, the vse of their legs and huckle bones being presently taken from them, and death it selfe followeth incontinent, and therefore not to be vsed in medicine.

Of Salomons Seale. Chap. 323.

* *The kindes.*

Here be diuers sortes of Salomon his seale, differing in leaues and fruit very notably, but in rootes there is small difference.

* *The description.*

1 The first kinde of Salomons seale hath long round stalkes, set for the most part with long leaues, somewhat furrowed and ribbed, not much vnlike Plantaine, but narrower, which for the most part stand all vpon one side of the stalke, and hath small white flowers resembling the flowers of Lillie Conuall: on the other side when the flowers be vaded, there come foorth round berries, which at the first are Greene, and of a blacke colour tending to blewnesse; and when they be ripe, be of the bignesse of Iuie berries, of an exceeding sweete and pleasant taste. The roote is white and thicke, full of knobs or ioints, which in some places resemble the marke of a seale, wherof I thinke it tooke the name *Sigillum Salomonis*, and is sweete at the first, but afterwarde of a bitter taste, with some sharpnesse.

2 The second kinde of *Polygonatum* doth not much varie from the former, sauing in the leaues which be narrower, and growe round about the stalke like a spur, in fashion like vnto Woodroose, or red Madder; among the leaues come foorth flowers like the former, but of a greener white colour: which being past, there succede berries like the former, but of a reddish colour. The rootes are thick and knobbie like the former, with some fibres annexed thereto.

1 *Polygonatum*.
Salomons Seale.



2 *Polygonatum minus*.
Small Salomons Seale.



3 *Polygonatum l. Clusij*.
Sweete smelling Salomons Seale.



4 *Polygonatum ramosum*.
Branched Salomons Seale.



* The description.

3 The third kinde of Salomons seale, which *Carolus Clusius* founde in the woodie mountaines of Leitenberg, aboue Manderstorf, and many other mountains beyond the riuer Danubius, especially among the stones: he sent to London vnto Master *Garth* a worshipfull Gentleman, and one that greatly delighteth in strange plants, who very louingly imparted the same vnto me. This plant hath stalkes very like vnto the common Salomon his seale, a foote high, beset with leaues vpon one side of the stalke, like the first and common kinde, but larger and more approaching to the bignesse of the broad leaved Plantaine, the taste whereof is not very pleasant: from the bosome of which leaues come soorth small well smelling greenish white flowers, not much vnlike the first; which being past, there follow feedes or berries, that are at the first greene, but afterward blacke; containing within the same berries a small seed, as big as a Vetch, and as harde as a stone. The rootes are like vnto the other of his kinde, yet not so thicke as the first.

4 The fourth kinde according to my account, but the third of *Clusius* (which he found also in the mountaines afore said) groweth a foote high, but seldome a cubite, differing from all the others of his kinde: for his stalkes diuide themselues into sundrie other branches, which are garnished with goodly leaues, larger and sharper pointed than any of the rest, which do imbrace the stalkes about, after the manner of *Perfoliata* or Thorow waxe, yet very like vnto the kinds of Salomons Seale in shew, saue that they are somewhat hoarie vnderneath the leaues, which are sweete at the first, in taste somewhat saltish towards the latter end. From the backe part of the leaues shoote soorth small, long, tender and crooked stems, bearing at the ende little gaping white flowers, not much vnlike *Lilium conuallium*, fauouring like Hawthorne flowers, spotted on the inner side with blacke spots; which being past, there come soorth berries like the narrow leaved Salomons seale; greene at the first, and red when they be ripe, containing many white hard graines. The rootes differ from all the other kinds, and are like vnto the crambling rootes of *T halictum*, which the grauer hath omitted in the picture.

5 *Polygonatum acutum Clusij.*
Sharpe pointed Salomons Seale.



6 *Polygonatum angustifolium.*
Narrow leaved Salomons Seale.



* *The description.*

5 The fift kinde of Salomons seale hath a thicke knobbed roote, voide of such markes as the first kinde hath, white both without and within, and of a sweete taste; from which riseth vp diuers stalks, which diuide themselues into sundrie branches; whereupon are set at certaine ioints or knees one single broad leafe, with certaine nerues or sinewes running thorough the same like Ribwoort, very smoothe and shining; from the bosome of which leaues commeth foorth a slender footestalke, whereon doth growe little foolish idle flowers of small moment, which turne into red berries when they be ripe.

6 This rare sort of Salomons seale riseth vp from his tuberous or knobbie roote, with a straight vpright stalke, iointed at certaine distances, leauing betweene each ioint a bare or naked stalke, smoothe and of a greenish colour tending to yellowesse: from the which iointes, thrust foorth diuers small branches, with fower narrow leaues set about like a star, or the herbe Woodroofe: vpon which tender branches are set about the stalkes by certaine spaces, long narrow leaues, inclosing the same round about: among which leaues come foorth small whitish flowers of little regarde. The fruit is small, and of a red colour, full of pulpe or meate; among which is contained a hard stonie seede like those of the first Salomons seale.

* *The place.*

The first sort of Salomons seale groweth naturally wilde in Somersetshire vpon the north side of a place called Mendip, in the parish of Shepton Mallet; also in Kent by a village called Crayforde vpon Rough or Rowe hill; also in Odiam parke in Hampshire, in Bradfords wood neere to a towne in Wiltshire fower miles from Bathe; in a wood neere to a village called Horsley fve miles from Gilford in Surrey, and diuers other places.

That sort of Salomons seale with broad leaues groweth in certaine woods in Yorkshire called Clapdale woods, three miles from a village named Settle.

The first, second, and third I haue growing in my garden; the rest are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They spring vp in March, and shew their flowers in May: the fruit is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Salomons seale is called in Greeke *πολυγόνατον*: in Latine likewise *Polygonatum*, of many knees; for so the Greeke word doth import: in shops *Sigillum Salomonis*, and *Scala cali*: in English likewise *Scala cæli*, Salomons seale, and white woort or white roote: in high Dutch *Weysswurtz*; in French *Seau de Salomon*: of the Hettrurians *Fraxinella* or *Fraxinella*.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of Salomons seale, as *Galen* saith, haue both a mixt facultie and qualitie also. For they haue, saith he, a certaine kinde of astringion or binding, and biting withall, and likewise a certaine lothsome bitterneffe, as the same author affirmeth: which is not to be found in those that do growe in our climate.

* *The vertues.*

A *Dioscorides* writeth, that the rootes are excellent good for to seale or close vp greene wounds being stamped and laide thereon: whereupon it was called *Sigillum Salomonis*, of the singular vertue that it hath in sealing, or healing vp wounds, broken bones, and such like. Some haue thought it tooke the name *Sigillum*, of the markes vpon the rootes: but the first reason seemeth to me more probable.

B The roote of Salomons Seale stamped while it is fresh and greene, and applied, taketh away in one night or two at the most, any bruse, blacke or blew spots gotten by fals or womens wilfulnes, in stumbling vpon their hastie husbands fists, or such like.

C *Galen* saith, that neither herb nor root hereof is to be giuen inwardly; but note what experience hath found out, & of late daies, especially among the vulgar sort of people of Hampshire, which *Galen*, *Dioscorides*, or any other that hath written of plants, haue not so much as dreamed of, which is; That if any of what sexe or age soeuer that chance to haue any bones broken, in what part of their bodies it be; their refuge is to stampe the rootes heereof, and giue it vnto the patient in ale to drinke, which foddereth and gleweth together the bones in very short space, and very strangely, yea, although the bones be but slenderly and vnhandsonly placed and wrapped vp. Moreouer the said people do giue it in like maner vnto their cattle, if they chance to haue any bones broken, with

good

good successe, which they do also stampe, and apply outwardly in maner of a pultis, as well vnto themselves as their cattle.

The rootes stamped and applied in maner of a pultis, and laide vpon members that haue beene D out of ioint, and newly restored to their place, it drieth away the paine and knitteth the ioint very firmly, and taketh away the inflammation if there chance to be any.

The same stamped, and the iuice giuen to drinke with ale or white wine, as aforesaide, or the decoction thereof made in wine, helpeth any inwarde bruse, disperfeth the congealed and clotted bloud, in very short space.

That which might be written of this herbe, as touching the knitting of bones (and that true Fly) would seeme vnto some incredible, but common experience teacheth, that in the worlde there is not to be found another herbe comparable to it for the purposes aforesaide: and therefore in briebe, if it be for bruses inward, the rootes must be stamped, some ale or wine put therto, strained, and giuen to drinke.

It must be giuen in the same maner to knit broken bones, against bruses, blacke or blewe markes gotten by stripes, falles or such like, against inflammation, tumors or swellings, that happen vnto members, whose bones are broken, or members out of ioint after restauration: the rootes are to be stamped small, and applied pultis or plaisterwise, wherewith many great workes haue beene performed beyond credite.

Mathiolus teacheth that a water is drawn out of the rootes, wherewith the women of Italie vse to scoure their faces from sunne burning, freckles, morpew, or any such deformitie of the skin.

Of Kneeholme, or Butchers Broome. Chap. 324.

Ruscus sine Bruscus.

Kneeholme, or Butchers Broome

* *The description.*

Kneeholme is a lowe woodie plant, hauing diuers small branches or rather stems, rising immediately from the ground, of the height of a foot, whereupon are set many leaues like vnto those of the Boxe tree, or rather of the Myrtle; but sharpe and pricking at the point. The fruit groweth vpon the middle rib of the leafe, greene at the first, and red as corall when it is ripe, like those of *Asparagus*, but bigger. The rootes are white, branched, of a meane thicknesse, and full of tough sprouting shootes thrusting forth in other places, whereby it doth greatly increafe.

* *The place.*

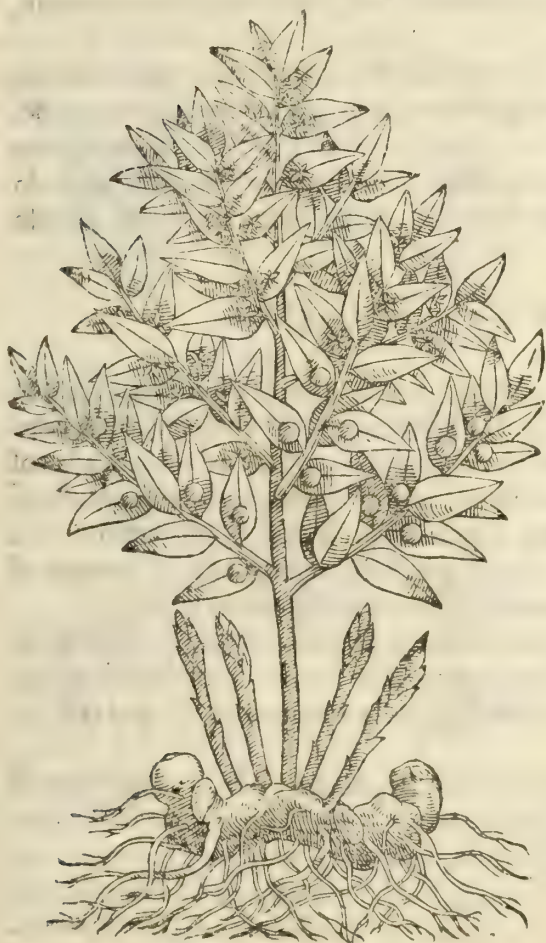
It groweth plentifully in most places of England, in rough & barren grounds, especially vpon Hampsteede heath fower miles from London, in diuers places of Kent, Essex, and Barkshire, almost in euerie woodie copse and lowe woods.

* *The time.*

The yong and tender sproutes come forth at the first of the spring, which are eaten in some places as the yong tender stalkes of *Asparagus* and such like herbes. The berries are ripe in August.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ῥυσκία*, as though they should say *Acuta Myrtus*, or pricking Myrtle, and *Myrtus syluestris*, or wilde Myrtle: in Latine *Ruscum* or *Ruscus*: in thops *Bruscus*: of diuers *Scoparia*,



as testifieth *Marcellus Empericus* an olde writer : in high Dutch *Wuesloorn* : in lowe Dutch *Stende palm* : in Italian *Rusco*, and *Pontogopi* : in Spanish *Gilbarbeyra* : in English Kneeholme, Kneehulme, Kneehuluer, Butchers broome, and Petigree.

There be some saith *Plinie* in his 25. booke 13. chap. that call it *Oxymyr sine*.

Serapio in his 288. chapter supposeth that *Myrtus agria* or wilde Myrtle is the same that *Cubeba* are : he alleageth a reason, bicause *Galen* hath not described *Myrtus agria*, or Kneeholme, neither *Dioscorides Cubeba* : which as it is a reason of no account ; so is it also without truth. For *Galen* doth no where make mention of *Cubeba* : and be it that he had, it should not therefore follow, that Kneeholme is *Cubeba*. *Galen* speaketh of *Carpesum*, which *Auicenn* in his 137. chapter maketh to be *Cubeba* : and that *Carpesum* doth much differ from Kneeholme, those things declare which *Galen* hath left written hereof in his first booke of counterpoisons.

Carpesum, saith he, is an herbe like in kinde to that which is called *Phu* or Setwall, but of greater force, and more aromaticall or spicie. This groweth very plentifully in Sida a citie of Pamphilia : also he saith further, that some of the stickes of *Carpesum* are like to those of Cinnamom. There be two kindes thereof : one which is named *Laërtium*, and another that is called *Ponticum*. They both take their names of the mountaines on which they growe : but *Ponticum* is the better, which is put into medicines, in which the herbe *Phu* ought to be put. For *Carpesum*, as I haue said, is like vnto *Phu* or Setwall, yet is it stronger, and yeeldeth a certaine aromaticall qualitie, both in taste and smell. Thus far are *Galen*s words.

By which it plainly appeereth, that Kneeholme is not *Carpesum*, that is to say, *Auicenna* his *Cubeba*, as shall be further declared in the chapter of *Cubeba*. Herein *Serapio* was likewise deceiued, who suspected it to be such a like thing : saying, there be certaine fruites or graines (called *Cubeba*) not sticks : yet do they neither agree with Kneeholme, neither yet were they knowen vnto *Galen*.

Isaac in the second booke of his practise doth number it among the graines : and likewise *Haliabbas* in the second booke of his practise also, in the number 162. The later Grecians, among whom is *Nicholas Myrepisus*, call them *Cubeba* ; and yet every one in an error, as hath beene prooued.

* *The temperature.*

The roots of Kneeholme, which be chiefly vsed, are temperately hot, and drie also in a meane, with a thinnesse of essence.

* *The vertues.*

- A The decoction of the rootes of Kneeholme made in wine & drunken, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, driueth forth grauell and sand, and easeth those that make their water with great paine.
- B *Dioscor.* writeth the same things of the leaues and berries, which moreover, saith he, bring downe the desired sicknes, helpeth the headach, and the yellow iaudies.ouer and besides the rootes do serue to raise vp gently the tough and grosse flegme which sticketh in the lungs and chest, and do concoct the same.

Of Horse toong or Double toong. Chap. 325.

* *The description.*

1 **H**Orse toong sendeth forth round stalks of a span long ; whereupon are set long, broad & sharp pointed leaues, but not pricking as are those of Kneeholm, not vnlike to the leaues of the Bay tree, but lesser ; greater than those of Kneeholme : out of the middle rib wherof commeth forth another leafe, sharpe pointed also, but small, and of the bignesse of the leafe of Kneeholme, resembling a little toong. From the bosome of which two leaues commeth forth a berrie, of the bignesse of a Pease, of colour red when it is ripe, which is sometimes in a manner all hid vnder the leafe. The roote is white, long and tough, and of a sweete and pleasant smell.

2 The female Horfe toong differeth not from the precedent, but in stature and colour of the fruit: it riseth vp (saith my author) to the height of fower or fise fingers. The berries come forth of the middle part of the greater leafe, and the setting on of the lesser, of a faint yellowish red colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 There is likewise another sort of Double toong set forth by *Mathiolus*, which seemeth vnto some to differ from the first described or best knowne Horfe toong, being in truth the selfe same plant without any difference : notwithstanding I haue set forth the figure that it may appeere to be the same or verie little different, and that not to be distinguished : but *Mathiolus* may not escape without reprehension, who knowing the vnttrue translation of *Ruellius* would set forth so false a picture in his commentaries.

1 *Hippoglossum mas.*
The male Horfe toong.



2 *Hippoglossum femina.*
The female Horfe toong.



3 *Hippoglossum Matthioli.*
Italian Horfe toong.



* *The place.*

They are founde on the Alpes of Liguria, and on the mountains of Austria. *Bellonius* writeth, that they do growe very plentifully about the hill *Athon*.

The first of the Horfe toongs groweth in my garden very plentifully.

* *The time.*

That which groweth in my garden flowered in the beginning of May. The fruit is ripe in the fall of the leafe.

* *The names.*

Horfe toong is called in Greeke *ιππυλωσσον*: of the later Herbarists *Bonifacia*, *Vulvaria*, *Bislingua*, *Lingua Pagana*, and *Victoriola*. The same is also named *διδυμιδία*, of *Ida* a mountaine of *Troy* which is called *Alexanders Troy*: of some *Laurus Alexandrina*, or the bay of *Alexandria*, and *Laurus Idea*.

This *Hippoglossum Bonifacia* is called in high Dutch *ῥαυάνκτραυτ*: in low Dutch *Tonghenblade*: in Spanish *Lengua de Cauallo*: in English Horfe toong, Toong blade, Double toong, and Laurell of Alexandria.

* *The temperate.*

Horfe toong is evidently hot in the seconde degree, and drie in the first.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

A The rootes of Double toong boiled in wine, and the decoction drunke, helpeth the strangurie, prouoketh vrine, easeth women that haue hard trauell in childe bearing. It expelleth the secondine or afterbirth. The roote beaten in powder, whereof fixe drams giuen in sweete wine, doth helpe the diseases aforesaid. It bringeth downe the termes, as *Dioscorides* teacheth. The like writeth *Plinie* also: adding further, that it causeth women to haue speedie deliuerance, if halfe an ounce of the powder of the roote be giuen to drinke in a draught of sweete wine.

B *Baptista Sardus* doth notably commend this herbe for the diseases of the mother: by giuing, saith he, a little spoonefull of the powder, either of the herbe, the fruit, or of the roote, to hir that is troubled with the mother, she is thereby forthwith recovered. He also writeth, that the same is a singular good medicine for those that are bursten, if a spoonefull of the powder of the roote bee drunke in the broth of flesh certaine daies together.

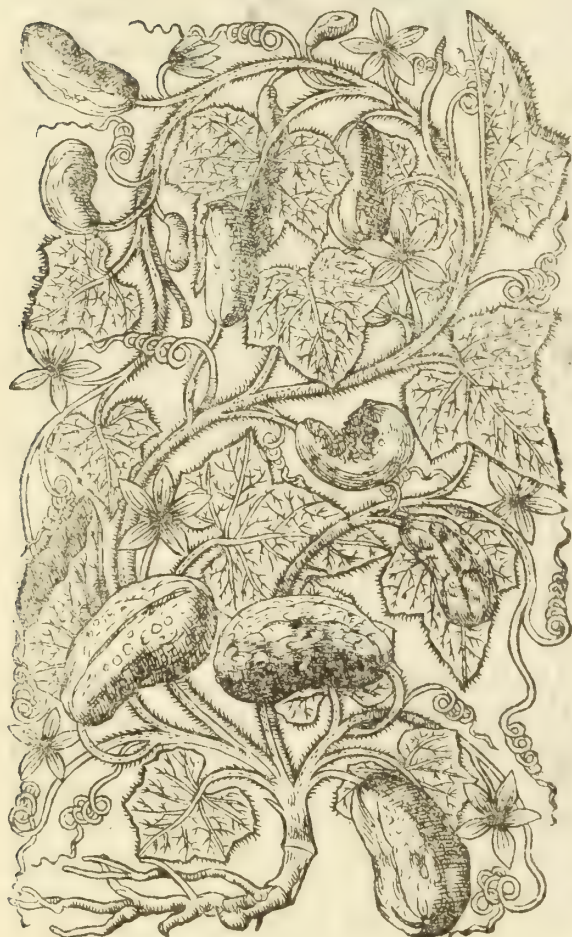
Of Cucumbers. Chap. 326.

* *The kindes.*

Here be diuers sorts of Cucumbers; some greater, others lesser; some of the Garden; some wilde; some of one fashion; and some of another, as shall be declared in this chapter.

1 *Cucumis vulgaris.*

Common Cucumber.

2 *Cucumis Turcicus.*

Turkie Cucumber.

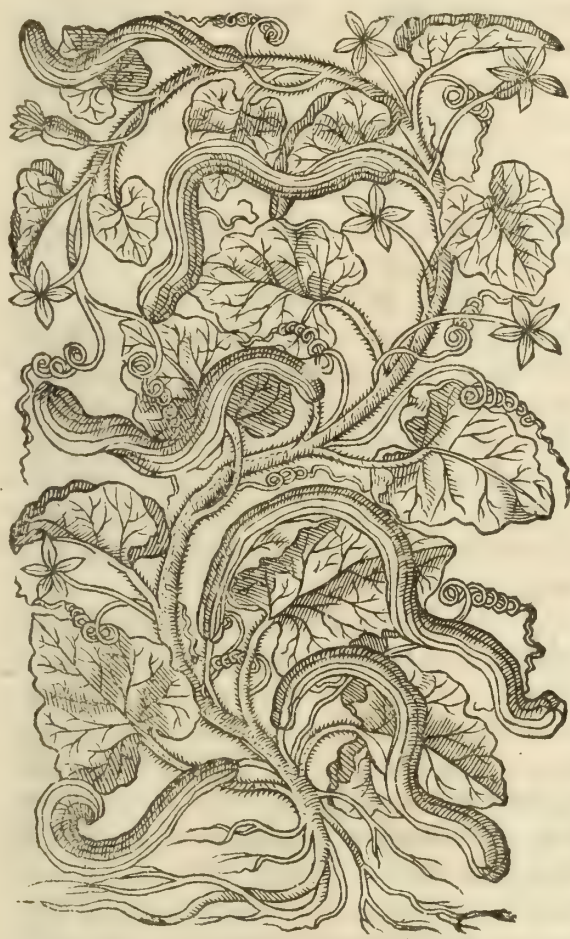
* *The description.*

The Cucumber creepeth alongst vpon the ground all about with his long rough branches; whereupon do grow broad rough leaues vneuen about the edges: from the bosome whereof come forth crooked clauing tendrels like vnto those of the Vine. The flowers shoote forth betweene the stalkes and the leaues set vpon slender footestalkes, composed of five small yellow leaues: which being past, the fruite succedeth, which is long, cornered, rough, and set with

with certaine bumpes or risings, greene at the first, and yellow when they be ripe; wherein is contained a firme and solide pulpe or substance, transparant or thorow shining; which together with the seede is eaten, a little before they be fully ripe. The seeds be white, long and flat.

2 The Turkie Cucumber hath many long flexible branches trailing vpon the ground, set here and there by certaine distances, at euerie ioint with one leafe and no more, very broad, deeply cut about the edges, not vnlike to those of the Pompion; among which come foorth the clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold of weedes or other herbes that are in his way; as also may be set to clime vpon poles, arbors, and such like, for the shadowe sake, as well as for the fruite: from the said ioint likewise commeth foorth a small tender footestalke, whereon doth growe a little pale yellow flower, bell fashion; after which commeth the fruit crested, chamfered, or furrowed like the Pompion. The meate or pulpe is more firme and solide than that of the common Cucumber. The seede is long, very white, in shape like those of the common Cucumber, but greater.

3 *Cucumis Anguina.*
Adders Cucumber.



4 *Cucumis Pyriformis.*
Peare fashion Cucumber.



* *The description.*

3 There be also of this kinde certaine long Cucumbers, which were first made (as it is saide) by art and manuring, which nature afterwards did preferue. For at the first, when as the fruit is very little, it is put into some hollow cane, or other thing made of purpose, in which the Cucumber groweth very long, by reason of that narrow hollownesse being filled vp, the Cucumber increaseth in length. The seede of this kinde of Cucumbers being sown, bringeth foorth not such as were before, but such as art hath framed: which of their owne growth are found long, and oftentimes very crookedly turned; and thereupon they haue beene called *Anguini*, or long Cucumbers, and crooked Cucumbers.

4 The Peare fashioned Cucumber hath many trailing branches, lying flat vpon the ground, rough and prickley, wheron do stand at each ioint one great rough leafe, sharpe pointed, and of an ouerworn greene colour; among which come forth clasping tendrels, & likewise slender footstalks, whereon

whereon do growe small yellow starlike flowers. The fruite succeedeth, fashioned like a Peare, and of the bignes of a great Warden. The roote is threddie.

5 *Cucumis ex Hispanico semine natus.*
Spanish Cucumber.



* *The description.*

5 **T** Here hath been not long since sent out of Spaine some seeds of a rare and beautifull Cucumber, into Argentine a citie of Germanie, otherwise called Strawsborough, which there brought forth long trailing branches, rough and hairy, set with very large rough leaues, sharpe pointed, fashioned like vnto the leaues of the great Burre docke: among which come forth faire yellow flowers growing nakedlie vpon their tender foote stalkes: the which being past, the fruite commeth in place, of a foot in length, green on the side toward the ground, yellowe to the sun warde, straked with manie spots and lines of diuers colours. The pulpe or meate is hard and fast like that of our Pompon.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Cucumbers are planted in gardens in most countries of the world.

* *The time.*

According to my promise heeretofore made, I haue thought it good and conuenient in this place to set downe, not onely the time of sowing and setting of Cucumbers, Muske melons, Citruls, Pompons, Gourdes, and such like; but also how to set or sowe all manner and kindes of other cold feedes, as also whatsoeuer strange feedes are

brought vnto vs from the Indies, or any other hot regions, *videl.*

First of all in the middelt of Aprill or somewhat sooner (if the weather be any thing temperate) you shal cause to be made a bed or bank of hot & new horse dung taken forth of the stable (and not from the dunghill) of an ell in breadth, and the like in depth or thicknes, of what length you please, according to the quantitie of your seed: the which bancke you shall couer with Hoopes and poles, that you may the more conueniently couer the whole bed or bancke with Mats, olde painted cloth, strawe or such like, to keepe it from the iniurie of the colde frostie nightes, and not hurt the things planted in the bed: then shall you couer the bed all ouer with the most fertilliest earth finely sifted halfe a foote thicke, wherein you shal set or sowe your feedes: that being done, cast your straw or other couerture ouer the same; and so let it rest without looking vpon it, or taking away of your couering for the space of seauen or eight daies at the most, for commonly in that space they will thrust themselues vp nakedlie forth of the grounde: then must you cast vpon them in the hottest time of the daie some water that hath stood in the house or in the sunne a daie before, because the water so cast vpon them newly taken forth of a well or pumpe, will so chill and coole them being brought and nourished vp in such a hot place, that presently in one daie you haue lost all your labour; I meane not onely your feede, but your bancke also; for in this space the great heat of the dung is lost and spent, keeping in memorie that euerie night they must bee couered and opened when the daie is warmed with the sun beames: this must be done from time to time vntill that the plants haue fower or fixe leaues a peece, and that the danger of the cold nights is past: then must they be replanted verie curiously with the earth sticking to the plant as neere as may be vnto the most fruitfull place, and where the sunne hath most force in the garden; provided that vpon the remoouing of them you most couer them with some Docke leaues or wipes of straw, propped vp with forked stickes, as well to keepe them from the cold of the night, as also the heate of the sunne:

for

for they cannot whilest they be yoong and newly planted, indure neither ouermuch cold nor much heate, vntill they are well rooted in their new place or dwelling.

Oftentimes it falleth out that some feedes are more franker and forwarder than the rest, which commonly do rise vp verie nakedlie with long necks not vnlike to the stalke of a small mushrome, of a night olde. This naked stalke must you couer with the like fine earth euen to the greene leaues, hauing regard to place your bancke so that it may be defended from the North windes.

Obserue these instructions diligently, and then you shall not haue cause to complaine that your feedes were not good, nor of the intemperancie of the climate (by reason whereof you can get no fruite) although it were in the furthest partes of the North of Scotland.

✱ *The names.*

The Cucumber is named generally *Cucumis*: in shops *Cucumer*: and is taken for that which the Grecians call *σινος ἄκρεος*: in Latin *Cucumis satiuus* or garden Cucumber: in high Dutch *Cucumern*: in Italian *Concomero*: in Spanish *Cogombro*: in French *Concombre*: in lowe Dutch *Concommeren*: in English Cowcumbers and Cucumbers.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

All the Cucumbers are of temperature cold and moist in the second degree. They putrifie soone A in the stomacke, and yeelde vnto the body a cold and moist nourishment, and that verie little, and the same not good.

Those Cucumbers must be chosen which are greene and not yet ripe: for when they are ripe and B yellow they be vnfit to be eaten.

The feede is colde, but nothing so much as the fruit. It openeth and clenseth, prouoketh vrine, C openeth the stoppings of the liuer, helpeth the chest and lungs that are inflamed: and being stamped and outwardly applied in steede of a Clenser, it maketh the skin smooth and faire.

Cucumber (saith my Author) taken in meats, is good for the stomacke and other partes troubled D with heate. It yeeldeth not any nourishment that is good, in so much as the vnmeasurable vse thereof filleth the vaines with naughtie colde humours.

The feede stamped and made into milke like as they do with Almonds, or strained with milke or E sweete wine and drunke, looseth the bellie gently, and is excellent against the exulceration of the bladder.

The fruite cutte in peeces or chopped as herbes to the pot and boiled in a small pipkin with a F peece of mutton, being made into potage with Oremeale, euen as herbe potage are made, whereof a messe eaten to breakefast, as much to dinner, and the like to supper: taken in this manner for the space of three weekes together without intermission; doth perfectly cure all manner of sawceflegme and copper faces, red and shining fire noses (as red as red Roses) with pimples, pumple, rubies, and such like pretious faces.

Provided alwaies that during the time of curing you do vse to wash or bathe the face with this G liquor following.

Take a pinte of strong white wine vineger, powder of the rootes of Ireos or Orrice three H dragmes, searced or bolted into most fine dust, Brimstone in fine powder halfe an ounce, Camphire two dragmes, stamped with two blanched Almondes, fower Oke apples cut thorowe the middle, and the iuice of fower Limons: put them all together in a strong double glasse, shake them together verie strongly, setting the same in the sunne for the space of tenne daies: with which let the face be washed and bathed daily, suffering it to drie of it selfe without wiping it away. This doth not onely helpe fire faces, but also taketh away lentils, spots, morpew, sunneburne, and all other deformities of the face.

Of Wilde Cucumber. Chap. 327.

✱ *The description.*

THe wilde Cucumber hath many fat hairie braunches, verie rough and ful of iuice, creeping or trailing vpon the ground; whereupon are set verie rough leaues, hairie, sharpe pointed, and of an ouerworne grayish greene colour: from the bosome of which, come fourth long tender foote stalks: on the ends whereof do grow small flowers composed of five small leaues of a pale yellow

yellowe colour: after which commeth forth the fruite of the bignes of the smallest pullets egge, but somewhat longer, verie rough and hairie on the outside, and of the colour and substance of the stalkes, wherein is contained verie much water and small hard blackish feedes also, of the bignes of tares; which being come to maturitie or ripenes, it casteth or squirteth forth his water with the feedes; either of it owne accord, or being touched with the most tender or delicate hande neuer so gently, and oftentimes striketh so harde against those that touch it (especially if it chaunce to hit against the face) that the place smarteth long after; whereupon of some it hath beene called *Noli me tangere*, Touch me not. The roote is thicke, white, and long lasting: the whole plant, as also the fruit, is verie bitter.

Cucumis asininus.
Wilde Cucumber.



wise hot and clenfing. The iuice is hot in the second degree, as *Galen* witnesseth, and of thin parts. It clenfeth and wasteth away.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice called *Elaterium*, doth purge forth choler, flegme, and watery humours, and that with force, and not onely by siege, but also by vomit.
- B The quantitie that is to be taken at one time, is from five graines to ten, according to the strength of the patient.
- C The iuice dried or hardned, and the quantitie of halfe a scruple taken, driueth forth by siege grosse flegme, cholericke humours, and preuaileth mightily against the dropfie, and shortnes of breath.
- D The same drawne vp into the nostrils mixed with a little milke, taketh away the rednes of the eies.
- E The iuice of the roote doth also purge flegme, cholericke and waterish humours, and is good for the dropfie, but not of such force as *Elaterium*, which is made of the iuice of the fruite: the making whereof I commend to the learned and curious apothecaries, among which number master *William Wright* in Bucklers Burie my louing friend, hath taken more paines in curious composing of it, and hath

* *The place.*

It is found in most of the hot countries, among rubbish, grauell, and other vntilled places: it is planted in gardens in the lowe countries, and being once planted, saith *Dodonæus*, it easily commeth vp againe many yeeres after (which is true) and yet saith he further, that it doth not spring againe of the roote, but of the feedes spired or cast about: which may likewise be true where he hath obserued it, but in my garden it is otherwise, for as I saide before, the roote is long lasting, and continueth from yeere to yeere.

* *The time.*

It springeth vp in Maie, it flowreth and is ripe in Autumne, and is to be gathered at the same time, to make that excellent composition of called *Elaterium*.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *κινύρα*: in Latine *Agrestis*, and *Erraticus Cucumis*: in shops *Cucumer asininus*: in Italian *Cocomero saluatico*: in Spanish *Cogumbrillo amargo*: in English wilde Cucumber, spirting Cucumbers, & Touch me not: in French *Concombres sauvages*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of wild Cucumbers, rootes & their rindes as they are bitter in taste; so they be like-

hath more exactly performed the same then any other whatsoeuer, that I haue had any knowledge of.

Of Citrull Cucumbers. Chap. 328.

1 *Citrulus officinarum.*
Citrull Cucumber.



2 *Citrulus minor.*
Small Citrul.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He Citrull Cucumber hath many long, flexible, & tender stalks, trailing vpon the ground, branched like vnto the Vine, set with certaine great leaues deeply cut, and verie much iagged: among which come forth long clasping tendrels, and also tender footstaiques, on the endes whereof do growe flowers of a golde yellowe colour: the fruite is somewhat rounde, streaked or ribbed with certaine deepe furrowes alongst the same, of a greene colour aboue, and vnderneath on that side that lieth vpon the grounde something white: the outwarde skin whereof is very smooth; the meate within is indifferent harde, more like to that of the Pompion then of the Cucumber or muske Melon: the pulpe wherein the seede lieth, is spungie and of a slimie substance: the seede is long, flat, and greater then those of the Cucumbers: the shell or outward barke is blackish, sometimes of an ouerborne reddish colour. The fruite of the Citrull doth not so easily rot or putrifie as doth the Melon, which being gathered in a faire dry day, may be kept a long time, especially being couered in a heape of Wheate, as *Mathiolus* saith, but according to my practise you may keepe them much longer and better, in a heape of dry sande.

2 The second kinde of Citrull differeth not from the former, sauing that it is altogether lesser, and the leaues are not so deeply cut or iagged, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place and time.*

The Citrull prospereth best in hot regions as in Sicilia, Apulia, Calabria, and Syria, about Alepo and Tripolis. We haue manie times sowed the seedes and diligently obserued the order prescribed in planting of Cucumbers, but they neuer came to ripenes.

* *The*

* *The names.*

The later Herbarists do call it *Anguria*: in shops *Citrulus*, and *Cucumis Citrulus*: in English Citruls, Cucumber Citruls, and Pome Citruls, and is knowne by the name of *Semen Citruli* or Citrull seede. But if *Cucumis Citrulus* be so called of the yellow colour of the Citron, then is the common Cucumber properly *Cucumis Citrulus*, which is knowne vnto all to be contrarie.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The meate or pulpe of Cucumer Citrull which is next vnto the barke is eaten rawe, but more commonly boiled: it yeeldeth to the body little nourishment, and the same colde; it ingendreth a waterish bloud, mitigateth the extremitie of heate of the inner parts, and tempereth the sharpnes and feruent heat of choler: being rawe and helde in the mouth, it taketh away the roughnes of the roong in agues, and quencheth thirst.
- B The seeds are of like facultie with those of Cucumbers.

Of the wilde Citrull, called Colocynthis. Chap. 329.

1 *Colocynthis.*

The wilde Citrull, or Coloquintida.

2 *Colocynthis pyriformis.*

Pearre fashioned Coloquintida.

* *The description.*

- 1 **C**oloquintida hath been taken of many to be a kinde of the wilde Gourde, but not truely: it lieth along creeping on the ground as do the Cucumbers and Melons, comming nearest of all to the Muske Melons, which in these daies of some Herbarists is called Citrull Cucumber, but with the greater error: It bringeth forth vpon his long braunches small crooked tendrels like the Vine, and also very great broad leaues deeply cut or iagged: among which come forth small flowers of a pale yellowe colour; then commeth the fruite, rounde as a boule, covered with a thinne rinde, of a yellowe colour when it is ripe, which when it is pilled or pared off, the white pulpe or spungie substance appeereth full of seedes, of an ouerwoine browne colour; the fruite

fruite so pared or pilled, and dried for medicine; the which is most extreme bitter, and likewise the seede, and the whole plant it selfe in all his parts.

2 The seconde kinde of *Coloquintida* hath likewise many long branches and clasping tendrels, wherwith it taketh hold of such things as are neer vnto it. It bringeth forth the like leaues, but not so much jagged. The flowers are small and yellow: the fruit is fashioned like a peare, and the other sort rounde, wherein the especiall difference consisteth.

* *The place.*

Coloquintida is sownen and commeth to perfection in hot regions, but seldome, or neuer in these northerly and cold countries.

* *The time.*

It is sownen in the spring and bringeth his fruite to perfection in August.

It hath bene diuers times deliuered vnto me for a truch that they do growe in the Sands of the Mediterranean sea shore, or verie neer vnto it, wilde, for euerie man to gather that list, especially on that side of Barbarie; as also without the mouth of the Streights neere to *Sandla Crux* and other places adiacent; from whence diuers Chirurgians of London that haue traueiled thither, for the curing of sicke and hurt men in the ship, haue brought great quantities thereof at their returne.

* *The names.*

It is called of the ignorant Apothecaries *Coloquintida*: in Greeke *κολοκύνθης*: the Latine translators for *Colocynthis* do oftentimes set downe *Cucurbita sylvestris*: notwithstanding this differeth from *Colocynthis*, or *Coloquintida*: for *Cucurbita sylvestris* is called in Greeke *κολοκύνθα αργία*, or wilde *Coloquintida*, whereof shall be set forth a peculiar Chapter next after the *Cucurbita* or Gourde: in English it is called *Coloquintida*, or apple of *Coloquintida*.

* *The temperature.*

Coloquintida as it is in his whole nature and in all his parts bitter, so is it likewise hot and dry in the later ende of the second degree: and therefore it purgeth, clenseth, openeth and performeth all those things that most bitter things do: but that the stronge qualitie which it hath to purge by the stoole, is, as *Galen* saith, of more force then the rest of his operations.

* *The vertues.*

Which operation of purging it worketh so violently, that it doth not onely draw forth flegme A and choler marueilous speedily, and in very great quantity: but oftentimes fetcheth forth bloud and bloudie excrements, by shauing the guts, and opening the endes of the meseraicall veines.

So that therefore the same is not to be vsed either rashly, or without some dangerous and extreme B disease constraineth thereunto: neither yet at all vnlesse some tough and clammy thing be mixed therewith, whereby the vehemencie thereof may be repressed, the hurtfull force dulled, and the same speedily passing through the belly, the guts be not fret nor shaued. *Mesues* teacheth to mixe with it either Mastich, or gum Tragacanth.

There be made of it Trochises, or little flat cakes, with Mastich, gum Arabick, Tragacanth and D Bdelium, of these, Mastich hath a manifest binding qualitie: but tough and clammy things are much better, which haue no astringent at all in them, or very little.

For by such binding or astringent things, violent medicines being restrained and bridled, doe E afterwarde worke their operation with more violence and trouble: but such as haue not binding things mixed with them, do easilier worke and with lesser paine, as be those pilles which *Rhasis* in his 9. booke of *Almanzor*, calleth *Illiacæ*, which are compounded of *Coloquintida* and Scamony, two of the strongest medicines that are: and of a thirde called gumme *Sagapene*, which through his clammines doth as it were daube the entrailes and guts, and defende them from the harme that might haue come of either of them.

The which composition, although it be woonderful stronge & not to be vsed without very great F necessitie vrged thereunto, doth notwithstanding easily purge, and without any great trouble, and with lesser torment, then most of the mildest and gentlest medicines which haue Mastich, & other things mixed with them that are astringent.

And for this cause it is very like that *Galen* in his first booke of medicines according to the pla- G ces affected, would not suffer Mastich and Bdelium to be in the pilles, which are surnamed *Cochie*, the which notwithstanding his schoolemaster *Quintus* was also woont before to adde vnto the same.

But *Coloquintida* is not onely good for purgations, in which it is a remedie for the distines or H

the turning sicknes, the megrim, continuall headach, the apoplexie, the falling sicknes, the stuffing of the lungs, the gnawings and gripings of the guts and entrailles, and other most dangerous diseases, but also it doth outwardly worke his operations, which are not altogether to be reiected.

- I Common oile wherein the same is boiled, is good against the ringing in the eares, and deafenes: the same killeth and driueth forth all maner of wormes of the belly, and doth oftentimes prouoke to the stoole, if the nauell and bottome of the belly be therewith annointed.
- K Being boiled in vineger, and the teeth washed therewith, it is a remedie for the toothach, as *Mesues* teacheth.
- L The seede is very profitable to keepe and preferue dead bodies with; especially if Aloes and Myrrhe be mixed with it.
- M The white pulpe or spungious pith taken in the waight of a scruple, openeth the belly mightily, and purgeth grosse flegme, and cholericke humours.
- N It hath the like force if it be boiled and laide to infuse in wine or ale, and giuen to drinke.
- O Being taken after the same maner it profiteth the diseases before remembred, that is the apoplexie, falling sicknes, giddines of the head, the colicke, loosenes of sinewes, and places out of ioint, and all diseases proceeding of colde.
- P For the same purposes it may be vsed in glisters.
- Q The same boiled in oile and applied with cotton or wooll, taketh away the paine of the Hemorrhoides.
- R The decoction made in wine, and vsed as a fomentation or bathe, bringeth downe the desired sicknes.

Of Muske Melon, or Million. Chap. 329.

** The kindes.*

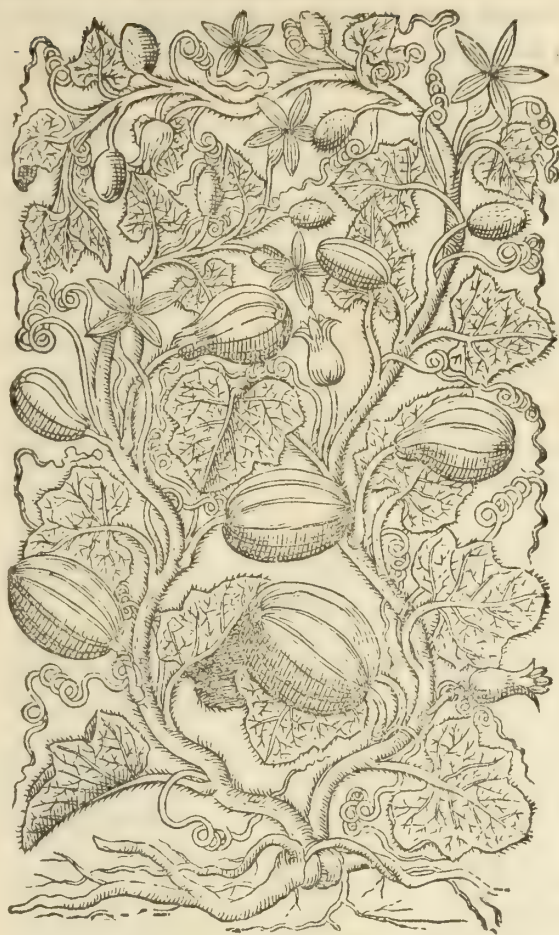
Here be diuers sorts of Melons found at this day, differing very notablie in shape and proportion, as also in taste, according to the climate and countrie where they growe: but of the ancients there was onely one and no more, which is that *Melopepo* called of *Galen* *Cucumis*, or *Galens* Cucumber; notwithstanding some haue comprehended the Muske Melons vnder the kinds of Citruls, wherein they haue greatly erred: for doubtlesse the Muske Melon is a kinde of Cucumber, according to the best approoued authors.

** The description.*

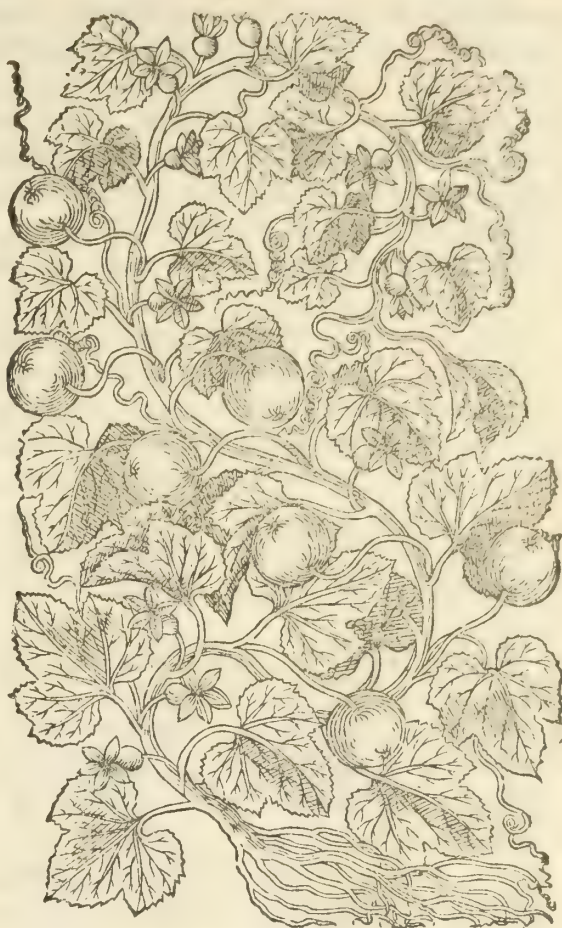
I Hat which the later Herbarists do call Muske Melons, is like to the common Cucumber in stalkes, lying flat vpon the ground, long, branched, and rough. The leaues be much a like, yet are they lesler, rounder, and not so cornered: the flowers in like maner be yellowe: the fruite is bigger, at the first somewhat hairie, something long, now and then somewhat round; oftentimes greater, and many times lesler: the barke or rinde is of an ouerborne russet Greene colour, ribbed and furrowed very deeply, hauing often chappes or chinkes, and a confused roughnes: the pulpe or inner substance which is to be eaten, is of a faint yellow colour. The middle part whereof is full of a slimie moisture, among which is contained the seede, like vnto those of the Cucumber, but lesler, and of a browner colour.

2 The sugar Melon hath long trailing stalkes lying vpon the ground, whereon are set small clasping tendrels like those of the Vine, and also leaues like vnto the common Cucumber, but of a greener colour: the fruite commeth forth among those leaues, standing vpon slender foote-stalkes, rounde as the fruite of *Coloquintida*, and of the same bignesse, of a most pleasant taste like Sugar, whereof it tooke the surname *Saccharatus*.

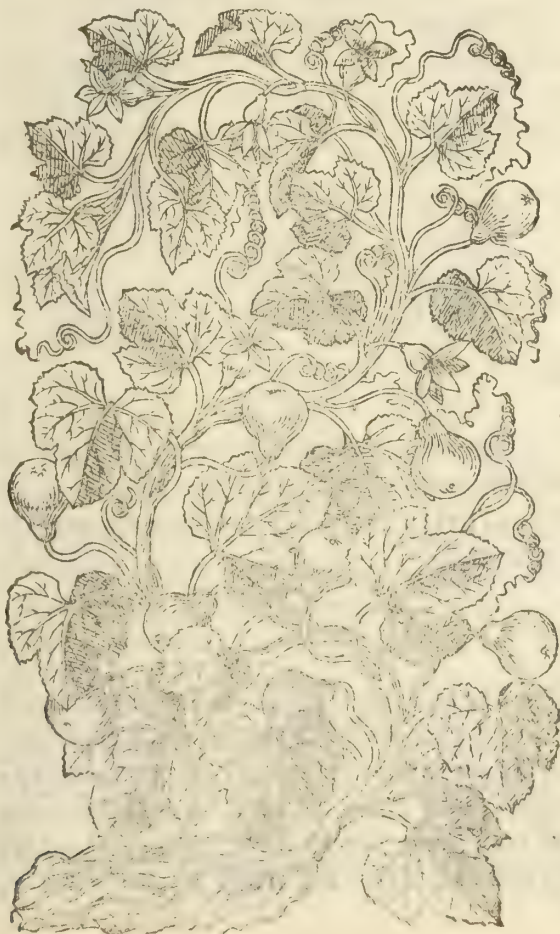
1 *Melo.*
The Muske Melon.



2 *Melo Saccharinus.*
Sugar Melon.



3 *Pyrome'o.*
Peare fashion Melons.



4 *Melo Hispanicus.*
Spanish Melons.



Ccc 2

*The

* *The description.*

3 The Peare fashioned Melon hath many long Vinie braunches, whereupon do grow cornered leaues like those of the Vine, and likewise great store of long tendrels, clasping and taking holde of each thing that it toucheth: the fruite groweth vpon slender footestalkes, fashioned like vnto a Peare, of the bignesse of a great Quince.

4 The Spanish Melon bringeth forth long trailing branches, whereon are set broad leaues slightly indented about the edges, not deuided at all, as are all the rest of the Melons. The fruit groweth neere vnto the stalke, like vnto the common Pompion, very long, not crested or furrowed at all, but spotted with very many such markes as are on the backside of the Harts toong leafe. The pulpe or meate is not so pleasing in taste as the others.

* *The place.*

They delight in hot regions, notwithstanding I haue seene at the Queenes house at Saint Iames very many of the first fort ripe, through the diligent & curious nourishing of them by a skilful Gentleman the keeper of the said house, called Master *Fovvle*; and in other places neere vnto the right Honorable, the Lord of *Sussex* house of Bermondsey by London, where from yeere to yeere there is verie great plenty, especially if the weather be any thing temperate.

* *The time.*

They are set or sown in Aprill as I haue already shewed in the Chapter of Cucumbers: their fruite is ripe in the end of August, and sometimes sooner.

* *The names.*

The Muske Melon is called in Latine *Melo*: in Italian *Mellone*: in Spanish *Melon*: in French *Melons*: in high Dutch *Apelant*: in lowe Dutch *Melonen*: in Greeke *μήλον*, which doth signifie an apple; and therefore this kinde of Cucumber is more truely called *μηλοπέπων*, or *Melopepon*, by reason that *Pepo* hath the smell of an apple, whereto the smell of this fruit is like; hauing withall the smell as it were of Muske: which for that cause are also named *Melones Moschatellini*, or Muske Melons.

* *The temperature.*

The meate of the Muske Melon, is very colde and moist.

* *The vertues.*

A It is harder of digestion then is any of the rest of Cucumbers: & if it remaine long in the stomach it putrifieth, and is occasion of pestilent agues, which thing also *Aetius* witnesseth in the first booke of his Tetrables, writing that the vse of *Cucumeres*, or Cucumbers, breedeth pestilent feaues: for he also taketh *Cucumis* to be that which is commonly called Melon: which is vially eaten of the Italians and Spaniards, rather to repress the rage of lust, then any other Phisicall vertue.

B The seede is of like operation with that of the former Cucumber.

Of Melons, or Pompions. Chap. 330.

* *The kindes.*

There be founde diuers kindes of Pompions which differ either in bignes or forme: it shall be therefore sufficient to describe some one or two of them, and referre the rest vnto the viewe of their figures, which most liuely do expresse their differences; especially bicause this volume waxeth great, the description of no moment, and I hasten to an end.

* *The description.*

1 The great Melon or Pompion bringeth forth thicke and rough prickly stalkes, which with their clasping tendrels take holde vpon such things that are neere vnto them, as poles, arbors, pales, and hedges, which vnlesse they were neere vnto them would creepe along vpon the ground: the leaues be wide and great, very rough, and cut with certaine deepe gashes, nicked also on the edges like a sawe: the flowers be very great like to a bell cuppe, of a yellowe colour like golde, hauing five corners standing out like teeth: the fruite is great, thicke, rounde,

round, set with thicke ribbes like edges sticking foorth. The pulpe or meate whereof which is next vnder the rinde is white, and of a meane hardnes: the pith or substance in the middle is spungie and slimie: the seede is great, broade, flat, something white, much greater than that of the Cucumber, otherwise not differing at all in forme. The colour of the barke or rinde is oftentimes of an obscure greene, sometimes graie. The rinde of the greene Pompion is harder, and as it were of a woodie substance: the rinde of the graie is softer and tenderer.

2 The second kinde of Melons is like vnto the former in stalkes and leaues, and also in clasping tendrels: but the gashes of the leaues are not so deepe, and the stalkes be tenderer: the flowers are in like manner yellowe, gaping, and cornered at the top, as be those of the former: but the fruite is somewhat rounder; sometimes greater, and manie times lesser: and oftentimes of a green colour with an harder barke: nowe and then softer and whiter. The meate within is like the former: the feedes haue also the same forme, but they be somewhat lesser.

1 *Pepo maximus oblongus.*
The great long Pompion.



2 *Pepo maximus rotundus.*
The great round Pompion.



* *The description.*

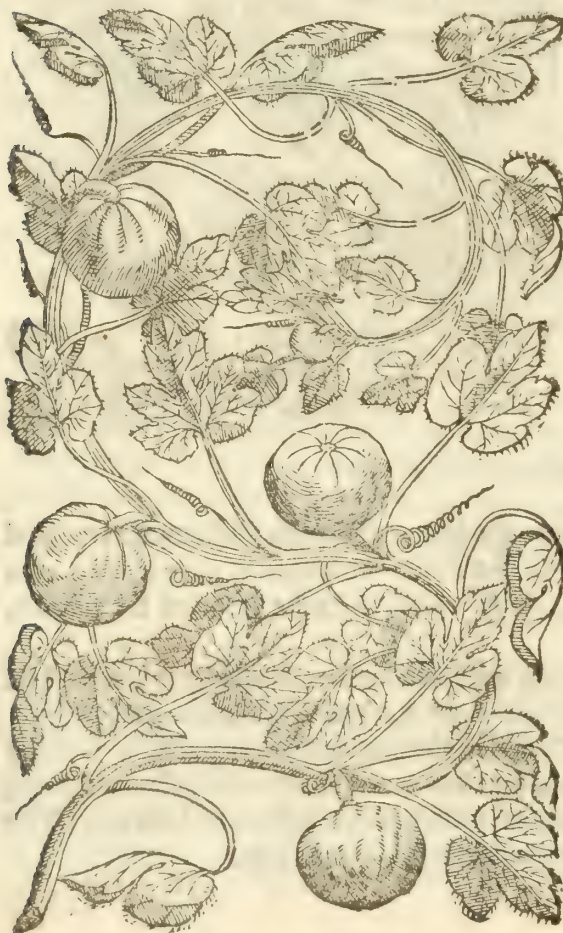
3 Of this kinde there is also another Pompion like vnto the former in rough stalks, and in gashed and nicked leaues: the flower is also great and yellowe, like those of the others: the fruite is of a great bignes, whose barke is full of little bunnies or hillie welts, as is the rinde of the Citron, which is in like manner yellow when it is ripe.

4 The fourth Pompion doth verie much differ from the others in forme: the stalkes, leaues, and flowers are like those of the rest: but the fruite is not long or round, but altogether broade, and in a manner flat like vnto a shield or buckler; thicker in the middle, thinner in the compasse, and curled or bumped in certaine places about the edges, like the rugged or vneuen barke of the Pomecitron; the which rinde is verie soft, thinne, and white: the meate within is meetely hard and durable. The seede is greater than that of the common Cucumber, in forme and colour all one.

- 3 *Pepomaximus compressus.*
The great flat bottom'd Pompion.



- 5 *Pepo Indicus minor rotundus.*
The small round Indian Pompion.



- 4 *Pepomaximus clypeatus.*
The great buckler Pompion.



- 6 *Pepo Indicus angulosus.*
The cornered Indian Pompion.



7 *Pepo Indicus fungiformis.*
Mushrom Pompion.



* *The place.*

All these Melons or Pompions bee garden plants : they ioy best in a fruitfull soile, and are common in England ; except the last described, which is as yet a stranger.

* *The time.*

They are planted at the beginning of Aprill: they flower in August: the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The Melon or Pompion is named in Greeke *πέπων*: in Latine likewise *Pepo*. The fruites of them al when they be ripe are called by a common name in Greeke *πέπωνες*: in English Millions or Pompions. Whereupon certaine Phisitions saith *Galen* haue contended, that this fruit ought to be called *σικυοπέπων*, that is to say in Latine, *Pepo Cucumeralis*, or Cucumber Pompion. *Pliny* in his 9 booke 5. chapter writeth, that *Cucumeres* when they exceede in greatnesse, are named *Pepones*. It is called in high Dutch *Pluker* : in lowe Dutch *Peponen* : in French *Pompons*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

All the Melons are of a cold nature, with plentie of moisture : they haue a certaine clensing qualitie, by meanes whereof they prouoke vrine, and do more speedily passe through the bodie, than do either the Gourd, Citrull, or Cucumber, as *Galen* hath written.

The pulpe of the Pompion is neuer eaten raw, but boiled. For so it doth more easily descend, making the belly soluble. The nourishment which commeth hereof is little, thin, moist and colde (bad, saith *Galen*) and that especially when it is not well digested : by reason whereof it maketh a man apt and readie to fall into the disease called the Cholerike passion, and of some the Felonie.

The seede clenseth more than the meate, it prouoketh vrine, and is good for those that are troubled with the stone of the kidneies.

The fruit boiled in milke and buttered, is not onely a good wholesome meate for mans bodie : D but being so prepared, is also a most phisicall medicine for such as haue an hot stomacke, and the inward parts inflamed.

The flesh or pulpe of the same sliced and fried in a pan with butter, is also a good and wholesome E meate : but baked with apples in an ouen, it doth fill the bodie full of flatuous or windie belchings, and is foode vtterly vnwholesome for such as liue idly ; but vnto robustious and rusticke people, nothing hurteth that filleth the belly.

Of wilde Pompions. Chap. 331.

* *The description.*

1 **A**S there is a wilde sort of Cucumbers, of Melons, Citruls and Gourds, so likewise there be certaine wilde Pompions, that be so of their own nature. These bring forth rough stalks, set with sharp thorny prickles. The leaues be likewise rough: the flowers yellow as be those of the garden Melon, but euery part is lesser. The fruite is thicke, round, and sharpe pointed, hauing a hard greene rinde. The pulpe or meate whereof, and the middle pith, with the seede are like those of the garden Pompion, but very bitter in taste.

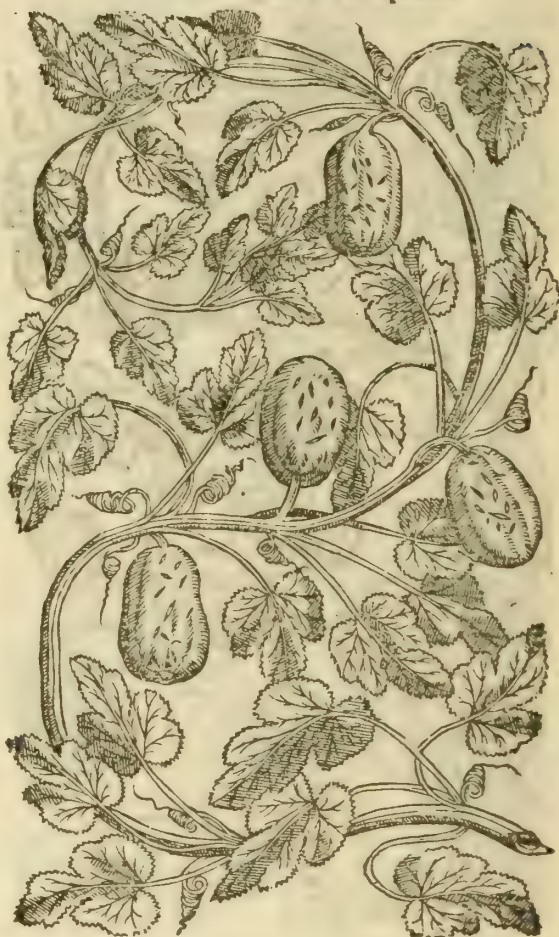
2 The second is like vnto the former, but it is altogether lesser, wherein consisteth the difference.

1 *Pepo maior sylvestris.*

The great wilde Pompion.

2 *Pepo minor sylvestris.*

The small wilde Pompion.

* *The place.*

These Melons do growe wilde in Barbarie, Africa, and most partes of the east and west Indies. They growe not in these partes, except they be sown.

* *The time.*

Their time of flowring and flourishing answereth that of the garden Pompion.

* *The names.*

Although the ancient Phisitions haue made no mention of these plants, yet the thing it selfe doth shew, that there be such, and ought to be called in Greeke *μήνρες άγροί*: in Latine *Pepones sylvestres*: in English wilde Melons or Pompions.

* *The temperature.*

Like as these wilde Melons be altogether of their owne nature very bitter, so be they also of temperature hot and drie, and that in the latter end of the second degree. They haue likewise a clenfing facultie, not inferior to the wilde Cucumbers.

* *The vertues.*

A The wine, which when the pith and seede is taken foorth, is powred into the rinde, and hath remained so long therein till such time as it becommeth bitter, doth purge the belly, and bringeth foorth flegmatike and cholericke humors. To be brieft, the iuice heereof is of the same operation that the wilde Cucumber is of; and being dried it may be vsed in steede of *Elaterium*, which is the dried iuice of the wilde Cucumber.

Of Gourdes. Chap. 332.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Gourdes, some wilde, and others tame or of the garden; some bringing foorth fruite like vnto a bottle; others long, bigger at one end, keeping no certaine forme or fashion; some greater, others lesser.

1 *Cucurbita*

1 *Cucurbita anguina.*

Snakes Gourde.

2 *Cucurbita lagenaria.*

Bottle Gourdes.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Gourde bringeth forth very long stalks, as be those of the Vine, cornered and parted into diuers branches, which with his clasping tendrels taketh holde and climeth vp vpon such things that stande neere vnto it: the leaues be very great, broad, and sharpe pointed, almost as great as those of the Clote Burre, but softer, and somewhat couered as it were with a white freeze, as be also the stalks and branches, like those of the Marsh Mallowe: the flowers be white, and growe forth from the bosome of the leaues: in their places come vp the fruite, which are not all of one fashion; for oftentimes they haue the forme of flagons, or bottles, with a great large belly, and a small necke. The Gourd saith *Plinie* in his 19. booke 5. chapter, groweth into anie forme or fashion that you would haue it, either like vnto a wreathed dragon, the legge of a man, or any other shape according to the moulde wherein it is put whilest it is yoong; being suffered to climbe vpon an arbor where the fruite may hang, it hath beene seene to be nine foote long, by reason of his great waight which hath stretched it out to the length: the rinde when it is ripe, is verie hard, woody, and of a yellow colour: the meate or inner pulpe is white: the seede long, flat, pointed at the top, broad belowe, with two peakes standing out like hornes, white within, and sweete in taste.

2 The second differeth not from the precedent in stalkes, leaues, or flowers: the fruite heereof is for the most part fashioned like a bottle or flagon, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

The Gourds are cherished in the gardens of these cold regions, rather for pleasure then for profit; in the hot countreies where they come to ripenesse, they are sometimes eaten (but with small delight) especially they are kept for the rindes, wherein they put Turpentine, Oile, Honie, and also serue them for pailles to fetch water in, and many other the like vses.

* *The*

* *The time.*

They are planted in a bed of horse dung in Aprill, euen as we haue taught in the planting of Cucumbers: they flourish in Iune and Iuly: the fruite is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

The Gourde is called in Greeke *Κυλόνθη ἡμερος*: in Latine *Cucurbita edulis*, *Cucurbita satina*: of *Pliny Cucurbita Cameraria*, bicause it climeth vp, and is a couering for arbors and walking places, and banquetting houses in gardens: he calleth the other which climeth not vp, but lieth crawling on the ground, *Cucurbita plebeia*: in Italian *Zucca*: in Spanish *Calabazza*: in French *Courge*: in high Dutch *Kurbs*: in low Dutch *Tauwoorden*: in English Gourdes.

* *The temperatwre.*

The meate or inner pulpe of the Gourd is of temperature colde and moist, and that in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice being dropped into the eares with oile of Roses, is good for the paine thereof proceeding of a hot cause.
- B The pulpe or meate mitigateth all hot swellings if it be laide thereon in maner of a pultis, and being vsed in this maner, it taketh away the headach and the inflammation of the eies.
- C The same author affirmeth that a long Gourde, or else a Cucumber being laide in the cradle or bed by the yoong infant whilest it is a sleepe and sicke of an ague, it shall be very quickly made whole.
- D The pulpe also is eaten sodden; but bicause it hath in it a waterish and thinne iuice, it yeeleth small nourishment to the body, and the same cold and moist; but it easily passeth thorow, especially being sodden, which by reason of the slipperines and moistnes also of his substance mollifieth the belly.
- E But being baked in an ouen, or fried in a panne, it looseth the most part of his naturall moisture, and therefore it more slowly descendeth, and doth not mollifie the belly so soone.
- F The seede alaieth the sharpnes of vrine, and bringeth downe the same.

Of the wilde Gourde. Chap. 333.

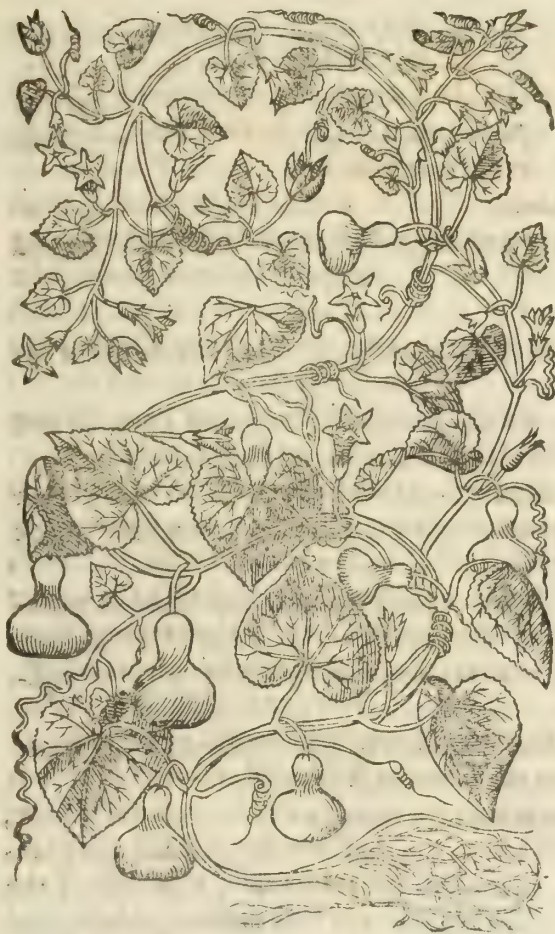
* *The description.*

I Here is besides the former ones, a certaine wilde Gourde: this is like the garden Gourde in climing stalkes, clasping tendrels, and soft leaues, and as it were downie, all and euerie one of which things being farre lesser; this also climeth vpon arbors and banquetting houses: the fruite doth represent the great bellied Gourde, and those that be like vnto bottles in forme, but in bignes it is very far inferior; for it is small & scarce so great as an ordinary Quince, and may be held within the compasse of a mans hande: the outwarde rinde at the first is greene, afterwards it is as harde as woode, and of the colour thereof; the inner pulpe is moist and very full of iuice, in which lieth the seede: the whole is as bitter as Coloquintida, which hath made so manie errors, one especially in taking the fruit Coloquintida for the wilde Gourde.

2 The seconde wilde Gourde hath likewise many trailing branches and clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh holde of such things as be neere vnto it: the leaues be broad, deeply cut into diuers sections, like those of the Vine, soft and very downy, wherby it is especially known to be one of the Gourdes: the flowers be very white, as are also those of the Gourdes: the fruite succeedeth growing to a rounde forme, flatte on the top like the head of a Mushrome, whereof it tooke his surname.

I *Cucurbita*

1 *Cucurbita lagenaria sylvestris*.
Wilde bottle Gourde.



2 *Cucurbita sylvestris fungiformis*.
Mushrome wilde Gourde.



* *The place.*

They do grow of themselves wilde in hot regions, they neuer come to perfection of ripenes in these cold countries.

* *The time.*

The time answereth those of the garden.

* *The names.*

The wilde Gourd is called in Greeke *Κολοκυνθα άγρια*: in Latine *Cucurbita sylvestris*, or wilde Gourd. *Plinie* in his 20. booke thirde Chapter, affirmeth that the wilde Gourde is named of the Grecians *σκληρος*, which is hollowe, an inch thicke, not growing but among stones, the iuice whereof being chewed, is singular good for the stomacke. But the wilde Gourd is not that which is so described; for it is aboute an inch thicke, neither is it hollow, but full of iuice: and by reason of the extreame bitternesse, offensiue to the stomacke.

Some there be also that take this for *Coloquintida*, but they are farre deceiued. For *Colocynthis* is the wilde Citrull Cucumber, whereof we haue intreated in the chap. of Citruls.

* *The temperature.*

The wilde Gourde is as hot and drie as *Coloquintida*, that is to say, in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

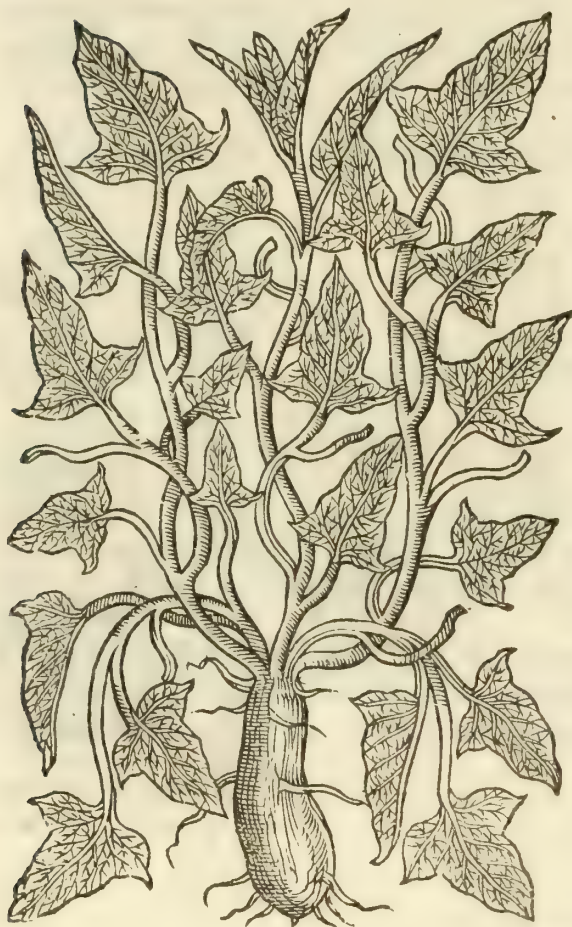
The wilde Gourd is extreme bitter, for which cause it openeth and scowreth the stopped passages of the bodie, it also purgeth downwards, as do wilde Melons.

Moreouer, the wine which hath continued all night in this Gourd, doth likewise purge the belly mightily, and bringeth forth cholericke and flegmaticke humors.

of

Of Potatoes. Chap. 334.

Sisyrinchium Peruvianum, sine *Batata Hispanorum*.
Potatus or Potatoes.



* The description.

T His plant which is called of some *Sisyrinchium Peruvianum*, or Skyrrits of Peru, is generally of vs called Potatus or Potatoes. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing vpon the ground, like vnto Pompions; whereupon are set rough hairie leaues, very like vnto those of the wilde Cucumber. There is not any that hath written of this plant, or saide any thing of the flowers, therefore I refer the description thereof vnto those that shall heereafter haue further knowledge of the same: yet haue I had in my garden diuers roots that haue florished vnto the first approach of winter; & haue growen vnto a great length of branches, but they brought not forth any flowers at all; whether bicause the winter caused them to perish before their time of flowering, or that they be of nature barren of flowers, I am not certaine. The rootes are many, thicke, and knobbie, like vnto the rootes of Peonies, or rather of the white Asphodill, ioined together at the top into one head, in manner of the Skyrrit, which being diuided into diuers parts and planted, do make a great increase, especially if the greatest rootes be cut into diuers gobbets, and planted in good and fertill ground.

* The place.

The Potatoes grow in India, Barbarie, Spaine, and other hotte regions, of which I planted diuers rootes (that I bought at the exchange in London) in my garden, where they flourished vntill winter, at which time they perished and rotted.

* The time.

It flourisheth vnto the end of September: at the first approach of great frosts, the leaues together with the rootes and stalkes do perish.

* The names.

Clusius calleth it *Battata*, *Camotes*, *Amotes*, and *Ignanes*: in English Potatoes, Potatus, and Potades.

* The nature.

The leaues of Potatoes are hot and drie, as may euidently appeere by the taste. The rootes are of a temperate qualitie.

* The vertues.

A The Potatoe rootes are among the Spaniards, Italians, Indians, and many other nations common and ordinarie meate, which no doubt are of mightie nourishing parts, and do strengthen and comfort nature, whose nutriment is as it were a meane betweene flesh and fruit, though somewhat windie; but being roasted in the embers, they do lose much of their windinesse, especially being eaten fopped in wine.

B Of these rootes may be made conserues, no lesse toothsome, wholesome, and daintie, than of the flesh of Quinces. And likewise these comfortable and delicate meates, called in shops *Morselli*, *Flacentula*, and diuers other such like.

C These rootes may serue as a ground or foundation, whereon the cunning confectioner or Sugar baker may worke and frame many comfortable delicate conserues, and restorative sweete meates.

They

They are vsed to be eaten roasted in the ashes; some when they be so roasted, infuse them, and sup them in wine: and others to giue them the greater grace in eating, do boile them with prunes, and so eate them. And likewise others dresse them (being first roasted) with oile, vineger and salt, euery man according to his owne taste and liking: notwithstanding howsoeuer they be dressed, they comfort, nourish, and strengthen the bodie, procure bodily lust, and that with greedinesse.

Of Potatoes of Virginia. Chap. 335.

Battata Virginiana sive *Virginianorum*, & *Pappus*.
Potatoes of Virginia.

* *The description.*



Virginia Potatoes hath many hollowe flexible branches, trailing vpon the ground, three square, vneuen, knotted or kneed in sundry places at certaine distances; from the which knots commeth foorth one great leafe made of diuers leaues, some smaller, & others greater, set together vpon a fat middle rib by couples; of a swart Greene colour tending to rednes. The whole leafe resembling those of the Parsnep, in taste at the first like grasse, but afterward sharp & nipping the toong: from the bosome of which leaues come foorth long rounde slender footstalks, whereon do grow very faire and pleasant flowers, made of one entire whole leafe, which is folded or plaited in such strange sort, that it seemeth to be a flower made of sixe sundrie small leaues, which cannot easily be perceiued, except the same be pulled open. The colour whereof it is hard to expresse. The whole flower is of a light purple color, stripped down the middle of euery folde or welt,

with a light shew of yellownes, as though purple and yellow were mixed together: in the middle of the flower thrusteth foorth a thicke fat pointell, yellow as golde, with a small sharpe Greene pricke or point in the middest thereof. The fruite succeedeth the flowers, round as a ball, of the bignes of a little bullesse or wilde Plum, Greene at the first, and blacke when it is ripe; wherein is contained small white seede, lesser than those of Mustarde. The roote is thicke, fat, and tuberous; not much differing either in shape, colour or taste from the common Potatoes, sauing that the rootes hereof are not so great nor long; some of them round as a ball, some ouall or egge fashion, some longer, and others shorter: which knobbie rootes are fastened vnto the stalkes with an infinite number of threddie strings.

* *The place.*

It groweth naturally in America where it was first discovered, as reporteth *C. Clusius*, since which time I haue receiued rootes hereof from Virginia, otherwise called Norembega, which growe and prosper in my garden, as in their owne native countrie.

* *The*

* *The time.*

The leaues thrust forth of the ground in the beginning of May: the flowers bud forth in August. The fruit is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The Indians do call this plant *Papus* (meaning the rootes) by which name also the common Potatoes are called in those Indian countries. We haue the name proper vnto it, mentioned in the title. Bicause it hath not onely the shape and proportion of Potatoes, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English Potatoes of America, or Virginia.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The temperature and vertues are referred vnto the common Potatoes; being likewise a foode, as also a meate for pleasure, equall in goodnesse and wholesomnesse vnto the same, being either roasted in the embers, or boiled and eaten with oile, vineger and pepper, or dressed any other way by the hand of some cunning in cookerie.

Of the garden Mallow called Hollihocke. Chap. 336.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sortes or kindes of Mallows; some of the garden: there be also some of the marsh or sea shore; others of the field, and both wilde. And first of the garden Mallows or Hollihocke.

1 *Malua horten sis.*

Single garden Hollihocke.

2 *Malua rosea simplex peregrina.*

Jagged strange Hollihocke.

* *The description.*

The tame or garden Mallow bringeth forth broad round leaues of a whitish Greene colour, rough and greater than those of the wild Mallow. The stalke is straight, of the height of fower or fixe cubits; whereon doe growe vpon slender footestalkes single flowers,

not

not much vnlike to the wilde Mallow, but greater, consisting onely of five leaues, sometimes white, or red; now and then of a deepe purple colour, varying diuersly as nature list to play with it: in their places groweth vp a round knop like a little cake, compact or made vp of a multitude of flat seedes like little cheeses. The roote is long, white, tough, easily bowed, and groweth deepe in the ground.

2 The second being a strange kind of Hollihock, hath likewise broad leaues, rough and hoarie, or of an ouerworne ruslet colour, cut into diuers sections euen to the middle rib, like those of Palma Christi. The flowers are very single, but of a perfect red colour, wherein consisteth the greatest difference.

3 *Malua purpurea multiplex.*
Double purple Hollihocke.



4 *Malua hortensis multiplici flore.*
Double Scarlet Hollihocke.



* *The description.*

3 The double Hollihocke with purple flowers hath great broad leaues, confusedly indented about the edges, and likewise toothed like a sawe. The stalke groweth to the height of fower or five cubits. The flowers are double, and of a bright purple colour.

4 The garden Hollihocke with double flowers of the colour of scarlet, groweth to the height of five or sixe cubites, hauing many broad leaues cut about the edges. The stalke and roote is like the precedent.

5 The tree Mallow is likewise one of the Hollihocks; it bringeth forth a great stalke of the height often or twelue foote, growing to the forme of a small tree, whereon are placed diuers great broad leaues of a russet green colour, not vnlike to those of the great Clote Burre Docke, deeply indented about the edges. The flowers are very great and double as the greatest Rose, or double Peonie, of a deep red colour tending to blacknesse. The roote is great, thick, and of a woodie substance, as is the rest of the plant.

Malua arborea flore nigro multiplici.
Tree Hollihocke with double flowers.

* *The place.*

These Hollihockes are sown in gardens, almost euery where, and are in vaine sought for else where.

* *The time.*

The seconde yeere after they are sown they bring foorth their flowers in Iuly and August, when the seede is ripe the stalke withereth, the roote remaineth and sendeth foorth new stalkes, leaues and flowers, many yeeres after.

* *The names.*

The Hollihocke is called in Greeke *μαρμαρι*, of diuers *Rosa ultramarina*, or outlandish Rose, and *Rosa hyemalis*, or winter Rose. And this is that Rose which *Pliny* in his 21. booke 4. chapter writeth to haue the stalke of a Mallowe, and the leaues of a potherbe, which they call *Moscenton*: in high Dutch *Garten pappeln*: in lowe Dutch *Winter Roosen*: in French *Rose d'outramer*: in English Hollihocke, and Hockes.

* *The temperature.*

The Hollihocke is meetely hot, and also moist, but not so much as the wilde Mallowe: it hath likewise a clammy substance, which is more manifest in the seede and roote, then in any other part.

* *The vertues.*

The decoction of the flowers, especially those

A of the red colour, doth stoppe the ouermuch flowing of the monthly courses, if they be boyled in red wine.

B The rootes, leaues, and seedes serue for all those things for which the wilde Mallowses do, which are more commonly and familiarly vsed.



Of the wilde Mallowe. Chap. 337.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He wilde Mallowe hath broade leaues somewhat rounde and cornered, nickt about the edges, smooth, and Greene of colour: among which rise vp many slender tough stalkes, clad with the like leaues, but smaller. The flowers growe vpon little foote stalks of a reddish colour mixed with purple strakes, fashioned like a bell: after which commeth vp a knap or round button, like vnto a flat cake, compact of many small seedes. The roote is white, tough, and full of a slimie iuice, as is all the rest of the plant.

2 The dwarfe wilde Mallowe creepeth vpon the ground: the stalkes are slender and weake, yet tough and flexible. The leaues be rounder, and more hoarie then the other. The flowers are small and of a white colour. The roote and seede is like the precedent.

1 *Malua*

1 *Malva sylvestris*.
The fildc Mallowe.



2 *Malva sylvestris pumila*.
The wilde dwarfe Mallowe.



3 *Malva crispa*.
The French curled Mallowe.



4 *Malva verbenica*.
Vernaine Mallowe.



Ddd 1

*The

✱ *The description.*

The crispe or curled Mallowe, called of the vulgar sort French Mallowes, hath many small vp-right stalkes, growing to the height of a cubite, and sometimes higher; whereon do growe broade leaues somewhat round & smooth, of a light greene colour, plaited or curled about the brims like a ruffe. The flowers be small and white. The roote perisheth when it hath perfected his seede.

4 The veruaine Mallowe hath many straight stalks, whereon do growe diuers leaues deeply cut, and iagged euen to the middle rib, not vnlike to the leaues of Veruaine, whereof it tooke his name: among which come foorth faire and pleasant flowers like vnto those of the common Mallowe in forme, but of a more bright red colour, mixed with stripes of purple, which setteth foorth the beautie. The roote is thicke and continueth many yeeres.

✱ *The place.*

The two first Mallowes growe in vntoiled places among potherbes, by high waies, and the borders of fieldes.

The French Mallowe is an excellent potherbe, for the which cause it is sown in gardens, and is not to be found wilde that I know of.

The Veruaine Mallowe groweth not euery where; it groweth by the ditch sides, on the left hand of the place of execution by London, called Tyborne: also in a fiede neere vnto a village fourteene miles from London called Bushey, on the backside of a gentlemans house named master *Robert Wylbraham*; likewise among the bushes and hedges as you go from London to a bathing place called the Old Foorde; and in the bushes as you go to Hackney a village by London in the closes next the towne, and diuers other places, as at Bassingburne in Hartfordshire three miles from Roiston.

✱ *The time.*

These wilde Mallowes do flower from Iune till sommer be well spent: in the meane time their seede also waxeth ripe.

✱ *The names.*

The wilde Mallowe is called in Latine *Malua sylvestris*: in Greeke *αμαρα*, as though they shoulde say a mitigator of paine: of some *Osiaca*: in high Dutch *Pappel*: in lowe Dutch *Maluwe*, and *Beetskens cruit*: in English Mallowe.

The Veruaine Mallowe is called of *Dioscorides* *Alicea*: in Greeke also *αλεια*, of some *Herba Hungarica*, and *Herba Simeonis*, or Simons Mallowe: in English Veruaine Mallowe and cut Mallowe.

The name of this herbe *Malua*, seemeth to come from the Hebrewes, who call it in their toong מלח, *Malluach*, of the saltnesse, bicause the Mallowe groweth in saltish and olde ruinous places, as dunghils and such like, which in most abundant maner yeeldeth forth saltpeter & such like matter: for מלח, *Melach* signifieth salt as the learned knowe: I am perswaded that the Latine worde *Malua*, commeth from the Chaldee name *Mallucha*, the guttural letter *Ch*, being left out for good foundes sake: so that it were better in this word *Malua* to read *ua* as a vowell, then as a consonant, which wordes are vttered by the learned doctor *Rabbi David Kimhi*, & seeme to carrie a great shew of truth: in English it is called Mallowe, which name commeth so neere as may be to the Hebrew wordes.

✱ *The temperature.*

The wilde Mallowes haue a certaine moderate and middle heate, and moistnes withall: the iuice thereof is slimie, clammy, or gluing, the which are to be preferred before the garden Mallowe or Hollihocke, as *Diphilus Siphinius* in *Athenaus* doth rightly thinke, who plainly sheweth, that the wilde Mallowe is better then that of the garden: although some do preferre the Hollihocke, wherunto we may not consent, neither yet yeeld vnto *Galen*, who is partly of that minde, yet standeth he doubtfull: for the wilde Mallowe without controuersie is fitter to be eaten, and more pleasant then those of the garden, except the French Mallowe, which is generally holden for the wholesomest, and among the potherbes not the least commended by *Hesiodus*; of whose opinion was *Horace*, writing in his seconde Ode of his *Epodon*,

----- & *grani* *Malua salubres corpori.*

If that of health you haue any speciall care,

Vse French Mallowes that to the body holtsome are.

The Mallowe saith *Galen* doth nourish moderately; ingendreth grosse bloude: keepeth the bodie soluble; and looseth the belly that is bound. It easily descendeth not onely bicause it is moist, but also by reason it is slimie.

✱ *The vertues.*

A The leaues of Mallowes are good against the stinging of scorpions, bees, waspes, and such like: and

and if a man be first annointed with the leaues stamped with a little oile, he shall not be stung at all as *Dioscorides* saith.

The decoction of Mallowes with their rootes drunken, are good against all venome and poison, B if it be incontinently taken after the poison, so that it be vomited vp againe.

The leaues of Mallowes boiled till they be soft and applied, do mollifie tumours and harde swel- C lings of the mother, if they do withall sit over the fume thereof, and bathe themselues therewith.

The decoction vsed in glisters is good against the roughnes and fretting of the guts, bladder, D and fundament.

The rootes of the Veruaine Mallowe do heale the bloudie fluxe and inward burstings, if they be E drunke with wine and water, as *Dioscorides* and *Paulus Aegineta* testifie.

Of Marthe Mallowe. Chap. 338.

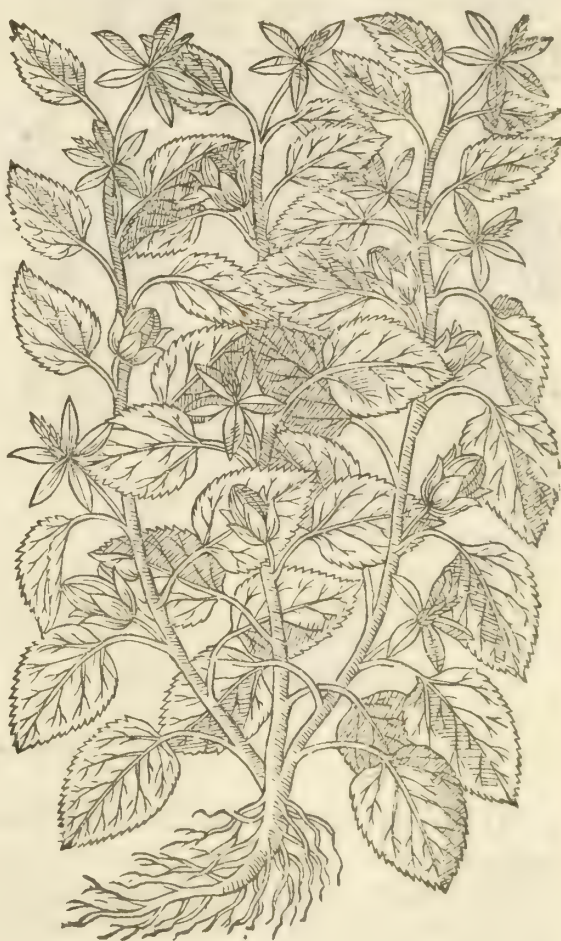
* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Marsh Mallowes, differing very notably as shall be declared.

1 *Althaa Ibisus.*
Marsh Mallowe.



2 *Althaa palustris.*
Water Mallowe.



* The description.

1 **M**arsh Mallowe is also a certaine kinde of wilde Mallowe: it hath broade leaves, small toward the point, soft, white, and freezed or cottoned, and slightly nicked about the edges: the stalkes be rounde and straight, three or fower foote high, of a whitish graie colour: whereon do grow flowers like vnto those of the wilde Mallows, yet not red as they are, but commonly white, or of a very light purple colour out of a white; the knoppe or round button wherein

the feedes lie, is like that of the first wilde Mallowe. The roote is thicke, tough, white within, and containeth in it a clammie and slimie iuice.

2 This strange kinde of Mallowe is holden amongst the best writers to be a kinde of marsh Mallowe: some excellent in Herbarisme, haue set it downe for *Sida Theophrasti*, whereunto it fully answereth; it hath stalkes two cubits high, whereon are set without order many broade leaues, hoarie and whitish, not vnlike to those of the other marsh Mallow, of a purple colour tending to rednes, that is of a Citrine colour, or the colour of the Pomgranate flowers: after which there come round bladders of a pale colour, in shape like the fruite or seed vessels of round *Aristochia*, or Birthwoort, wherein is contained round blacke seede. The roote is thicke and tough, much like those of the common Mallowe.

3 *Althaa arborescens*.
Tree Mallowe.



4 *Althaa frutex Clusii*.
Shrubbed Mallowe.



* The description.

3 This wilde Mallow is likewise referred vnto those of the marsh Mallow, called generally by the name of *Althaa*, which groweth to the forme of a small hedge tree, approaching neerer to the substance or nature of woode then any of the other, wherewith the people of Olbia and Narbone in Fraunce do make hedges, to seuer or diuide their gardens & vineyards (euen as we do with quicksets of priuet or thorne) which continueth long: the stalke whereof groweth vpriight, very high, comming neere to the Willowe in woodinesse and substance. The flowers grow alongst the same, in fashion and colour of the common wilde Mallowe.

4 The shrubbie Mallowe riseth vp like vnto a hedge bush, and of a woodie substance, diuiding it selfe into diuers tough and limber branches, couered with a barke of the colour of ashes, whereupon doe growe rounde pointed leaues, somewhat nickt about the edges, very soft, not vnlike to those of the common marsh Mallow, and of an ouerworne hoarie colour; the flowers do growe at the top of the stalkes, of a purple colour, consisting of five leaues, very like to the common wilde Mallowe, and the seede of the marsh Mallowe.

We haue another sort of Mallow called of *Pena Fruticosior Pentaphylla folio*; it bringeth forth in my garden many twiggie braunches, set vpon stiffe stalkes, of the bignes of a mans thombe, growing to the height of ten or twelue foote: whereupon are set very many leaues deepe-ly cut, euen to the middle ribbe, like vnto the leaues of Hempe, or rather those of the redde Cinquefoile, called *Pentaphyllum rubrum*, whereof it tooke this additament *Pentaphylla*: the flowers and seeds are like vnto the common Mallow: the roote is exceeding great, thicke, and of a woodie substance.

* *The place.*

The common marsh Mallowe groweth very plentifully in the marshes, both on the Kentish and Essex shore alongst the riuer of Thames, about Woolwich, Erith, Greenhyth, Grauesend, Tilburie, Lee, Colchester, Harwich, and in most salt marshes about London; being planted in gardens it prospereth well, and continueth long.

The second groweth in the moist and fennie grounds of Ferrara, betweene Padua in Italie and the riuer *Eridanus*; *Athenaus* alleaging *Theophrastus* sheweth that it groweth in the lake *Orchome-nium*, where their cattle feede on the branches therof, & the swine on the tender buds: *Theophrastus* sheweth that three things do growe in this lake, *Sida*, *Boutomon*, and *Phleon*, that is, water Lillie saie some authors (making this kinde of marsh Mallowe, a kinde of water Lillie) Reede Grasse, and Cats taile, or Reede Mace.

The others are strangers likewise in England, notwithstanding at the impression heereof, I haue sown some seedes of them in my garden, expecting the successe.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Iuly and August; the roote springeth forth a fresh euery yeere in the beginning of March, which are then to be gathered, or in September.

* *The names.*

The common marsh Mallowe is called in Greeke *Αλθαία*, and *Ιβίσκος*: the Latines retainc the names *Althaea*, and *Ibiscus*: in shops *Bismalua*, and *Maluaniscus*, as though they shoulde saie, *Ma ua Ibiscus*: in high Dutch *Ibisch*: in lowe Dutch *Witte Saluwe*, and *Witten Hemst*: in Italian and Spanish *Maluanisco*: in French *Guimaulue*: in English marsh Mallow, moorish Mallowe, and whire Mallowe.

The second marsh Mallow is called of *Theophrastus* *Sida*, of the Greeke worde *Σίσυ*, by reason that the flower thereof is like, or of the colour of *Balaustium*, or the flowers of Pomegranates.

The rest of the Mallows retainc the names expressed in their seuerall titles.

* *The temperature.*

Marsh Mallowe is moderately hot, but drier then the other Mallows: the rootes and seedes heereof are more drie, and of thinner parts, as *Galen* writeth; and likewise of a digesting, softning, or mollifying nature.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of marsh Mallowe are of power to digest, slacken, to mitigate paine, and to con- A coct.

They be with good effect mixed with fomentations and pulteses against paine of the sides, of B the stone, and of the bladder; in a bath also they serue to take away any maner of paine.

The decoction of the leaues drunke doth the same, which also doth not onely assuage paine, C which proceedeth of the stone, but also is verie good to cause the same to descende more easily, and to passe forth.

The rootes and seeds are profitable for the same purpose: moreover the decoction of the rootes D helpeth the bloudie fluxe, yet not by any binding qualitie, but by mitigating the gripings and frettings thereof: for they do not binde at all, although *Galen* otherwise thought; but they cure the bloudie fluxe, by hauing things added vnto them, as the rootes of *Distort*, called Patience, *Tormentill*, the flowers and rindes of Pomegranates, and such like.

The mucilage or slimie iuice of the rootes, is mixed very effectually with all oiles, ointments, E and plaisters that slacken and mitigate paine.

The rootes boiled in wine, and the decoction giuen to drinke, expelleth the stone and grauell, F helpeth the bloudie fluxe, sciatica, crampes, and conuulsions.

The roots of marsh Mallows, the leaues of comon mallows, and the leaues of violets, boiled in G water vntil they be very soft, & that litle water that is left drained away, stamped in a stone mortar,

adding thereto a certaine quantitie of Fenugreeke, and Lineseede in powder; the roote of the blacke Bryonie, and some good quantitie of Barrowes grease, stamped altogether to the forme of a pultis, and applied very warme; it mollifieth and softneth apostemes and hard swellings; swellings in the ioints, and sores of the mother: it consumeth all colde tumours, blastings, & windie outgrowings; it cureth the riftes of the fundament; it comforteth, defendeth, and preserveth dangerous greene wounds from any manner of accidents that may happen therto; it helpeth digestion in them and bringeth old vlcers to maturation.

The feedes dried and beaten into powder and giuen to drinke, stoppeth the bloudie fluxe and laske, and all other issues of bloud.

Of the yellow Mallowe. Chap. 339.

Althaa lutea.

Yellow Mallowe.

* The description.



THe yellowe Mallowe riseth vp with a round stalke, something hard or wooddie, three or fower cubits high, covered with broade leaues something rounde, but sharpe pointed, white, soft, set with very fine haire like to the leaues of Gourds, hanging vpon long tender footstalks; from the bosome of which leaues come foorth yellow flowers, not vnlike to those of the common Mallowe in forme: the knops or feede vessels are blacke, crooked or wrinckled, made vp of many small cods, in which is blacke seede: the roote is small, and dieth when it hath perfected his seede.

* The place.

The seede heereof is brought vnto vs from Spaine and Italy, we do yeerely sowe it in our gardens, the which seldome or neuer doth bring his seede to ripenes; by reason whereof, we are to seeke for newe seedes against the next yeere.

* The time.

It is sown in the midst of Aprill, it bringeth foorth his flowers in September.

* The names.

It is called *Abutilon*, whereunto that agreeth which *Auicenna* writeth to be like the Gourd, that is to say in leafe, and to be named *Abutilon*, and

Arblutilon: diuers take it to be that *Althaea* or marsh Mallowe, vnto which *Theophrastus* in his 9. booke of the Historie of Plants doth attribute *Florem μελινον*, or a yellow flower: for the flower of the common marsh Mallowe is not yellowe, but white; yet may *Theophrastus* his copie, which in diuers places is faultie, and hath many emptie and vnwritten places, be also faultie in this place; therefore it is hard to saie, that this is *Theophrastus* marsh Mallowe, especially seeing that *Theophrastus* seemeth also to attribute vnto the roote of marsh Mallowe so much slime, as that water may be thickned therewith, which the rootes of common marsh Mallowe can very well do: but the roote of *Abutilon* or yellowe Mallowe not at all: it may be called in English yellow Mallowe, and *Auicens* Mallow.

* The temperature.

The temperature of this Mallow is referred vnto the tree mallow.

* The

* *The vertues.*

Auicenn saith that *Abutilon* or yellow Mallow, is helde to be good for greene wounds, and doth A presently glew together, and perfectly cure the same.

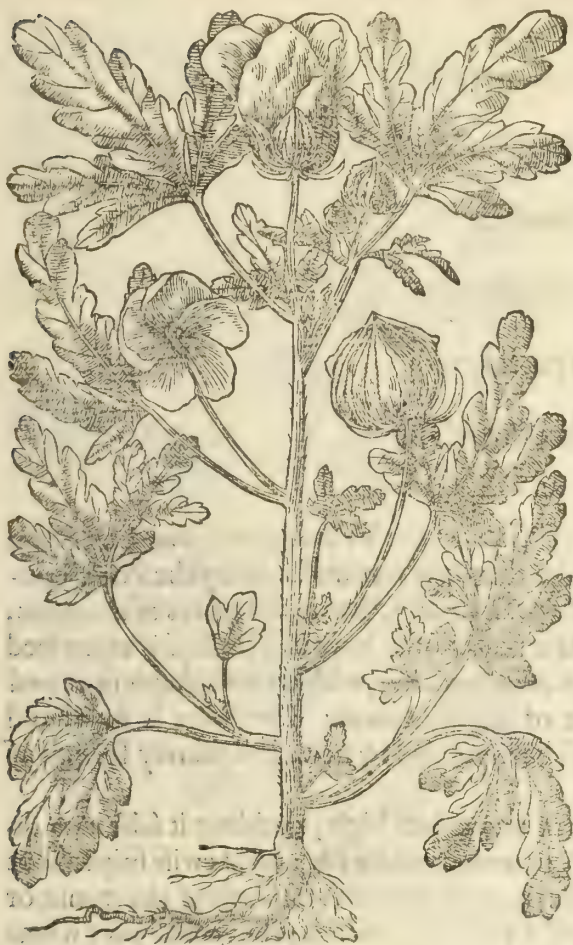
The feede drunke in wine preuaileth mightily against the stone. B

Bernardus Paludanus of Anchuse, reporteth that the Turkes do drinke the feede to prouoke C sleepe and rest.

Of Venice Mallowe, or Goodnight at noone. Chap. 340.

1 *Alcea Peregrina.*
Venice Mallowe.

2 *Sabdarifa.*
Thorney Mallowe.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Venice Mallow riseth vp with long, rounde, feeble stalkes, whereon are set vpon long slender footestalkes, broade iagged leaues, deeply cut euen to the middle ribbe: among which come forth very pleasant and beautifull flowers, in shape like those of the common Mallowe, somthing white, dasht ouer with a thinne wash of purple; in the middle of which flower standeth forth a knap, or pestell as yellow as golde: it openeth it selfe about eight of the clocke, and shutteth vp againe at nine, when it hath receiued the beames of the sunne, whereon it should seeme to refuse to looke, whereupon it might more properly be called *Malua horaria*, or the Mallow of an hower, which *Columella* seemeth to call *Molochen* in his verse:

----- *Et Moloch, Præno sequitur quæ vertice solem.*

The Venice Mallows most brane and gallant flower

Through heate of sunne springs, shuts, and dies in an hower.

Quid speaking of *Adonis* flower, is thought to describe *Anemone* or Windflower, in the 10. booke of his *Metamorphosis*, which we rather deeme to be this quicke fading Mallowe; for it is euident, that *Adonis* flower and all those vnder the title of Winde flowers, laste moe then one day, but this is so fraile, that it lasteth scarce one hower, his words are these :

----- *Sic fata crurem*
Nectare odorato sparsit, gustatus ab illo
Intumuit, sicut, &c.

In English thus :

This saide, she sprinckled *Nectar* on the bloud,
 which through the power
 Thereof did swell like bubbles sheere, that
 rise in weather cleere
 On water. And before that full an hower
 expired were,
 Of all our colour with the bloud a flower she
 there did finde,
 Euen like a flower of that same tree, whose
 fruite in tender rinde
 Haue pleasant graines inclosed. Howbeit
 the vse of them is short.
 For why the leaues do hang so loose through
 lightnes in such sort,
 As that the winde, that all things pearce, with
 euery little blast
 Doth shake them off, and shed them so, as long
 they cannot last.

Bion of *Smyrna* an ancient Poet, in *Adonis* Epitaph saith, that the Windflower sprang of *Venus* teares, whilest she was weeping for *Adonis*; but doubtles the plant was mistaken by the Poet, considering the fragilitie of the flower, and the matter wherof it sprang, that is, the teares of a woman, which last not long, as this flower called *Flos hora*, or the flower of an hower. The seed is contained in thicke rough bladders, wherupon *Dodonaeus* called it *Alcea vesicaria*, within these bladders or seed vessels are conteyned blacke seede, not vnlike to those of *Nigella Romana*. The roote is small and tender, and perisheth when the seede is ripe, and must be increased by newe and yeerely sowing of the seede, carefully reserved.

2 Thorne Mallow riseth vp with one vpright stalke of two cubits high, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches; whereupon are placed leaues deeply cut to the middle rib, and likewise snipt about the edges like a sawe, in taste like Sorell: the flowers for the most part thrust forth of the trunke or body of the small stalke, compact of fise small leaues, of a yellowish colour; the middle part wherof is of a purple tending to rednesse; the huske or cod wherin the flower doth stand, is set or armed with sharpe thornes: the root is small, single, and most impacient of our cold clymate, in so much that when I had with great industrie nourished vp some plants from the seede, and kept them vnto the middest of Maie; notwithstanding one colde night chauncing among many, hath destroied them all.

* *The place.*

The feedes heerof haue beene brought out of Spaine and other hot countries. The first prospereth well in my garden from yeere to yeere.

* *The time.*

They are to be sowed in the most fertilliest ground and sunnie places of the garden, in the beginning of Maie, or in the end of Aprill.

* *The names.*

Their names haue beene sufficiently touched in their seuerall descriptions. The first may be called in English Venice Mallowe, Good night at nine in the forenoone, or the Mallow flowering but an hower, or *Mathiolus* it is called *Hypecon*, or Rue Poppie, but vnproperly.

* *The*

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There is a certaine clammie iuice in the leaues of the Venice Mallowe, whereupon it is thought to come neere vnto the temperature of the common Mallowe, and to be of a mollifying facultie: but his vse in Phisicke is not yet knowne, and therefore can there be no certainty affirmed.

*Of Cranes bill. Chap. 341.** *The kindes.*

There be many kindes of Cranes bill, whereof two were knowne to *Dioscorides*, one with the knobby roote, the other with the Mallowe leafe.

Geranium Columbinum.

Doues foote, or Cranes bill.

* *The description.*

DOues foote hath manie hairie stalks, trailing or leaning towarde the grounde, of a brownish colour, somewhat kneede or iointed; whereupon do grow rough leaues of an ouerworne Greene colour, rounde, cut about the edges, and like vnto those of the common Mallow: among which come forth the flowers of a bright purple colour: after which is the seede set together like the head and bill of a birde, whereupon it was called Cranes bill, or Storkes bill, as are also all the other of his kinde. The roote is slender with some fibres annexed thereto.

* *The place.*

It is found neere to common high waies, desert places, vntilled grounds, and especially vpon mud wals almost euerie where.

* *The time.*

It springeth vp in March and Aprill: flowreth in May, and bringeth his seede to ripenes in Iune.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called in Latine *Pes Columbinus*: in high Dutch *Scarter kraut*: in lowe Dutch *Du uen voet*: in French *Pied de Pigeon*: heereupon it may be called *Geranium Columbinum*: in English *Doues foote*, and *Pigeons foote*: of *Dioscorides* *Geranium alterum*, of some *Pulmonia* and *Gruina*.

* *The temperature.*

Doues foote is cold and somewhat drie, with some astringent or binding, hauing power to soder or ioine together.

* *The vertues.*

It seemeth, saith my author, to be good for Greene and bleeding woundes, and asswageth inflammations or hot swellings.

The herbe and rootes dried, beaten into most fine powder, and giuen halfe a spoonefull fasting, and the like quantitie to bedwards in red wine, or olde claret, for the space of one and twenty daies together; cureth miraculously ruptures or burstings, as my selfe haue often prooued, wherby I haue gotten crownes and credite: if the ruptures be in aged persons, it shall be needfull to adde thereto the powder of red snails (those without shels) dried in an ouen, in number nine, which fortifieth the herbes in such sort, that it neuer faileth, although the rupture be great and of long continuance: it likewise profiteth much those that are wounded into the body, & the decoction of the herbe made in wine, preuaileth mightily in healing inward woundes, as my selfe haue likewise prooued.

Of Herbe Robert. Chap. 342.

Geranium Robertianum.
Herbe Robert.



* The description.

Herbe Robert bringeth forth slender, weake, and brittle stalkes, somewhat hairie, and of a reddish colour, as are oftentimes the leaues also, which are iagged and deeply cut, like vnto those of Cheruile, of a most lothsome stinking smell. The flowers are of a most bright purple colour; which being past, there follow certaine small heads, with sharpe beakes or bills of birds: the root is very small and threddie.

* The place.

Herbe Robert groweth vpon old wals, as well those made of bricke and stone, as those of mudde or earth: it groweth likewise among rubbish, in the bodies of trees that are cut downe, and in moist and shadowie ditch banks.

* The time.

It flowreth from Aprill till sommer be almost spent: the herbe is greene in winter also, & is hardly hurt with colde.

* The names.

It is called in high Dutch *Ruprechts kraut*: in low Dutch *Rohrechts kruist*, and thereupon it is named in Latine *Ruberta*, and *Roberti Herba*: *Ruellius* calleth it *Robertiana*, and we *Robertianum*; of *Taber Montanus*, *Rupertianum*: in English Herbe Robert. He that conferreth this Cranes bill with *Dioscorides* his thirde *Sideritis*, shall plainly per-

ceiue, that they are both one, and that this is most apparently *Sideritis* 3. *Dioscoridis*; for *Dioscorides* setteth downe three *Sideritides*, one with the leafe of Horehound; the next with the leafe of Fearn; and the thirde groweth in wals and vineyardes: the native soile of Herbe Robert agree thereunto, and likewise the leaues, being like vnto Cheruile, and not vnlike to those of Corianders, according to *Dioscorides* description.

* The temperature.

Herbe Robert is of temperature somewhat colde: but yet both scowring and somewhat binding, participating of mixt faculties.

* The vertues.

A It is good for wounds and vlcers of the dugges and secret parts; it is thought to stanch bloude, which thing *Dioscorides* doth attribute to his thirde *Sideritis*: the vertue of this (saith he) is applied to heale vp bloudy woundes.

Of knobbed Cranes bill. Chap. 343.

* The description.

THis kinde of Cranes bill hath many flexible branches, weake and tender, fat and full of moisture, whereon are placed very great leaues, cut into diuers small sections or diuisions, resembling the leaues of the tuberous *Anemone*, or Windflower, but somewhat greater, of an overworne greenish colour: among which come forth long footestalkes, whereon do grow faire flowers,

flowers, of a bright purple colour, and like vnto the smallest brier Rose in forme: which being past, there succede such heads and beakes as the rest of the Cranes bill haue: the roote is thicke, bumpy or knobbed, which we call tuberous.

Geranium tuberosum.
Knobbie Cranes bill.



* *The place.*

This kinde of Cranes bill is a stranger in England, notwithstanding I haue it growing in my garden.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the rest of the Cranes bills.

* *The names.*

Cranes bill is called in Greeke *ῥοστρὸν*: in Latine *Grünalis*, commonly *Rostrum Gruis*, or *Rostrum Ciconia*, of the likenes of a Cranes bill, or Storkes bill: of some *Acus moscata* but that name doth rather belong to another of this kinde: it is also called *Acus Pastoris*: in Itallā *Rostro di gru*: in French *Bec de Grue*: in Spanish *Pico de Cigüena*, *pico del grou*: in high Dutch *Storckenbille*: in lowe Dutch *Dijenaers beek*: in English Storkes bill, Cranes bill, Hearons bill, and Pincke needle: it is also called of some *Geranium tuberosum*, and *Geranium bulbosum*: it is likewise *Geranium Dioscoridis primum*, or *Dioscorides* his first Cranes bill, which is founde to be called by certaine bastarde names, as *Ouchinastrum*, or *Echinastrum*, *melivitis*, and such like.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of this Cranes bill haue a little kinde of heat in them.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides saith that the rootes may be eaten, and that a dram waight of them drunke in wine, A doth waste and consume away the windines of the matrix.

Also *Plinie* affirmeth, that the roote heereof is singular good for such as after weaknes craue to B be restored to their former strength.

The same auth or affirmeth that the waight of a dram of it drunke in wine three times in a daie, is C excellent good against the Pilsicke, or consumption of the lungs.

Of Musked Cranes bill. Chap. 344.

* *The description.*

Musked Cranes bill hath many weake and feeble branches trailing vpon the ground, whereon do growe long leaues, made of many smaller leaues, set vpon a middle rib, snipt or cut about the edges, of a pleasant sweete smell, not vnlike to that of Muske: among which come forth the flowers set vpon tender foote stalks, of a red colour, compact of five small leaues, peece, after which appeere small heads and pointed beakes or bills like the other kindes of Cranes bills: the roote is small and threddie.

Geranium

Geranium moschatum.
Musked Cranes bill.

* *The place.*



It groweth in barren high waies, and is planted in gardens for the sweete smell that the whole plant is possessed with.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and flourisheth all the sommer long.

* *The names.*

It is called *Mirrhia Plinij*, *Rostrum Ciconia*, *Acus moscata* in shoppes, and *Acus pastoris*, and likewise *Geranium moscatum*: in English Musked Storkes bill, and Cranes bill, *Muscation*, and of the vulgar sort *Muscata*, and also Pinckneedle.

* *The temperature.*

This Cranes bill hath not any of his faculties found out or knowne: yet it seemeth to be cold and a little drie, with some astringtion or binding.

* *The vertues.*

The vertues are referred vnto those of Doues foote, and are thought of *Dioscorides* to be good for greene and bloody woundes, and hot swellings that are newly begun.

Of Crowe foote Cranes bill, or Gratia Dei. Chap. 345.

* *The description.*

1 **C**rowefoote Cranes bill, hath many long and tender branches tending to rednesse, set with great leaues deeply cut or iagged, in forme like those of the fiede Crowfoote, whereof it tooke his name: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes vpon tender foote-stalks, of a perfect blew colour, which being past, there succcede such heads, beakes, and bils as the other Cranes bils.

2 I haue in my garden another sort of this Cranes bill, bringing forth very faire white flowers, which maketh it to differ from the precedent; in other respects there is no difference at all.

1 *Geranium Batrachioides*.
Crowfoote Cranes bill.



2 *Geranium Batrachioides album*.
White Crowfoote Cranes bill.



* *The place.*

These Cranes bills are wilde of their owne nature, and grow in barren places, and in valleies rather then in mountaines; both of them do grow in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower, flourish and growe greene most part of the sommer.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *Batrachioides*, and *Geranium Batrachioides*, which name it taketh from the likenes of Crowfoote: of some it is called *Ranunculus caruleus*, or blew Crowfoote: *Fuchsius* calleth it *Gottes gnad*, that is in Latine *Gratia Dei*: in English also *Gratia dei*, blewe Cranes bill, or Cranes bill with the blewe flower, or blewe Crowfoote.

* *The temperature.*

The temperature is referred to the other Cranes bills.

* *The vertues.*

Neither of these plants are found good in Phisicke; yet *Fuchsius* saith, that Cranes bill with the blew flower is an excellent thing to heale wounds.

Of Candie Cranes bill. Chap. 346.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Cranes bill of Candie hath many long tender stalkes, soft, and full of iuice: diuiding it selfe into diuers branches, whereon are set great broad leaues, cut, or iagged into diuers sections or cuts: among which come foorth flowers, composed of fīue leaues a peece, of a blewish or watchet colour, in the middle part whereof come foorth a fewe chīues, and a small pointell of a purplish colour: the head and beake is like to the rest of the Cranes bills, but greater: the roote dieth when it hath perfected his seede.

2 This

2 This Cranes bill, being a bastard kinde of the former, hath long slender branches growing to the hight of two or three cubits, set about with very great leaues, not vnlike to those of Hollihocks, but somewhat lesler, of an ouerworne greene colour, among which rise vp little footstalkes, on the endes whereof do grow small flowers, much lesler then those of the precedent, and of a murrey colour: the head and feedes are like also, but much lesler: the rootes do likewise die at the first approach of winter.

1 *Geranium Creticum.*
Candie Cranes bill.



2 *Geranium Malacoides.*
Bastard Candie Cranes bill.



* *The place.*

These are strangers in England, except in the gardens of some Herbarists: the which do growe in my garden very plentifully.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the rest of the Cranes bill, yet doth that of Candie flower for the most part with me in Maie.

* *The names.*

There is not more to be said of the names then hath beene remembred in their seuerall titles. They may be called in English Cranes bils, or Storkes bils.

* *The temperature.*

Their temperature answereth that of Doues foote.

* *The vertues.*

A Their faculties in working are equall to those of Doues foote, and vsed for the same purposes, (and rightly) especially being vsed in wounde drinks, for the which it doth farre excell anie of the Cranes bils, and is equall with any other herbe whatsoever for the same purpose.

Of diuers wilde Cranes bils. Chap. 34. 7.

* The kinds.

There be diuers sorts or kinds of Cranes bils which haue not beene remembred of the ancient, nor much spoken of by the later writers, all which I meane to comprehend vnder this Chapter, making as it were of them a Chapter of wilde Cranes bils, although some of them haue place in our London gardens, and that woorthily, especially for the beautie of the flowers, their names shall be expressed in their severall titles, their natures and faculties are referred to the other Cranes bils, or if you please to a further consideration.

1 *Geranium maculatum siue fuscum.*
Spotted Cranes bill.



2 *Geranium sanguinarium.*
Bioudie Cranes bill.

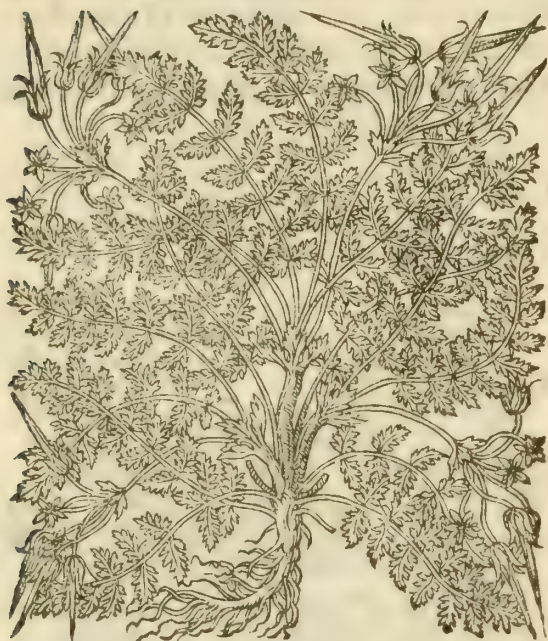


* The description.

1 **S** Potted Cranes bill, or Storkes bill, the which *L'Obelius* describeth in the title thus, *Geranium Fuscum, flore limbo, purpurante, & medio Candicante*, is the same that *Dodonaus* calleth *Geranium montanum*, or mountaine Storks bill, whose leaues are like vnto Crowfoote, (being a kinde doubtlesse of Cranes bill, called *Gratia dei*) of an ouerworne dustie colour, and of a strong sauour, yet not altogether vnpleasant: the stalkes are dry and brittle, at the tops wherof doe growe pleasant flowers of an exceeding faire purple colour, the middle part wherof tending to whitenes: from the stile or pointell thereof, commeth forth a tuft of small purple hairie threds. The roote is thicke and very brittle, lifting it selfe forth of the ground, insomuch that many of the saide rootes lie aboue the ground naked without earth, euen as the rootes of Flower Deluces doe.

2 The second of these wilde ones riseth foorth of the ground to the height of a foore, sometimes more: the stalkes are dry and brittle, with many knees or knobbed ioints of a bloudie colour, wherof it tooke his name, called for the most part *Hamathodes*: the leaues, flowers and feedes are like vnto those of *Gratia Dei*, or blew Cranes bill, wherein especially it differeth from the precedent.

3 *Geranium moschatum inodorum.*
Vniuorie muske Cranes bill.



4 *Geranium inodorum album.*
White flowered Pinckneedle.



5 *Geranium violaceum.*
Violet Stockesbill.



* The description.

3 This wilde kinde of musked Cranes bill, being altogether without fauour or smell, is called of *Pliny Myrrhida inodorum*, or *Geranium moschatum inodorum*, which hath manie broad leaues spread flat vpon the grounde, euerie leafe made of diuers smaller leaues, and those cut or iagged about the edges, of no smell at all: among which rise vp slender branches, whereon doe growe small flowers of a light purple colour: the roote is long and fibrous.

4 This is also one of the wilde kindes of musked Cranes bills, agreeing with the last described in each respect, except the flowers, for as the other hath purple flowers, this plant bringeth forth white flowers, other difference there is none at all.

5 The Cranes bill with violet coloured flowers, hath a thicke woodie roote, with some few strings annexed thereto: from which rise immediatelic foorth of the grounde diuers stiffe stalkes, which diuide themselves into other small branches, whereupon are set confusedly broad leaues, made of three leaues a peece, and those iagged or cut about the edges: the flowers growe at the top of the branches of a perfect violet colour, wherof it tooke his name, after which come such beakes or bills, as the other of his kinde.

Of these wilde ones I haue another sort in my garden, which *Clusius* in his Pannonicke obseruations hath called *Geranium Hematodes*, or sanguine Cranes bill, and *L'Obelius Geranium Gruinum*, or *Gruinale*: it hath many flexible branches creeping vpon the ground: the leaues are much like vnto Doues foote in forme, but cut euen to the middle rib: the flowers are like those of the wilde mallowe, and of the same bignesse, of a perfect bright purple colour, which if they be suffered to growe and stande vntill the next day, will be a murrey colour; and if they stand vnto the third daie, they will turne into a deepe purple tending to blewnesse; their changing is such, that you shall finde at one time vpon one branch, flowers like in forme, but of diuers colours. The roote is thicke and of a woodie substance.

I haue likewise another sort that was sent me from *Robinus* of Paris, whose figure was neuer set forth, neither described of any: it bringeth from a thicke tough roote many branches, of a brownish colour: whereupon do growe leaues not vnlike to those of *Gratia dei*, but not so deeply cut, somewhat cornered, and of a shining Greene colour: the flowers grow at the top of the tender branches, composed of fixe small leaues, of a bright scarlet colour.

* *The place.*

These Cranes bills do growe of themselves about olde wals, the borders of fieldes, woodes and copses, and most of them we haue brought into our gardens.

* *The time.*

Their time of flowring and seeding answereth the rest of the Cranes bills.

* *The names.*

Their seuerall titles shall serue for their names, referring what might be saide more to a further consideration.

* *The nature and vertues.*

There hath not as yet any thing beene founde either of their temperature or faculties, but may be referred vnto the other of their kinde.

Of Sanicle. Chap. 348.

Sanicula sive Diapensia.
Sanicle.



* *The description.*

Sanicle hath leaues of a blackish Greene colour, smooth and shining, somewhat round, diuided into five parts like those of the vine, or rather those of the maple: among which rise vp slender stalkes of a browne colour; on the toppes whereof stande white mossie flowers, in their places come vp rounde seede, rough, cleauing to mens garments as they passe by, in manner of little burs: the roote is blacke and full of hreddie strings.

* *The place.*

It groweth in shadowie woods and copses almost euery where, it ioieth in fat and fruitfull moist soile.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Maie and Iune: the seed is ripe in August: the leaues of the herbe are Greene all the yeere, and are not hurt with the colde of winter.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called *Sanicula*, of diuers *Diapensia*: in high & low Dutch *Sanikel*: in French *Sanicle*: in English *Sanickle*, or *Sanikel*: it is so called à *Sanandis vulneribus*, or of healing of woundes as *Ruellius* saith: there be also other

Sanicles so named of most Herbarists, as that which is described by the name of *Dentaria*, or Coral woort, and likewise *Auricula ursi*, or Beares eare, which is a kinde of Cowslip, and likewise another set forth by the name of *Sanicula guttata*, wherof we haue intreated among the kindes of Beares eares.

* *The temperature.*

Sanicle as it is in taste bitter, with a certaine binding qualitie; so besides that it clenseth, and by the binding qualitie strengthneth, it is hot and dry, and that in the seconde degree, and after some authors hot in the third degree, and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

A The iuice being inwardly taken is good to heale wounds.

B The decoction of it also made in wine or water, is giuen against spetting of bloud, and the bloody fixe; also foule and filthie vlcers are cured by being bathed or washed with it. The herbe boiled in water, and applied in maner of a pultis, doth dissolue and waste away cold swellings; it is vled in potions, which are called Vulnerarie potions, or wounde drinckes, which maketh whole and found all inward wounds, and outward hurts: it also helpeth the vlcérations of the kidneies, ruptures or burstings.

Of Ladies mantle, or great Sanicle. Chap. 349.

Alchimilla.

Lions foote, or Ladies mantle.

* *The description.*



Ladies mantle hath many round leaues, with five or six corners finely indented about the edges, which before they be opened are plaited and foulded together, not vnlike to the leaues of Mallowes, but whiter and more curled: among which rise vp tender stalks set with the like leaues, but much lesser: on the tops whereof do growe small mossie flowers clustering thicke together of a yellowish Greene colour. The seede is small and yellowe, inclosed in Greene huskes. The roote is thicke and full of thredie strings.

* *The place.*

It groweth of it selfe wilde in diuers places, as in the towne pastures by Andouer, and in many places in Barkshire, and Hampshire, in their pastures and copses or low woods, and also vpon the banke of a mote that incloseth a house in Bushey called Bourne hall, fowerteene miles from London, and in the high way from thence to Watforde, a small mile distant from it.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Maie and Iune, it flourisheth in the winter as well as in sommer.

* *The names.*

It is called of the later Herbarists *Alchimilla*, and of most *Stellaria*, *Pes Leonis*, *Pata Leonis*, and in English Ladies mantle, great Sanicle, Lions foote, Lions pawe, and of some Padelion.

* *The temperature.*

Ladies mantle is like in temperature to little Sanicle, yet is it more drying and more binding.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

It is applied to wounds after the same maner that the smaller Sanicle is, being of like efficacie: it stoppeth bleeding, and also the ouermuch flowing of the naturall sicknes: it keepeth downe maidens paps or dugs, and when they be too great and flaggie, it maketh them lesser and harder.

*Of Neesewoort Sanicle. Chap. 350.**Alpina Elleborine.*

Neesewoort Sanicle.

* *The description.*

When I made mention of *Helleborus albus*, I did also set downe my censure concerning *Elleborine* or, *Epipactis*: but this *Elleborine* of the alpes I put in this place because it approacheth neerer vnto *Sanicle* and *Ranunculus*, as participating of both; it groweth in the mountaines and highest parts of the alpine hills, and is a stranger as yet in our English gardens: the roote is compact of manie small twisted strings, like vnto blacke *Hellebore*: from thence arise small tender stalks, smooth and easie to bend, in whose tops growe leaues with fine diuisions, somewhat nickt about the edges like vnto *Sanicle*: the flowers consist of fixe leaues, somewhat shining, in taste sharpe, yet not vnpleasant. Some would account this plant to be that *Helleborus niger* which *Pena* found in the Forrest of *Esens*, not farre from *Iupiters mount*.

I haue not as yet found any thing of his nature or of his vertues.

*Of Crowfootes. Chap. 351.** *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts or kinds of these pernicious herbes comprehended vnder the name of *Ranunculus*, or *Crowfoote*, whereof most are very dangerous to be taken into the body, and therefore they require a very exquisite moderation, with a most exact and due maner of tempering, not any of them are to be taken alone by themselves because they are of most violent force, and therefore haue the greater neede of correction.

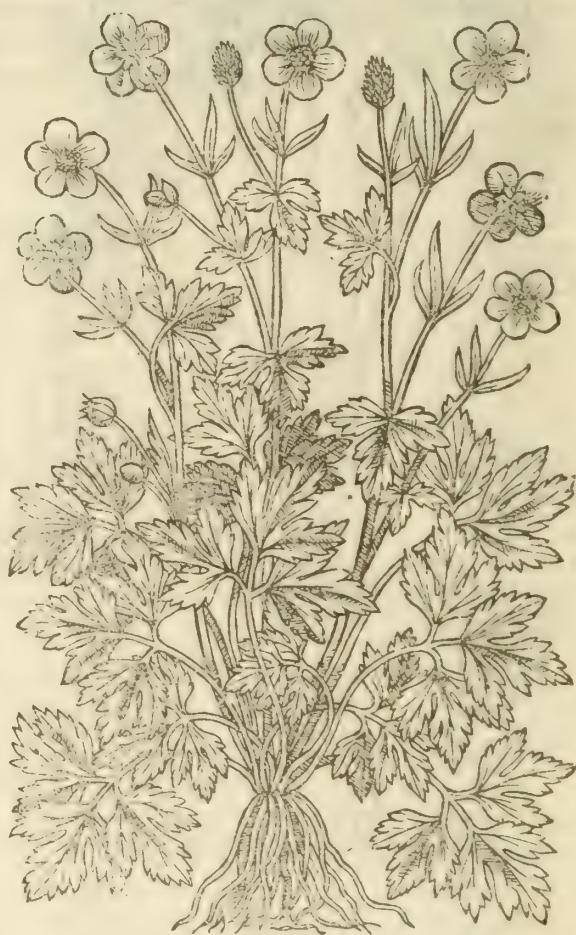
The knowledge of these plants is as necessarie to the Phisition as of other herbes, to the ende they may shun the same, as *Scribonius Largus* saith, and not take them ignorantly: or also, if necessarie at any time require, that they may vse them; and that with some deliberation and special choise, and with their proper correctiues. For these dangerous simples are likewise many times of themselves beneficiall, and oftentimes profitable: for some of them are not so dangerous, but that they may in some sort, and oftentimes in fit and due season profit and do good, if temperature and mo-

deration be vſed; of which there be ſower kindes as *Dioſcorides* writeth, one with broad leaues, another that is downie; the thirde very ſmall; and the fourth with a white flower: the later Herbariſts haue obſerued alſo many mo: all theſe may be brought into two principall kindes, ſo that one bee a garden or tame one, and the other wilde: and of theſe ſome are common, and others rare, or foraine. Moreouer there is a difference both in the rootes and in the leaues: for one hath a bumed or knobbie roote, another a long leaſe as *Spearewoort*; and firſt of the wilde or ſielde *Crowfootes*, reſerring the Reader vnto the ende of the ſtocke and kindred of the ſame, for the temperature and vertues.

1 *Ranunculus pratensis etiamq; Hortensis.*
Common Crowfoote.



2 *Ranunculus surrectis cauliculis.*
Right Crowfoote.



* *The deſcription.*

1 **T**He common Crowfoote hath leaues diuided into many parts, commonly three, ſometimes ſiue, cut heere and there in the edges, of a deepe Greene colour, in which ſtande diuers whitſh ſpots: the ſtalkees bee rounde, ſomething hairie, ſome of them bowe downe towarde the grounde, and put forth manie little rootes, whereby it taketh holde of the grounde as it traileth along: ſome of them ſtande vpriſht a foote high or higher; on the tops heereof growe ſmall flowers with ſiue leaues a peece, of a yellow glittering colour like golde; in the middle part of theſe flowers ſtande certaine ſmall threds of like colour, which being paſt, the ſeedes follow, wrapped vp in a rough ball: the rootes are white and thredde.

2 The ſecond kind of Crowfoote is like vnto the precedent, ſauing that his leaues are fatter, thicker, and greener, and his ſmall twiggie ſtalkees ſtand vpriſht, otherwiſe it is like: of which kinde it chanced, that walking in the ſielde next vnto the Theater by London, in company of a worſhipfull marchant named maſter *Nicholas Lete*, I founde one of this kinde there with double flowers, which before that time I had not ſeene.

* *The*

* *The place.*

They growe of themselves in pastures and meadowes almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower in May, and many monethes after.

* *The names.*

Crowfoote is called of L'Obelius *Ranunculus pratensis*: of Dodoneus *Ranunculus hortensis*, but vnproperly: of Plinie *Polyanthemum*, which he saith that diuers name *Eatrachion*: in high Dutch *Schmalabluam*: in lowe Dutch *Boter bloement*: in English King kob, Golde cups, Gold knops, Crowfoote, and Butter flowers.

3 *Ranunculus aruorum.*

Crowfoote of the fallowed field.



4 *Ranunculus Alpinus albus.*

White mountaine Crowfoote.



* *The description.*

3 The third kinde of Crowfoote called in Latine *Ranunculus aruorum*, because it groweth commonly in fallow fieldes, where corne hath bene lately sown, and may be called Corne Crowfoote. It hath for the most part an vpright stalke of a foote high, which diuiderh it selfe into other branches, whereon do growe fat thicke leaves very much cut and ragged, resembling the leaues of Sampire, but notling so Greene, but rather of an ouerworne colour. The flowers growe at the top of the braunches compact of fine small leaues, of a faint yellowe colour; after which come in place, clusters of rough and sharpe pointed seedes, like those of Hounds tooing. The roore is small & thredlie.

4 The fourth Crowfoote which is called *Ranunculus Alpinus*, because thos that haue first written hereof, haue not found it else where, but vpon the Alpish mountaines: notwithstanding it groweth plentifully in England wilde, and brought from thence into gardens, especially in a wood by London called Hamptsted wood. It hath diuers great fat branches, two cubites high, set with large leaues, like the common Crowfoote, but greater, of a deepe Greene colour, much like to those of the yellow Aconite, called *Aconitum luteum Ponticum*. The flowers growe consisting of fine white leaues, with small yellowe chies in the middle, smelling like the flowers of May or Hawthorne, but more pleasant. The rootes are greater than any of the stocke of Crowfootes.

* *The place and time.*

Their place of growing is touched in their descriptions: their time of flowering and seeding answereth the other of their kinds.

* *The names.*

The white Crowfoote of the Alpes and French mountaines, is the fourth of *Dioscorides* description; for he describeth his fourth to haue a white flower: more hath not beene said touching the names, yet *Taber Montanus* calleth it *Batrachium album*: in English white Crowfoote.

5 *Ranunculus Illyricus.*
Crowfoote of Illyria.



6 *Ranunculus bulbosus.*
Round rooted Crowfoote.

* *The description.*

5 Among the wilde Crowfootes there is one that is surnamed *Illyricus*, which bringeth forth slender stalkes, round, and of a meane length: whereupon do growe long narrow leaues, cut into many long gashes, something white, and couered with a certaine downynesse. The flowers be of a pale yellow colour. The roote consisteth of many small bumpes, as it were graines of corne, or little long bulbes growing close together, like vnto those of Pilewoort. It is reported, that it was first brought out of Illyria into Italie, and from thence into the lowe countries; notwithstanding we haue it growing very common in England.

6 The sixt kinde of Crowfoot called *Ranunculus bulbosus*, or Onion rooted Crowfoot, and round rooted Crowfoote, hath a round knobbie or Onion fashioned roote, like vnto a small Turnep, and of the bignes of a great Oliue berrie: from which riseth vp many leaues spred vpon the ground, like those of the fildes Crowfoote, but smaller, and of a rustie or ouerworne greene colour, among which rise vp slender stalks of the height of a foote, whereupon do growe flowers of a faint yellowe colour.

* *The place.*

It is also reported to be found not onely in Illyria and Sclauonia, but also in the Iland Sardinia, standing in the midland, or Mediterranean sea.

* *The*

* The names.

This Illyrian Crowfoot is named in Greeke *σέλινον ἄγριον*, that is *Apium sylvestre*, or wild Smallage: also *Herba Sardoa*, it may be, saith my author, that kinde of Crowfoote called *Apium risus*, and *γελω-πικρον*, and this is thought to be that *Gelotophyllis*, of which *Pliny* maketh mention in his 24. booke 17. chapter: which being drunke, saith he, with wine and myrrhe, causeth a man to see diuers strange sights, and not to cease laughing till he hath drunke Pine apple kernels with Pepper in wine of the Date tree, (I thinke he woulde haue said vntill he be dead) bicause the nature of laughing Crowe-foote is thought to kill laughing, but without doubt the thing is cleane contrary; for it causeth such conuulsions, crampes and wringings of the mouth and iawes, that it hath seemed to some that the parties haue died laughing, whereas in truth they haue died with great torment.

7 *Ranunculus auricomus*.
Golde haire Crowfoote.



8 *Ranunculus nemorosus*.
Wood Crowfoote.



* The description.

7 The seventh kinde of Crowfoote, called *Auricomus* of the golden lockes wherewith the flower is thrummed, hath for his roote a great bush of blackish hairie strings; from which shoote forth small iagged leaues, not vnlike to Sanicle; among which rise vp braunched stalkes of a foote high, whereon are placed the like leaues but smaller, et about the top of the stalkes like those of Woodrofe: the flowers are small and yellow.

8 The eight Crowfoote hath likewise a bushey roote, compact of a multitude of hairie strings, from which rise vp leaues set vpon long slender foote stalks, diuided in three parts, in maner of the marish Trefoile, somewhat snipt about the edges: among which rise vp slender stalkes of a foote high, and sometimes higher; at the tops whereof do grow yellowe flowers, sweete smelling, of which it hath beene called *Ranunculus dulcis Tragi*, or *Tragus* his sweete Crowfoote.

9 *Ranunculus Batrachoides*.
Frogge Crowfoote.



10 *Ranunculus gramineus* L'Obelij.
Grassie Crowfoote.



* The description.

9 Frogge Crowfoote called of *Pena Aconitum Batrachoides*, of *Dodoneus Batrachion Apulei*, it groweth to the height of two cubits: the leaues are broad, deeply cut or iagged, euen to the middle rib: on the top of the stalks stande small yellowe flowers, consisting of fve little leaues: the middle part is of a deepe yellowe, as it were of a saffron colour: the roote is tough and threddie.

10 The tenth Crowfoote hath many grassie leaues, of a deepe greene tending to blewnes, somewhat long, narrow and smooth, very like vnto those of the small Bistort, or Snakeweede: among which rise vp slender stalkes, bearing at the top small yellowe flowers like the other Crow footes: the roote is small and threddie.

11 The autumnne or winter Crowfoot, hath diuers broad leaues spred vpon the ground, snipt about the edges, of a bright shining green colour on the vpper side, and hoarie vnderneath, full of ribs or finewes, as are those of Plantaine, of an vnpleasant taste at the first, afterwarde nipping the toong: among which leaues rise vp fundrie tender footestalkes, on the tops whereof stand yellow flowers, consisting of fixe small leaues apeece: after which succcede little knaps of seede like vnto a drie or withered Strawberie. The roote is compact of a number of limber rootes, rudely thrust together in manner of the Asphodill.

12 The Portingale Crowfoote hath many thicke clogged rootes, fastened vnto one head, very like vnto those of the yellow Asphodill: from which rise vp three leaues, seldome more, broad, thick, and puffed vp in diuers places, as if it were a thing that were blistered, by meanes whereof it is very vneuen. From the middle of which leaues riseth vp a naked stalke, thicke, fat, but yet tender, and very fragile, or easie to breake: on the end whereof standeth a faire single yellow flower, hauing in the middle a naked rundell of a golde yellow, tending to a Saffron colour.

11 *Ranunculus autumnalis* Clusj.
Winter Crowfoote.



12 *Ranunculus Lusitanicus* Clusj.
Portingale Crowfoote.



13 *Ranunculus globosus*.
Locker Goulons, or globe Crowfoote.



* The description.

13 The globe Crowfoote hath verie manie leaues deeply cut and iagged, of a bright green colour, like those of the field Crowfoot: among which riseth vp a stalke, diuided towarde the top into other branches, furnished with the like leaues of those next the ground, but smaller: on the tops of which branches growe very faire yellowe flowers, consisting of a fewe leaues, folded or rowled vp together like a round ball or globe; whereupon it was called *Ranunculus globosus*, or the globe Crowfoote, or globe flower, which being past, there succede rough knaps, wherein is blackish seed: the roote is small and threddy.

* The place.

This kinde of Crowfoote groweth in most places of Yorke shire, and Lancashire, and other those bordering shires of the North countrey, almost in euery medowe, but not found wilde in these southerly or westerly parts of Englande, that I could euer vnderstand of.

* The time.

It flowreth in Maie and Iune. The seed is ripe in August.

* The

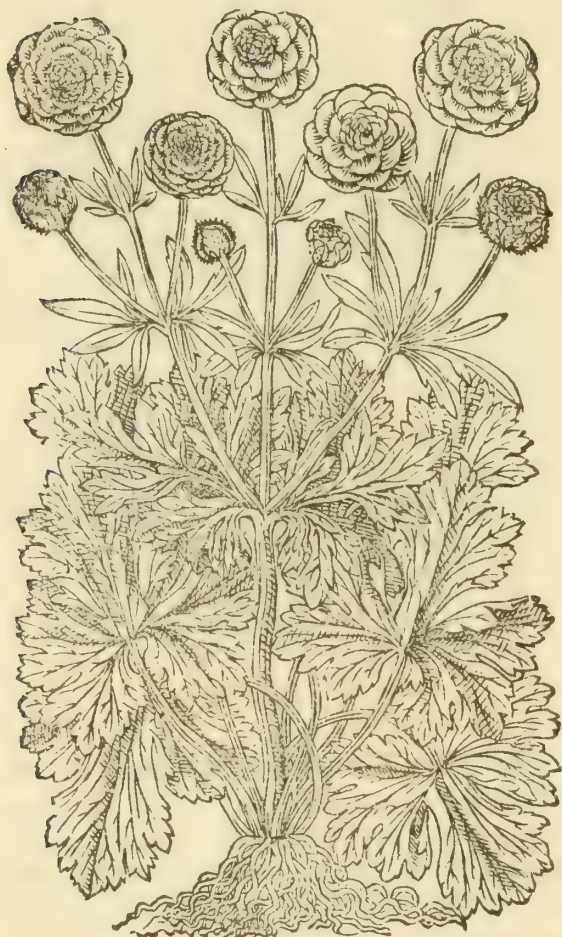
* The names.

The globe flower is called generally *Ranunculus globosus*, of some *Flos Trollius*, and *Ranunculus Alpinus*: in English Globe Crowfoote, Troll flowers, and Lockron gowlons.

Of yellow Batchelers Buttons. Chap. 352.

1 *Ranunculus maximus Anglicus*.
Double Crowfoot, or Batchelers Buttons.

2 *Ranunculus maximus multiplex*.
Double wilde Crowfoote.



* The description.

1 **T**He great double Crowfoote or Batchelers Buttons, hath manie iagged leaues of a deepe greene colour: among which rise vp stalkes, whereon do growe faire yellow flowers exceeding double, of a shining yellow colour, oftentimes thrusting forth of the midst of the said flowers one other smaller flower, which the Grauer hath omitted, as also the rounde or Turnep roote, the forme whereof hath caused it to be called of some Saint Antonies Turnep, or Rape Turnep. The seede is wrapped in a cluster of rough knops, as are most of the Crowfootes.

2 The double yellow wilde Crowfoote hath leaues of a bright greene colour, with manie weake branches trailing vpon the ground, whereon do grow verie double yellow flowers like vnto the precedent, but altogether lesser. The whole plant is likewise without anie manifest difference, saving that these flowers do neuer bring forth anie smaller flower out of the middle of the greater, as the other doth; and also hath no Turnep or knobbed roote at all, wherein consisteth the greatest difference.

* The place.

The first is planted in Gardens for the beauty of the flowers, and likewise the second, which hath
of

of late beene brought forth of Lancashire vnto our London Gardens, by a curious gentleman in the serching forth of Simples Master *Thomas Hesketh*, who found it growing wilde in the towne fields of a small village called Hesketh, not far from Latham in Lancashire.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of May to the end of Iune.

* *The names.*

Dioscorides hath made no mention hereof: but *Apuleius* hath separated the first of these from the others, intreating of it apart, and naming it by a peculiar name *Batrachion*, whereupon it is also called *Apuleij Batrachion*, or *Apuleius Crowfoote*.

It is commonly called *Rapum D. Anthony*, or Saint Anthonies Rape: it may be called in English, Rape Crowfoote; it is called generally about London, Batchelers buttons, and double Crowfootes; in Dutch *S. Anthony Rappin*.

* *The temperature.*

These plants do bite as the other Crowfootes do.

* *The vertues.*

The chiefest vertue is in the roote, which being stamped with salt is good for those that haue a **A** plague sore, if it be presently in the beginning tied to the thigh, in the middle betweene the groine or flanke, and the knee: by meanes whereof, the poison and malignitie of the disease is drawn from the inward partes, by the emunctorie or clensing place of the flanke, into those outwarde partes of lesse account. For it exulcerateth and presently raiseth a blister to what part of the bodie soeuer it is applied. And if it chance that the sore happeneth vnder the arme, then it is requisite to applie it to the arme a little about the elbowe: my opinion is, that any of the Crowfootes will do the same: my reason is, because they all and euery of them do blister, and cause paine wherefoeuer they be applied, and paine doth drawe vnto it selfe more paine: for the nature of paine is, to resort vnto the weakest place, and where it may finde paine; and likewise the poison and venemous qualitie of that disease, is to resort vnto that painfull place.

Apuleius saith further, that if it be hanged in a linnen cloth about the necke of him that is luna- **B** tike in the waine of the moone, when the signe shall be in the first degree of *Taurus* or *Scorpio*, that then he shall forthwith be cured. Moreouer, the herbe *Batrachion* stamped with vineger, roote and all, is vsed for them that haue blacke scars, or such like marks on their skins, it eateth them out, and leaueth a colour like that of the bodie.

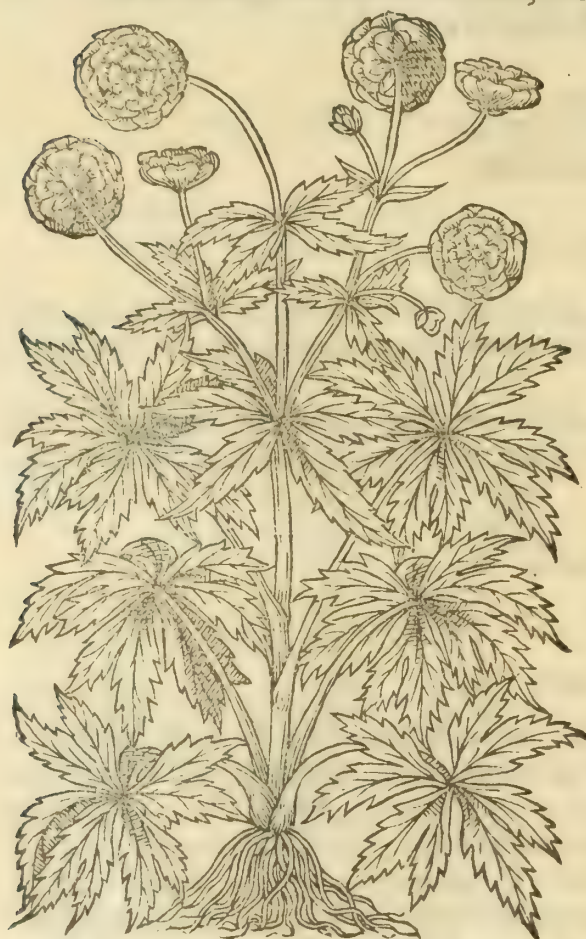
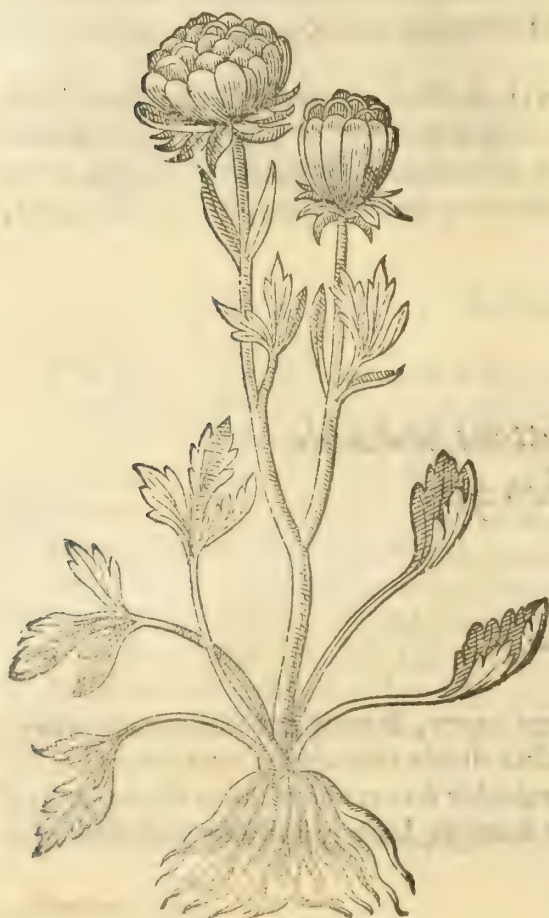
*Of white Batchelers Buttons, or double
Crowfoote. Chap. 353.*

* *The description.*

16 **T**He white double Crowfoote hath many great leaues, deeply cut with great gashes, and those snipt about the edges. The stalkes diuide themselues into diuers brittle branche, on the tops whereof do growe very double flowers as white as snowe, and of the bignesse of our yellow Batchelers Button. The roote is tough, limber, and disperfeth it selfe far abroad, whereby it greatly encreaseth.

1 *Ranunculus albus multiflorus.*

Double white Batchelers Buttons, or double white Crowfoote.

1 *Ranunculus sanguineus multiplex.*
The double red Crowfoote.* *The place.*

It groweth in the gardens of Herbarists and louers of strange plants, whereof we haue good plentie, but it groweth not wild any where.

* *The time.*

It flowreth from the beginning of May vnto the end thereof.

* *The names.*

It is called of L'Obelius *Ranunculus niueus Polyanthos*, of Taber Montanus *Ranunculus albus multiflorus*; in English Double white Crowfoote, or Batchelers Buttons.

The temperature and vertues.

The temperature and faculties in working agree with the wilde Crowfoots.

Of Turkie Crowfootes. Chap. 354.

2 *Ranunculus Tripolitanus.*
Crowfoote of Tripolie.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He double red Crowfoote hath a fewe leaues rising immediately foorth of the ground, cut in the edges with deepe gashes, somewhat hollow, and of a bright shining Greene colour. The stalke riseth vp to the height of a foote, smooth, and very brittle, diuiding it selfe into other branches, sometimes two, seldome three; whereon do grow leaues confusedly set wth out order: the flowers growe at the tops of the stalks very double, and of great beautie, of a perfect scarlet colour tending to rednes. The roote is compact of many long tough rootes like those of the yellow Asphodill.

2 The Crowfoote of Tripolis or the single red Ranunculus, hath leaues at their first comming vp like vnto those of Groundswell: among which riseth vp a stalke of the height of halfe a cubite, somewhat hairie, whereon do growe broad leaues deeply cut, euen to the middle rib, like those of Hemlocks: the flower groweth at the top of the stalk, consisting of fve leaues, on the outside of a dark or ouerworne red colour, on the inside of a red lead colour, or Phœniceus colour, in shape like the wilde corne Poppie, the knop or stile in the middle which containeth the seede, is garnished or be-deckt with very many small purple thrums tending to blacknes: the roote is as it were a bundell of little bulbes or graines like those of the small Celandine or Pilewoort.

* *The place.*

The first groweth naturally in and about Constantinople, and in Asia, on the further side of Bosphorus, from whence there hath beene brought plants at diuers times, and by diuers persons, but they haue perished by reason of the long iourney, and want of skill of the bringers, that haue suffered them to lie in a boxe or such like so long, that when we haue receiued them, they haue beene as drie as ginger; notwithstanding *Clusius* saith he receiued a plant fresh and Greene, the which a domesticall theefe stole foorth of his garden; my Lord and Master the right Honorable the Lorde Treasurer, had diuers plants sent him from thence which were drie before they came as aforesaide. The other groweth in Alepo and Tripolis in Syria naturally, from whence we haue receiued plants for our gardens, where they flourish as in their owne countrey.

* *The time.*

They bring foorth their pleasant flowers in Maie and Iune, the seede is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

The first is called *Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus*, of *L'Obelius* *Ranunculus sanguineus multiplex*, *Ranunculus Bizantinus*, *sive Asiaticus*: in the Turkish toong *Tarobolos Catamer lalé*: in English the double red Ranunculus, or Crowfoote.

The second is called *Ranunculus Tripolitanus*, of the place from whence it was first brought into these parts: of the Turkes *Tarobolos Catamer*, without that addition *lalé*, which is a proper worde vnto all flowers that are double.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the other Crowfootes, whereof they are thought to be kindes.

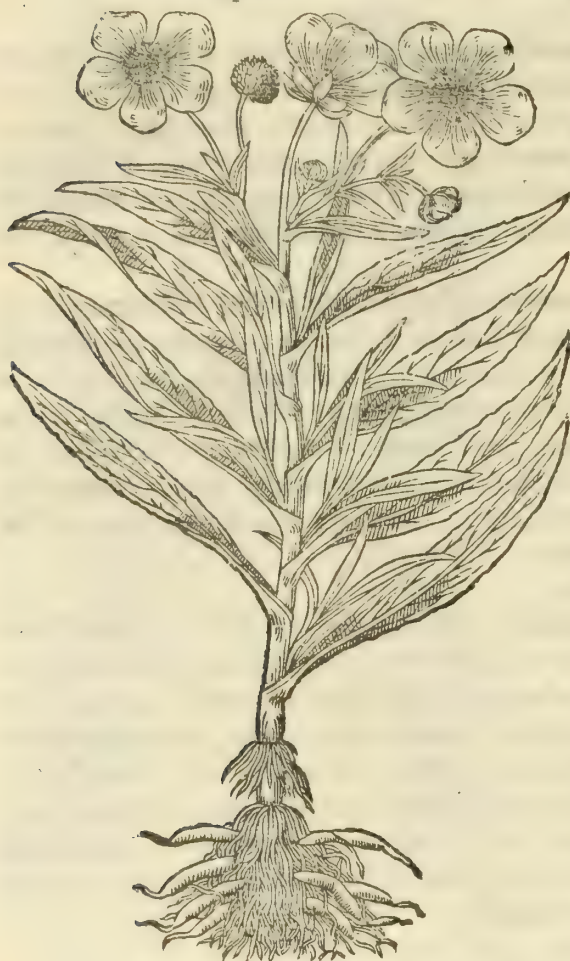
Of Spearewoort, or Banewoort. Chap. 355.

* *The description.*

1 **S**pearewoort hath an hollowe stalke full of knees or ioints, whereon do growe long smooth leaues, not vnlike those of the Willow, of a shining Greene colour: the flowers grow at the tops of the stalkes, consisting of fve leaues, of a pale yellowe colour, very like vnto the field gold cup, or wilde Crowfoote: after which come round knops or seede vessels, wherein is the seede: the roote is compact of diuers bulbes or long clogs, mixed with an infinite number of hairy threds.

2 The common Spearewoort being that which we call the lesser hath leaues, flowers and stalks like the precedent, but altogether lesser: the roote consisteth of an infinite number of thredde strings.

1 *Ranunculus flammens maior.*
Great Spearewoort.



2 *Ranunculus flammens minor.*
The lesser Spearewoort.



3 *Ranunculus flammens serratus.*
Iagged Spearewoort.



4 *Ranunculus Palustris.*
Marish Crowfoote, or Spearewoort.



* *The description.*

3 Jagged Spearewoort hath a thicke fat hollowe stalke, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches, whereon are set by couples at euery ioint two long leaues, sharpe pointed and cut about the edges like the teeth of a sawe. The flowers grow at the top of the branches of a yellow colour, in forme like those of the fiede Crowfoote: the roote consisteth of a number of hairie strings.

4 Marsh Crowfoote, or Spearewoort (whereof it is a kinde, taken of the best approoued authors to be the true *Apium Risus*, although diuers report that *Fulsatilla* is the same: of some it is taken to bee *Apium Emorodiarum*) riseth foorth of the mudde or waterish mire from a threddie roote, to the height of a cubite, sometimes higher. The stalke diuideth it selfe into diuers branches, whereupon do growe broade leaues deeply cut round about like those of Doues foote, and not vnlike to the cut Mallowe, but somewhat greater, and of a most bright shining Greene colour: the flowers grow at the top of the branches of a yellowe colour, like vnto the other water Crowfootes.

* *The place.*

They growe in moist and dankish places, in brinckes or water courses, and such like places almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie when the other Crowfootes do.

* *The names.*

Spearewoort is called of the later Herbarists *Flammula*, and *Ranunculus Flammeus*, of *Cordus Ranunculus* *ῥανυκκος*, *Platyphyllos*, or broad leaved Crowfoote, others *Ranunculus longifolius*, or long leaved Crowfoote: in lowe Dutch *Egelscoeten*: in English Speare Crowfoote, Spearewoort, and Banewoort, because it is dangerous and deadly for sheepe; and that if they feede of the same it inflameth their liuers, fretteth and blistereth their guts and entrailes.

* *The temperature of all the Crowfootes.*

Spearewoort is like to the other Crowfootes in facultie, it is hot in the mouth or biting, it exulcerateth and raiseth blisters, and being taken inwardly it killeth remediles. Generally all the Crowfootes, as *Galen* saith, are of a very sharp or biting qualitie, insomuch as they raise blisters with paine: and are hot and drie in the fourth degree.

* *The vertues of all the Crowfootes.*

The leaues or rootes of Crowfoote stamped and applied vnto any part of the body, causeth the A skin to swell and blister, and raiseth vp wheales, bladders, causeth scars, crusts, and vglie vlcers: it is laide vpon cragged warts, corrupt nailes, and such like excrecence, to cause them to fall away.

The leaues stamped and applied vnto any pestelentiall or plague sore, or carbuncle, staieth the B spreading nature of the same, and causeth the venemous or pestilentiall matter to breath foorth, by opening the pores and passages in the skin.

It preuaileth much to drawe a plague sore from the inwarde parts, being of danger, vnto other C remote places further from the hart, and other of the spirituall parts, as hath beene declared in the description.

Many do vse to tie a little of the herbe stamped with salt vnto any of the fingers against the paine D of the teeth, which medicine seldome faileth; for it causeth greater paine in the finger then was in the tooth, by the meanes whereof, the greater paine taketh away the lesser.

Cunning beggers do vse to stampe the leaues, and lay it vnto their legs and armes, which causeth E such filthy vlcers as we daily see (among such wicked vagabondes) to moue the people the more to pittie.

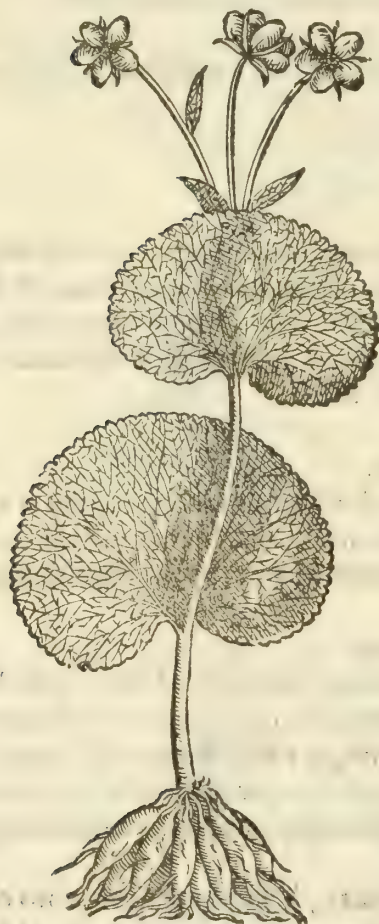
The kinde of Crowfoote of Illyria, being taken to be *Apium Risus* of some, of others *Aconitum F Batrachoides*. This plant spoileth the senses and vnderstanding, and draweth together the sinewes and muscles of the face in such strange manner, that those who beholding such as died by the taking heereof, haue supposed that they died laughing; so forceably hath it drawne and contracted the nerues and sinewes, that their faces haue beene drawne awry, as though they laughed, whereas contrariwise they haue died with great torment.

Of Woolfes bane. Chap. 356.

* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Woolfes bane: most of them bring forth flowers of a yellow colour; others with a blew, or tending to purple: among the yellow ones there are some greater, others lesser, some of broader leaues, and others of narrower.

1 *Thora Valdensis mas.*
Broad leaved Woolfes bane.



2 *Thora Valdensis femina.*
Broad leaved female Woolfes bane.



* The description.

1 The first kinde of *Aconite*, of some called *Thora*, others adde thereto the place where it groweth in great abundance, which is the Alpes, & call it *Thora Valdensum*. This plant tooke his name of the Greeke worde *σθόρα*, signifying corruption, murder, poison, or death, which are the certaine effects of this pernicious plant: for this they vse very much in poisons, and when they meane to infect their arrowe heads, the more speedily and deadly to dispatch the wilde and sauage beasts, which do greatly annoy those mountaines of the Alpes: to which purpose also it is brought into the mart townes neere vnto those places to be solde vnto the hunters, who prepare the iuice thereof by pressing it forth in hornes and hooves of beasts, reseruing it for the most speedie poison of all the *Aconites*; for an arrowe touched therewith, leaueth the wounde vncureable (if it fetch bloude where it entreth) except rounde about the wound the flesh be cut away in great quantitie: this plant therefore may rightly be accounted as first and chiefe of those that be called *Sagittarie* or *Aconites*, by reason of the malignant qualities aforesaide. This that hath beene saide argueth

argueth also that *Mathiolus* hath vnproperly called it *Pseudoaconitum*, that is, false or bastard Aconite; for without question there is no woorse or more speedie venome in the world, nor no Aconite or toxicall plant comparable heereunto. And yet let vs behold the fatherly care and providence of God, who hath provided a conquerour and triumphher ouer this plant so venomous, namely his *Antigonist*, *Antithora*, or to speake in shorter and fewer tyllables, *Anthora*, which is the very antidote or remedie against the kinds of Aconites. The stalke of this plant is small and rushie, verie smooth, two handfuls high, about the middle whereof, and towarde the top, commeth fourth often one leafe alone, sometimes two, and very seldome three or fower, which are somewhat rounde of compasse, and a little nickt about the edges, like the combe of a cocke. The leafe is stiffe and somewhat smooth on the vpper side, and not much vnlike the leaues of *Cyclamen*: the flowers grow at the top of the stalke, in colour and fashion like the flowers of Cinkefoile, or five leaved grassie: the rootes are small, hauing many round and thicke truncheons, sharpe and slender at the bottome, but next the stalke it is knottie, not vnlike the rootes of *Anthora*, or *Asphodelus*. *Dodonæus* hath more truelie described this plant in his last edition, then *Pena* hath, who hath faulted in two notable respects; first in the rootes, and secondly in the flowers, both which are much varying, yea nothing neere the true picture.

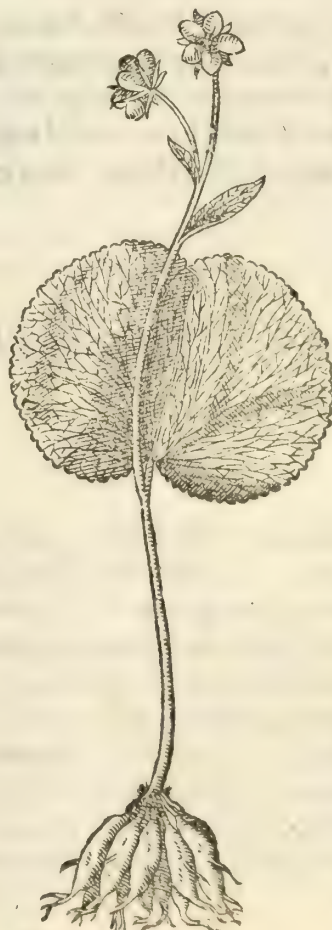
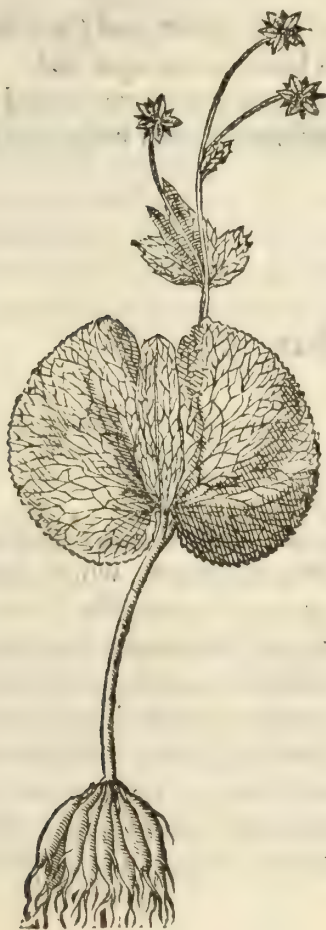
2 The second broad leaved Woolfes bane of the Valdenses (or of those people sometimes called Sclauonians) hath one onely stalke, and the same rounde, two handes high: whereupon do growe three or fower leaues, seldome more, which be something harde, rounde, smooth, of a light Greene colour tending to blewnes, like the colour of the leaues of Woad, nicked in the edges. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, of a yellow colour, lesfer then those of the fiede Crowfoote, otherwise alike: in the place thereof groweth a knop or rounde head, wherein is the seede: the roote consisteth of nine or ten clogs; fastned together with little strings vnto one head, like those of the white Asphodill.

3 *Thora montis Baldi.*

Mountaine Woolfes bane.

4 *Thora Sabaudica.*

Sauoie Woolfesbane.



* *The description.*

3 Woolfes bane of the mount Baldus hath one stalke, smooth and plaine, in the middle whereof come forth two leaues and no more, wherein it differeth from the other of the Valdens, hauing likewise three or fower sharpe pointed leaues, narrowe and somewhat iagged at the place where the stalke diuideth it selfe into finaller branches; whereon do growe small yellowe flowers like the precedent, but much lesser.

4 That of Sauoie hath likewise an vpright stalke, smooth, and of a greene colour, in the middle whereof growe two leaues, of an ouerworne blewish colour: the flowers are somewhat bigger then the precedent, and of the same colour.

* *The place.*

These venemous plants do grow on the Alpes, and the mountaines of Sauoie and Switzerland: The first grow plentifully in the countrey of the Valdens, who inhabite part of those mountaines towards Italic. The other is found on Baldus, a mountaine of Italy. They are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in March and Aprill, their seede is ripe in Iune.

* *The names.*

This kinde of Aconite or Woolfes bane is called *Thora*, *Taura*, and *Tura*, it is surnamed *Valdensis*, that it may differ from *Napellus*, or Munkes hooe, which is likewise named *Thora*.

Auicenn maketh mention of a certaine deadly herbe in his fourth booke, sixt Fen. called *Farfans*; it is harde to affirme this same to be *Thora Valdensis*, or Munkes hooe of Valdensia: in English we may call it round leaved Munkes hood, and so of the rest, as is set downe in their seuerall titles.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The force of these Woolfes banes, are most pernicious and poisonsome, and (as it is reported) exceedeth the malice of *Napellus*, or any of the other Woolfes banes, as we haue said.

B They say that it is of such force, that if a man especially, and then next fower footed beasts or any other wilde beast be wounded with an arrowe or other instrument dipped in the iuice heereof, doth die within halfe an hower after remedileffe.

*Of winter Woolfes bane. Chap. 357.** *The description.*

THis kinde of Aconite is called *Aconitum hyemale Belgarum*, of *Dodonaeus* *Aconitum luteum minus*, in English Woolfes bane, or small yellowe Woolfes bane, whose leaues come forth of the grounde in the dead time of winter, many times bearing the snowe vpon the heades of his leaues and flowers; yea the colder the weather is, and the deeper that the snowe is, the fairer and larger is the flower; and the warmer that the weather is, the lesser is the flower, and woorse coloured: these leaues I saie come forth of the grounde immediately from the roote with a naked, soft, and slender stemme, deeply cut or iagged on the leaues, of an exceeding faire greene colour, in the midst of which commeth forth a yellow flower, in shew or fashion like vnto the common field Crowfoote, after which followe fundrie cods full of browne seedes like the other kindes of Aconites: the roote is thicke, tuberous, and knottie, like to the kindes of *Anemone*.

Aconitum hyemale.
Winter Woolfes bane.

* *The place.*

It groweth vpon the mountaines of Germanie: we haue great quantitie of it in our London gardens.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Ianuarie; the seede is ripe in the end of March.

* *The names.*

It is called *Aconitum hyemale*, or *Hibernum*, or winter Aconite: that it is a kinde of Aconite or Woolfes bane, both the forme of the leaues and cods, and also the dangerous faculties of the herbe it selfe do declare.

It is much like to *Aconitum Theophrasti*, which he describeth in his 9. booke saying, it is a short herbe, hauing no *περισσόν*, or superfluous thing growing on it, and is without branches as this plant is: the roote saith he is like to *καρυά*, or to a nut, or else to *καρυκίη*, a drie figge, onely the leafe seemeth to make against it, which is nothing at all like to that of Succory, which he compareth it vnto.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

This herbe is counted to be very dangerous and deadly: hot & drie in the fourth degree, as *Theoph.* in plaine wordes doth testifie concerning his owne Aconite; for which he saith that there was neuer founde his antidote or remedie: whereof *Athenus* and *Theopompus* write, that this plant is the most poisonest herbe of all others, which moued

Ouid to saie *Quæ quia nascuntur dura viua cante*: notwithstanding it is not without his peculiar vertues. *Ioachimus Camerarius* now liuing in Noremberg saith, the water dropped into the eyes ceaseth the paine and burning: it is reported to preuaile mightily against the bitings of scorpions, and is of such force, that if the scorpion passe by where it groweth and touch the same, presently he becommeth dull, heauie, and sencelesse, and if the same scorpion by chance touch the white Hellebor, is presently deliuered from his drowfines.

Of Mitridate Woolfes bane. Chap. 358.

* *The description.*

THis plant called *Anthora*, being the antidote against the poison of *Thora*, Aconite or Woolfes bane, hath slender hollowe stalkes, very brittle, a cubite high, garnished with fine cut or iagged leaues, very like to *Nigella Romana*, or the common Larkes spur, called *Consolida Regalis*: at the top of the stalkes do growe faire flowers, fashioned like a little helmet, of an over-worne yellowe colour; after which come small blackish cods, wherein is contained black shining feede like those of Onions: the roote consisteth of diuers knobs or tuberous lumps, of the bignesse of a mans thumbe.

Anthora sive *Aconitum salutarium*.
Holsome Woofes bane.

* *The place.*



This plant which the Græcians terme *Ανθηθορα*, groweth abundantly in the Alpes, called *Rhetici*, in Sauoie, & in Liguria. The Ligurians of Taurinum, and those that dwell neere the lake Lemanus, haue founde this herbe to be a present remedie against the deadly poison of the herbe *Thora*, and the rest of the Aconites, provided that when it is brought into the garden, there to be kept for Phisickes vse, it must not be planted neere vnto any of the Aconites: for through his attractiue quality, it wil draw vnto it selfe the maligne and venemous poison of the Aconite, whereby it will become of the like qualitie, that is, to become poisonous likewise: but being kept farre off, it retaineth his owne naturall qualitie still.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in August, the seed is ripe in the end of September.

* *The names.*

The inhabitants of the lake of Geneua, and the Piemontoise do call it *Anthora*, and the common people *Anthoro*. *Auicen* calleth a certaine herbe which is like to Munkes hooode, as a remedy against the poison therof, by the name of *Napellus*. *Moyfis* in the 500. chapter of his second booke, and in the 745. chapter, he saith, that *Zedoaria* doth growe with *Napellus* or Mnnks hooode, and that by reason

of the neerenes of the same, the force and strength therof is dulled and made weaker, and that it is a Treacle, that is, a counterpoison against the viper Munks hood, and all other poisons: and heerupon it followeth, that it is not onely *Moyfis Napellus*, but also *Zedoaria Auicenne*, notwithstanding the apothecaries do sell another *Zedoaria* differing from *Anthora*, which is a roote of a longer forme, that not without cause is thought to be *Auicens* and *Serapios Zerumbeth*, or *Zurumbeth*.

It is called *Anthora*, as though they should saie *Antithora*, bicause it is an enimie to *Thora*, and a connterpoison to the same. *Thora* and *Anthora*, or *Tura* and *Antura*, seeme to be newe wordes, but yet they are vsed in *Marcellus Empericus*, an old writer, who teacheth a medicine to be made of *Tura* and *Antura*, against the pin and webbe in the eies: in English yellowe Munkes hooode, yellowe Helmet flower, and Aconites mithridate.

* *The vertues.*

- A The roote of *Anthora* is woonderfull bitter, it is an enimie to all poisons: it is good for purgati-
ons; for it voideth by the stoole both waterie and slimy humours, killeth and driueth forth all ma-
ner of wormes of the belly.
- B *Hugo Solerius* saith, that the rootes of *Anthora* do largely purge not onely by the stoole, but also
by vomite: and that the measure thereof is taken to the quantitie of *Faselus*, (which is commonly
called a beane) in broth or wine, and is giuen to strong bodies.
- C *Antonius Guancerius* doth shew, that *Anthora* is of great force, yea and that against the plague,
in his treatie of the plague; the seconde difference, the thirde chapter: and the roote is of like ver-
tues, giuen with Dittanie, which I haue seene saith he by experience: and further saith, it is an herbe
that groweth hard by that herbe *Thora*, of which there is made a poison, wherewith they of Sauoy
and those parts adiacent, do enuenome their arrowes, the more speedily to kill the wilde Goates,
and other wilde beasts of the Alpish mountaines. And this roote *Anthora* is the *Bezoar* or coun-
terpoison to that *Thora*, which is of so great a venome, as that it killeth all liuing creatures with his
poison some qualitie, and thus much *Guanerius*.

Simon

Simon Iauensis hath also made mention of *Anthora*, and *Arnoldus Villanouanus* in his treatie of D poisons: but their writings do declare that they did not well knowe *Anthora*.

Of yellow Woolfes bane. Chap. 359.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of Woolfes bane, most of them bring foorth flowers of a yellowe colour, others blew, or tending to purple: among the yellowe ones there is one greater, another lesser.

Aconitum luteum ponticum.

Yellow Woolfes bane.

* *The description.*



The yellowe kinde of Woolfes bane called *Aconitum luteum ponticum*, or according to *Dodonaeus*, *Aconitum Lycopodium luteum majus*: in English yellowe Woolfes bane, (whereof this our age hath founde out sundrie sorts not known to *Dioscorides*, although some of the sorts seeme to stande indifferent betweene the kindes of *Ranunculus*, *Helleborus*, and *Napellus*;) this yellowe kinde I saie hath large shining Greene leaues fashioned like a vine, and of the same bignesse, deeply indented or cut, not much vnlike the leaues of *Geranium Fuscum*, or blacke Cranes bill, the stalks are bare or naked, not bearing his leaues vpon the same stalkes, one opposite against another, as in the other of his kind: his stalks grow vp to the hight of three cubits, bearing very fine yellow flowers, fantastically fashioned & in such manner shaped, that I can very hardly describe them vnto you. They are somewhat like vnto the helmet Munkes hooode, open and hollow at one end, firme and shut vp at the other: his rootes are manie, compact of a number of threddie or blacke strings, of an ouerworne yellow colour, spreading farre abroad euery way, foulding themselues one within another very confusedly. This plant groweth naturally in the darke hillie Forrests, and shadowie woods, which are not trauelled nor

haunted, but by wilde and sauage beasts, and is thought to be the strongest and next vnto *Thora* in his poisoning qualitie, of all the rest of the Aconites, or Woolfes banes; insomuch that if a fewe of the flowers be chewed in the mouth, and spet foorth againe presently, yet foorthwith it burneth the iawes and toong, causing them to swell, and making a certaine swimming or giddines in the head. This calleth to my remembrance an historie of a certain gentleman dwelling in Lincolnshire, called *Maheue*, the true report whereof my very good friend master *Nicholas Belfon*, sometimes fellowe of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, hath deliuered vnto me: Master *Maheue* dwelling in Boston, a student in Phisicke, hauing occasion to ride through the Fennes of Lincolnshire, founde a roote that the hogs had turned vp, which seemed vnto him very strange and vnkowne, for that it was in the spring before the leaues were out: this roote he tasted, and it so inflamed his mouth, toong, and lips, that it caused them to swell very extremely, so that before he could get to the towne of Boston he could not speake, and no doubt had lost his life, if that the Lord God had not blessed those good remedies which presently he procured and vsed. I haue heere thought good to expresse this historie, for two especially causes; the first is, that some industrious and diligent obseruer of nature, may be prouoked to seeke foorth that venomous plant, or some of his kindes: for I am certainly perswaded that it is either the *Thora Valdensium*, or *Aconitum luteum*, whereof this gentleman

tailed, which two plants haue not at any time beene thought to growe naturally in Englande: the other cause is, for that I would warne others to beware by that gentlemans harme.

* *The place.*

This yellowe Woolfes bane groweth in my garden, but not wilde in Englande, or in any other of these northerly regions.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in the end of Iune, somewhat after the other Aconites.

* *The names.*

This yellow Woolfes bane is called of *L'Obelius*, *Aconitum lateum ponticum*, or Pontick Woolfes bane. There is mention made in *Dioscorides* his copies of three Woolfes banes, of which the hunters vse one, and Phisitions the other two. *Marcellus Vergilius* holdeth opinion that the vse of this plant is vtterly to be refused in medicine.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The facultie of this Aconite, as also of the other Woolfes banes, is deadly to man, and likewise to all other liuing creatures.

B It is vsed among the hunters which seeke after Woolfes, the iuice whereof they put into rawe flesh, which the Woolfes deuoure and are killed.

Of other Woolfes banes that are not yellow. Chap. 360.

* *The kindes.*

There be also other kindes of Woolfes banes, which differ from the former in colour of the flowers; amongst the which our common Munks hooe might be taken, but it is described apart, for good and especiall causes.

1 *Lycotanon flore Delphinij.*
Larkes heele Woolfes bane.



2 *Lycotanon Caruleum paruum.*
Small blew Woolfes bane.



* *The description.*

1 This kind of Woolfes bane (called *Aconitum Lycotanon*, and of *Dodonaeus* *Lycotanon Delphinij*, by reason of the shape and likenes that the flower hath with *Delphinium*, or Munkes hooe, and in English it is called blacke Woolfes bane:) hath many large leaues, of a verie deepe Greene, or ouerworne colour, very deeply cut or iagged: among which riseth vp a stalke,

two cubits high, whereupon do grow flowers fashioned like an hooe, of a very ill fauoured blewish colour, and the thrums or threds within the hooe are blacke, the seede also blacke and three cornered, growing in small huskes: the roote thicke and knobbie.

2 This kinde of Woolfes bane, called *Lycostonon Caruleum paruum, facie Napelli*, in English small Woolfes bane, or round Woolfes bane, hath many slender brittle stalkes two cubits high, beset with leaues, very much iagged and like vnto *Napellus*, called in English Helmet flower: the flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, of a blewish colour, fashioned also like an hooe, but wider open then any of the rest: the cods and seed are like vnto the other: the roote is rounde and small, fashioned like a Peare, or small Rape, or Turnep, which moued the Germanes to call the same *Rapenbloemen*, that is in Latine, *Flos rapaceus*: in English Rape flower.

3 *Napellus verus Caruleus.*
Blew Helmet flower.

* The description.



3 This kind of Woolfs bane called *Napellus verus*, in English Helmet flower, or the great Munks hood, beareth very faire and goodly blew flowers, in shape like an helmet, which are so beautifull that a man would thinke they were of some excellent vertue, but *Non est semper fides habenda fronti*. This plant is vniuersally knowne in our London gardens, and else where; but naturally it groweth in the mountaines of Rhetica, and sundrie places of the Alpes, where you shall finde the grasse that groweth round it eaten vp with cattle, but no part of the herbe it selfe touched, except by certaine flies, who in such abundant measure swarm about the same, that they couer the whole plant: and (which is very strange) although these flies doe with great delight feede heereupon, yet of them there is conected an antidote or most auailable medicine against the deadly bite of the beast or worme called *Taranta*, or any other venomous beast whatsoeuer; yea, an excellent remedie not onely against the poison of the Aconites, but all other poisons whatsoeuer: the medicine of the fore said flies is thus made. Take of the flies which haue fedde themselues as is aboue mentioned, in number twenty, of *Arisolochia rotunda*, and bole Armoniack of ech a dram.

There is a kinde of Woolfes bane, which *Dodonaeus* reporteth he found in an old written Greeke booke in the Emperours librarie at Vienna, vnder the title of *Aconitum Lycostonum*, that answereth in all points vnto *Dioscorides* his description, except in the leaues. It hath leaues saith he, like vnto the Plane tree, but lesser, and more full of iaggies, and diuisions, a slender stalke as Ferne, of a cubite high, bearing his seede in long cods: it hath black roots, in shape like Creauises. Heerunto agreeth the Emperours picture in all things sauing in the leaues, which are neither so large, nor so much diuided, but notched or toothed like the teeth of a saw.

* The place.

All the kinds of Woolfes bane do growe in my garden, except *Aconitum Lycostonum*, taken forth of the Emperours booke.

* The time.

These plants do flower from Maie vnto the ende of August.

* The names.

The first is *Lycostoni species*, or a kind of Woolfes bane, and is as hurtfull as any of the rest, & called of *L'Obelius* *Aconitum Delphinij*, or Larke spur Woolfes bane: *Auicenna* speaketh heereof in his second booke, and afterwards in his 4. book, Fen. 6. the first treatise, hauing his reasons why and wherefore he hath separated this trō *Chanach adip*, that is to say, the Woolfes strāgler, or Woolfes bane.

The later and barbarous Herbarists do call this last Woolfes bane in Latine *Napellus*, of the figure and shape of the roote of *Napus*, or *Naut*, or Nauewe gentle, which the grauer hath omitted in the figure: it is likewise *Lycotoni species*, or a kinde of Woolfes bane, which is also called *Toxicum*; for *Toxicum* is a deadly medicine, wherewith the hunters poison their speares, darts, and arrowes, that bring present death: so named of arrowes which the Barbarians call *Toxeumata*, and *Toxa*. *Dioscorides* setting downe the symptomes or accidents to *Toxicum*, together with the remedies, reckoneth vp almost the very same that *Auicenn* doth concerning *Napellus*: notwithstanding *Auicenn* writeth of *Napellus* and *Toxicum* seuerally, but not knowing what *Toxicum* is (as he himselfe confesseth) so that it is not to be marvelled that hauing written of *Napellus*, he shoulde afterwards intreate againe of *Toxicum*.

✧ *The nature and vertues.*

- A All these plants are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and of a most venomous qualitie.
- B The force and facultie of Woolfes bane is deadly both to man and all kinds of beasts: the same was tried of late in Anwarpe, and is as yet fresh in memorie by an euident experiment, but most lamentable, for when the herbes heereof were by certaine ignorant persons serued vp in fallades, all that did eat thereof, were presently taken with most cruell symptomes, and so died, as we haue said in the former chapter.
- C The symptomes that followe those that do eate of these deadly herbes are these; their lips and tooongs swell forthwith, their eies hang out, their thighes are stiffe, and their wits are taken from them, as *Auicenn* writeth in his 4. booke. The force of this poison is such, as if the points of darts or arrowes be touched with the same, it bringeth deadly hurt to those that be wounded therewith.
- D Against so deadly a poison, *Auicenn* reckoneth vp certaine remedies which helpe after the poison it selfe is vomited vp, & among these he maketh mention of the Mousse (as the copies euery where haue) nourished and fed vp with *Napellus*, which is altogether an enimie to the poison some nature thereof, and deliuereth him that hath taken it from all perill and danger.
- E *Antonius Guaneri*us of Pauia, a famous Phisicion in his age, in his treatie of poisons is of opinion, that it is not a mouse that *Auicenn* speaketh of, but a Flie: for he telleth of a certaine Philosopher that did very carefully and diligently make search after this Mousse, and neither coulde finde at any time either Mousse, or the roote of Woolfes bane gnawne or bitten, as he had read; but in searching he founde manie flies feeding on the leaues, which the same Philosopher tooke, and made of them an antidote or counterpoison, which he founde to be good and effectuell against other poisons, but especially the poison of Woolfes bane.
- F This composition consisteth of two ounces of *Terra lemnia*, as many of the berries of the Baie tree, and the like waight of mithridate, 24. of the flies that haue taken their repast vpon Woolfes bane, of hony and oile Oliue a sufficient quantitie.
- G The same opinion that *Guaneri*us is of, *Petrus Pena*, and *Mathias de L'Obel*, do also holde: who affirme that there was neuer seene at any time any Mousse feeding thereon, but saie that there be flies which resort vnto it by swarmes, and feede not onely vpon the flowers, but on the herbe also.

✧ *The danger.*

There hath been little heerebefore set downe concerning the vertues of the Aconites, but much might be said of the hurts that haue come heereby, as the wofull experience of the late lamentable example at Anwerpe, yet fresh in memorie doth declare, as we haue saide.

Of blacke Hellebor. Chap. 361.

✧ *The description.*

I The first kinde of Blacke Hellebor, *Dodonaeus* setteth forth vnder this title *Veratrum nigrum* as vnfitly and vnproperly, as if a man should call Inke *Atramentum nigrum*, whereas indeed this word *Atramentum* doth import his blacknes: it might haue beene called *Veratrum* onely without this epithete *Nigrum*, and may properly be called in English Blacke Hellebor, which is a name most fitly agreeing vnto the true and vndoubted Blacke Hellebor: for the kindes and other sorts thereof which heereafter follow, are false or bastard kindes thereof. This plant hath thicke and fat leaues, of a deepe greene colour: the vpper part whereof is somewhat bluntly nicked

or

or toothed, having sundrie divisions or cuts; in some leafe manie, in others fewer, like vnto the female Peonie, or *Smirniū Creticum*. It beareth Rose fashioned flowers vpon slender stemmes, growing immediately out of the grounde an handfull high, like the flowers of Cyclamen, sometimes verie white, and often mixed with a little shewe of purple, which being vaded, there succede small huskes full of blacke feedes: the rootes are manie with long blacke strings comming from one head.

2 The second kinde of Blacke Hellebor called of *Pena Helleborastrum*, and of *Dodoneus Veratrum secundum*: in English Bastarde Hellebor, hath leaues much like vnto the former, but narrower and blacker; each leate being much iagged or toothed about the edges like a sawe. The stalkes grow to the height of a foote or more, diuiding themselues into other branches towards the top; whereon do grow flowers not much vnlike to the former in shew, saue that they are of a greenish herbie colour. The rootes are small and threddie, but not so blacke as the former.

1 *Helleborus niger verus.*
The true blacke Hellebor.



2 *Helleborastrum.*
Wilde blacke Hellebor.



* The description.

3 The third kind of Black Hellebor called of *Pena Helleboraster maximus*, with this addition *Floris & semine pragnans*, that is bearing both flowers and feede (which the rest of the same kind do not at all, or verie little) and may be called in English the great wilde Blacke Hellebor: hath leaues somewhat like the former wilde Hellebor, saue that they be verie much greater, more iagged, and more deeply cut. The stalkes grow vp to the height of two cubits, diuiding themselues at the top into sundrie small branches, whereupon grow little rounde and bottle-like hollow Greene flowers: after which come forth feedes which come to perfect maturitie and ripenes. The roote consisteth of manie small blacke strings, inuolued or wrapped one within another verie intricately.

4 The fourth kinde of Blacke Hellebor called of *Pena* and *L'Obelius* (according to the description of *Cordus* and *Ruellius*) *Sesamoides magnum*, and *Consiligo*: in English Oxehcele, or Setterwort: which

which names are taken from his vertues, in curing oxen and such like cattell, as shall bee shewed afterward in the names thereof : it is so well knowen vnto the most sort of people, by the name of Bearfoote, that I shall not haue cause to spend much time about the description.

3 *Helleboraster maximus.*
The great Oxeheelee.



4 *Consiligo Ruellij & Sesamoides magnum Cordi.*
Setterwoort, or Bearfoote.



* *The place.*

These Hellebors growe vpon rough and craggie mountaines : the two last do grow wilde in many woods and shadowie places in England : we haue them all in our London gardens.

* *The time.*

The first flowreth about Christmas, if the winter be milde and warme : the others later.

* *The names.*

It is agreed among the later writers, that these plants are *Veratrum nigrum* : in English Blacke Hellebors : in Greeke *ἐνδόβορος μέλας* : in Italian *Elleboro nero* : in Spanish *Verde gambre negro* : of diuers *Melampodium*, bicause it was first found by *Melampus*, who was first thought to purge therewith *Pratus* his mad daughters, and to restore them to health. *Dioscorides* writeth, that this man was a shepherd : others a soothfayer. In high Dutch it is called *Christwurtz*, that is, Christes herbe, or Christmas herbe : in low Dutch *Heyligh Kerstcrutt*, and that bicause it flowreth about the birth of our Lord Iesus Christ.

The second kind was called of *Fuchsius* *Pseudohelleborus*, and *Veratrum nigrum adulterinum*, which is in English, False or bastard blacke Hellebor. Most name it *Consiligo*, bicause the husbandmen of our time do herewith cure their cattell, no otherwise than the olde Farriers or Horseleeches were wont to do, that is, they cut a slit or hole in the dewlap, as they terme it (which is an emptie skin vnder the throte of the beast) wherein they put a peece of the roote of Setterwoort, or Bearfoote, suffering it there to remaine for certaine daies together: which manner of curing they do call Setting of their cattell, and is a manner of rowelling, as the saide Horseleeches do their horses with horse haire twisted, or such like, and as in Chirurgerie we do vse with silke, which in steede of the word *Seton*, a certaine Phisition called it by the name Rowell; a worde very vnproperly spoken of a learned

learned man, because there would be some difference betwixt men and beastes. This maner of Setting of cattell, helpeth the disease of the lungs, the cough, and wheefing. Moreover, in the time of pestilence or murraine, or any other disease affecting cattell, they put the roote into the place aforesaid, which draweth vnto it all the venomous matter, and voideth it forth at the wound. The which *Aspyrtus* and *Hierocles* the Greeke Horseleeches haue at large set downe. And is called in English Bearfoote Setterwoort, and Settergiasse.

The thirde and fourth are named in the Germane toong *Lowfgraut*, that is *peduncularis*, or Lowfie grasie: for it is thought to destroy and kill lyce, and not onely lyce, but sheepe and other cattell: and may be reckoned among the Bearfootes, as kindes thereof.

* *The temperature.*

Blacke Hellebor, as *Galen* holdeth opinion, is hotter and bitterer than the white Hellebor: in like manner hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

Blacke Hellebor purgeth downwarde flegme, choler, and also blacke choler especially, and all A melancholike humors, yet not without trouble and difficultie. Therefore it is not to be given but to robustious and strong bodies, as *Mesues* teacheth. A purgation of blacke Hellebor is good for mad and furious men, for melancholike, dull, and heauie persons, for those that are troubled with the falling sicknesse, for lepers, for them that are sicke of a quartaine ague, and briefly for all those that are troubled with blacke choler, and molested with melancholie.

The maner of giuing it (meaning the first blacke Hellebor) saith *Actuarius* in his first booke, is B three scruples, little more or lesse.

It is giuen with wine of raisons and oxymel, but for pleasantnes sake, some sweete and odorife- C rous seedes must be put vnto it: but if you would haue it stronger, adde thereunto a graine or two of Scamonie; Thus much *Actuarius*.

The first of these kinds is best, then the second; the rest are of lesse force. D

The rootes take away the Morpew and blacke spots in the skin, tetters, ringwoormes, lepro- E fies, and scabs.

The roote sodden in pottage with flesh, openeth the bellies of such as haue the dropisie. F

The root of bastarde Hellebor, called among our English women Bearefoote, steeped in wine G and drunken, looseth the belly, euen as the true blacke Hellebor, and is good against all the diseases whereunto blacke Hellebor serueth, and killeth wormes in children.

It doth his operation with more force and might, if it be made into powder, and a dram thereof H be receiued in wine.

The same boiled in water with Rue and Agrimonie, cureth the iaudise, and purgeth yellow su- I perfluities by siege.

The leaues or bastard Hellebor dried in an ouen after the bread is drawne out, and the powder K thereof taken in a figge or raison, or strawed vpon a peece of bread spred with honie and eaten, killeth wormes in children exceedingly.

Of Dioscorides his blacke Hellebor. Chap. 362.

* *The description.*

T His kinde of blacke Hellebor set forth by *L'Obelius* vnder the name *Astrantia nigra*, agreeth very well in shape with the true *Astrantia*, which is also called *Imperatoria*; neuerthelesse by the consent of *Dioscorides* and other authors who haue expressed this plant for a kind of *Veratrum nigrum* or black Hellebor, it hath many blackish Greene leaues, parted or cut into fower or fve deepe cuts, after the maner of the Vine leafe, very like vnto those of Sanickle, both in greennes of colour, and also in proportion. The stalke is euen, smooth, and plaine: at the top whereof grow flowers in little tufts or vimbles, set together like those of Scabious, of a whitish light green colour, dasht ouer (as it were) with a little darke purple: after which come the seede like vnto *Cartamus*, or bastard Saffron. The rootes are many blackish threds fastned vnto one heade, or master roote.

There

Astrantia nigra.

Blacke Masterwoorts, or *Dioscorides* his blacke Hellebor.

* *The description.*

There is another plant which hath beene accounted of some to be a kinde of blacke Hellebor, whose figure we haue set forth for one of the Arsmarts, called of some *Impatiens Herba*, and others *Noli me tangere*, described thus. It hath rounde leaues sharpe pointed, not vnlike to those of English Mercurie, verie tender, and of a light Greene colour. The stalke is small, full of knees or ioints; on the ends whereof stande little yellowe flowers, fashioned like a spanish Caruell, broad at one ende, and turning vp the other like a little horne, which being past, there succede small cods, like the small Celandine.

* *The place.*

Blacke Hellebor is found in the mountaines of Germanie, and in other vntilled and rough places: it prospereth in gardens, *Dioscorides* writeth that blacke Hellebor groweth also in rough high and dry places: and that is best which is taken from such like places as is that saith he, which is brought out of Anticyra, a citie in Greece: it groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

This blacke Hellebor flowreth not in winter but in the sommer monethes. The herbe is Greene all the yeere thorow.

* *The names.*

It is called of the later Herbarists *Astrantia nigra*; others *Sanicula femina*: notwithstanding it differeth much from *Astrantia*, an herbe which is also named *Imperatoria*, or Masterwoort: the vulgar people call it Pellitorie of Spaine, but vntruly; it may be called blacke Masterwoort, yet doubtlesse a kinde of Hellebor, as the purging facultie doth shewe: for it is certaine that diuers expert Physitions can witnes, that the rootes heereof do purge blacke and other humours, and that they themselues haue perfectly cured mad melancholicke people being purged heerewith: and that it hath a purging qualitie. *Conradus Gesnerus* doth likewise testifie in a certaine Epistle written to *Adolphus Occo*, in which he sheweth that *Astrantia nigra* is almost as strong as white Hellebor; and that he himselfe was the first that had experience of the purging facultie thereof by siege, which things confirme that it is *Dioscorides* his blacke Hellebor.

Dioscorides hath also attributed to this plant all those names, that are ascribed to the other black Hellebors. He saith further, that the seed therof in Anticyra is called *Sesamoides*, the which is vsed to purge with, if so be that the text be true and not corrupted, but it seemeth not to be altogether perfect. For if *Sesamoides*, as *Plinie* saith, and the word it selfe doth shew, hath his name of the likenes of *Sesamum*, the seede of this blacke Hellebor shall vnproperly be called *Sesamoides*, not like to that of *Sesamum*; but of *Cnicus* or bastard Saffron: by these proofes we may suspect, that these wordes are brought into *Dioscorides* from some other author.

* *The nature and vertues.*

The faculties of this plant we haue already written to be by triall found like to those of the other blacke Hellebor: notwithstanding those that are described in the former chapter, are to be accounted of greater force.

Of herbe Christopher. Chap. 363.

Christophoriana.
Herbe Christopher.



* The description.

Although herbe Christopher bee none of the Bindweedes, or of those plants which haue neede of supporting or vnderpropping, wherewith it may clime or rampe; yet bicause it beareth grapes, or clusters of berries, it might haue bene numbred among the ἀμπελοι, or those that growe like Vines. It bringeth forth little tender stalks, a foote long, or not much longer; whereupon do growe sundrie leaues set vpon a tender foote stalk, which do make one leafe, somewhat iagged or cut about the edges, of a light greene colour, growing at the top of the stalkes, after the manner of a spikie flower, or care of corne: which being past, the fruit succedeth round, somewhat long, and blacke when it is ripe, hauing vpon the one side a streaked furrow or hollownesse growing neere together, as do the clusters of grapes. The roote is thicke, blacke without, yellow within like Boxe, with many trailing strings annexed thereto, creeping far abroad in the earth, whereby it doth greatly increafe, and lasteth long.

* The place.

Herb Christopher groweth in the north parts of Englande, neere vnto the house of the right worshipfull sir *William Bowes*. I haue receiued plants thereof from *Robinus* of Paris for my garden, where they flourish.

* The time.

It floureth and flourisheth in May and Iune, and the fruit is ripe in the end of sommer.

* The names.

It is called in our age *Christophoriana*, and *S. Christophori herba*: in English Herbe Christopher. Some there be that name it *Costus niger*, others had rather haue it *Aconitum bacciferum*: it hath no likenesse at all, nor affinitie with *Costus*, as the simplest may perceiue that do knowe both. But doubtlesse it is of the number of the Aconites, or Woolfes bane, by reason of the deadly and pernicious qualitie that it hath, like vnto Woolfes bane, or Leopards bane.

* The temperature.

The temperature of herbe Christopher answereth those of the Aconites, as we haue said.

* The vertues.

I finde little or nothing extant in the ancient or later writers, of any one good propertie where- **A** with any part of this plant is possessed, sauing that there may be giuen of the leaues or fruit hereof, as much at one time inwardly, as of *Realgar*, or Rats bane. Therefore I wish those that loue new medicines, to take heede that this be none of them; for bicause the venemous qualitie thereof is most deadly and remedilesse.

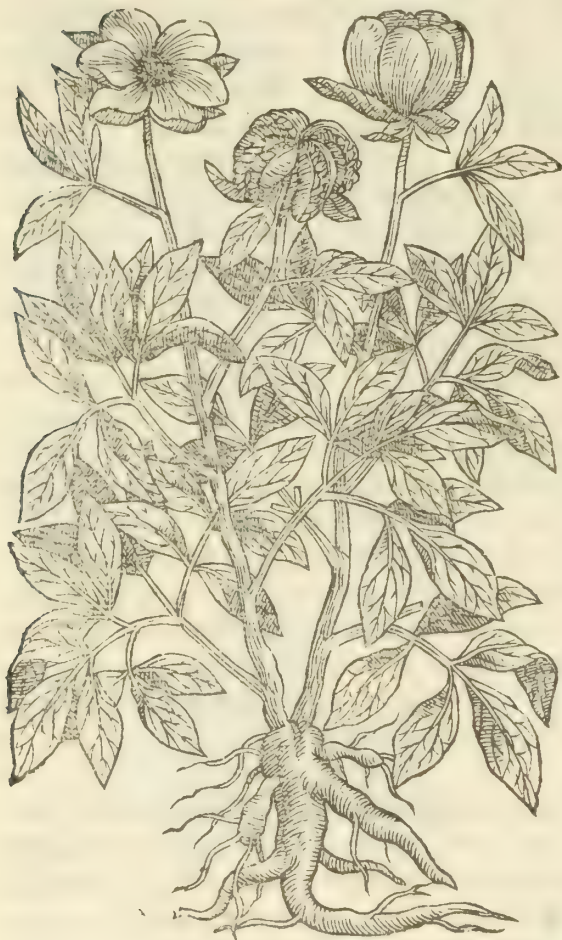
Of Peionie. Chap. 364.

* The kindes.

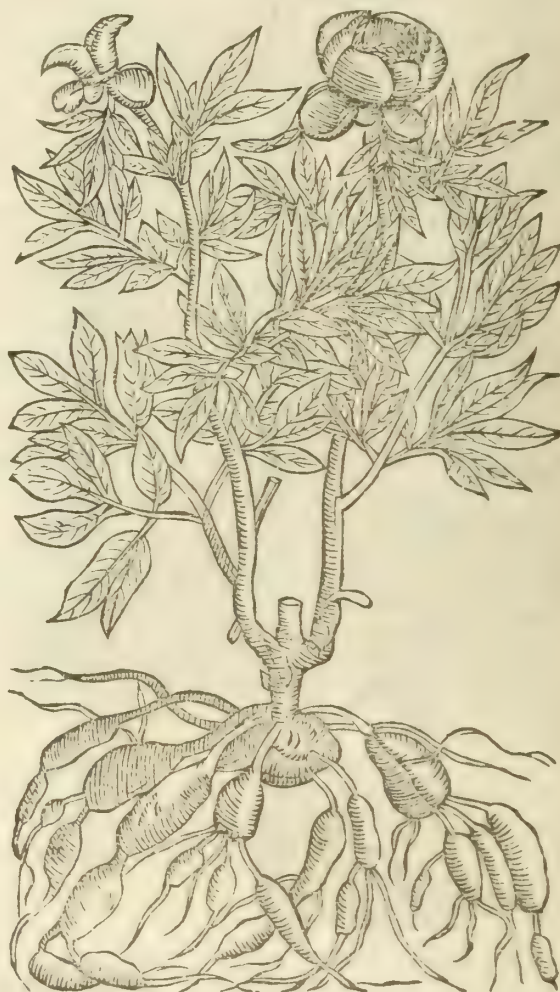
THere be three Peonies, one male, and two females described of the ancients, the later writers haue found out fower more, one of the female kinde called *Paeonia Pumila*, or dwarfe Peonie, and

and another called *Peonia promiscua seu neutra*, Bastarde, Misbegotten, or neither of both, but as it were a plant participating of the male and female, one double Peionie with white flowers, and a fourth kinde bearing single white flowers.

1 *Peonia mas.*
Male Peionie.



2 *Peonia femina.*
The female Peionie.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He first kinde of Peionie (being the male, called *Peonia mas*, in English male Peionie) hath thicke red stalkes a cubite long: the leaues be great and large, consisting of diuers leaues growing or ioined together vpon one slender stem or ribbe, not much vnlike the leaues of the Walnut tree, both in fashion and greatnes; at the top of the stalks grow faire large red flowers verie like roses, hauing also in the midst yellow threds or thrums, like them in the Rose called *Anthera*; which being vaded and fallen away, there come in place three or fower great coddles or huskes which do open when they be ripe; the inner part of which cods are of a faire red colour, wherein is contained blacke shining and polished scedes, as big as a Pease, and betweene euerie blacke seede is couched a red or crimson seed, which is barren and emptie. The roote is thicke, great and tuberous, like vnto the common Peionie.

2 There is a kinde of Peionie, called of *Dodonaeus Peonia femina prior*, of *L'Obelius Peonia femina*, in English female Peionie, which is so well knowne vnto all that it needeth not any description.

3 The thirde kinde of Peionie (which *Pena* setteth forth vnder the name *Peonia femina Polyanthos*, *Dodonaeus Peonia femina flos multiplex*, in English double Peionie) hath leaues, rootes, and flowers like the common female Peionie, saue that his leaues are not so much iagged, and are of a lighter Greene colour: the rootes are thicker and more tuberous; and the flowers much greater, exceeding double, of a very deepe red colour, in shape and fashion very like the great double Rose of Prouence, but greater and more double.

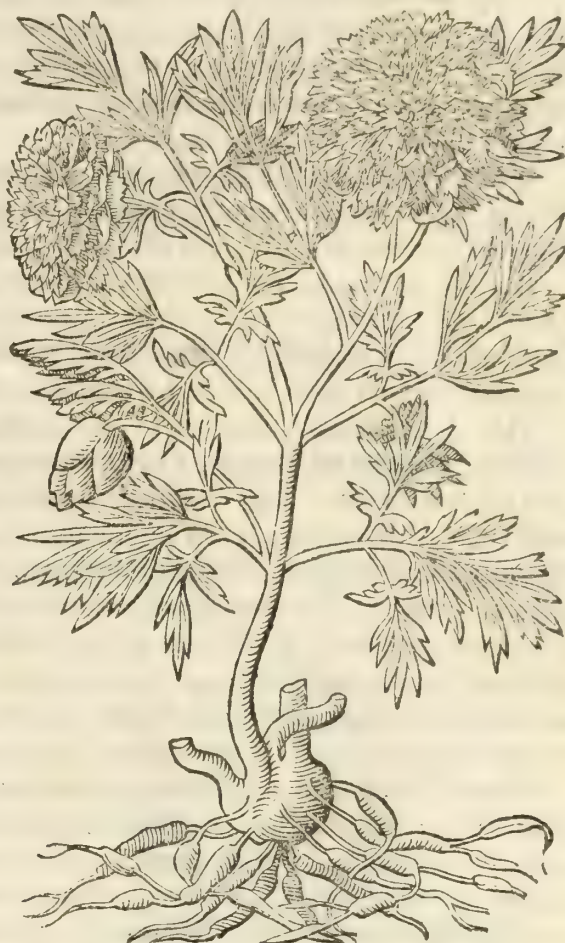
4 There

4 There is found another sort of the double Peonie not differing from the precedent in stalkes, leaues, or rootes: this plant bringeth forth white flowers wherein consisteth the difference.

3 *Pœonia fœmina multiplex.*
Double red Peonie.



4 *Pœonia fœmina polyanthos flore albo.*
The double white Peonie.



✱ *The description.*

There is another kinde of Peonie (called of *Dodonaus* *Pœonia fœmina altera*, but of *Pena* *Pœonia Promiscua seu neutra*: in English Maiden or Virgine Peonie) that is like vnto the common female Peonie, sauing that his leaues and flowers are much smaller, and the stalkes shorter, and beareth red flowers, and seede also like the former.

We haue likewise in our London gardens another sort bearing flowers of a pale whitish colour, very single, resembling the female wilde Peonie, in other respects like the double white Peonie.

✱ *The place.*

All the sorts of Peonies do grow in our London gardens, except that double Peonie with white flowers, which we do expect from the lowe countries of Flaunders.

The male Peonie groweth wilde vpon a conie berrie in Betfome, being in the parish of Southfleet in Kent, two miles from Grauesend, and in the ground sometimes belonging to a Farmer there called *John Bradley*.

✱ *The time.*

They flower in May, the seede is ripe in Iuly.

✱ *The names.*

The Peonie is called in Greeke *παιονία*: in Latine also *Pœonia*, and *Dulcisida*: in shops *Pionia*: in high Dutch *Peonien blumen*: in low Dutch *Wast bloemen*: in French *Pionne*: in Spanish *Rosa del monte*: in English Peonie: it hath also many bastarde names, as *Rosa fatuna*, *Herba Casta*, of some *Lunaris*, or *Lunaria Pœonia*: bicause it cureth those that haue the falling sicknes, whom most men do call *Lunaticos*, or *Lunaticke*. It is called *Idæus Dactylus*: which agreeth with the female Peonie,

Peionie, the knobbie rootes of which be like to *Dactyli Idai*, and *Dactyli Idai* are certaine precious stones of the forme of a mans finger, growing in the Iland Candie: it is called of diuers *Aglaophotis*, or Brightly shining, taking his name of the shining and glittering graines, which are of the colour of scarlet.

There be found two *Aglaophotides*, described by *Aelianus* in his 14. booke; one of the sea, in the 24. chapter: the other of the earth, in the 27. chapter. That of the sea is a kinde of *Fucus*, or sea mosse, which groweth vpon high rocks, of the bignes of Tamarisk, with the head of Poppie: which opening in the sommer Solstice doth yeeld in the night time a certaine fierie, and as it were sparkling brightnes or light.

That of the earth, saith he, which by another name is called *Cynospastus*, lieth hid in the day time among the other herbes, and is not knowen at all, and in the night time it is easily seene: for it shineth like a star, and glittereth with a fire brightnesse.

And this *Aglaophotis* of the earth, or *Cynospastus*, is *Paonia*; for *Apuleius* saith, that the seedes or graines of Peionie shine in the night time like a candle, and that plentie of it is in the night season found out and gathered by the shepherds. Moreouer, *Theophrastus* and *Plinie* do shew, that Peiony is gathered in the night, which *Aelianus* also affirmeth concerning *Aglaophotis*.

This *Aglaophotis* of the earth, or *Cynospastus*, is called of *Iosephus* the writer of the Iewes war, in his seventh booke 25. chapter *Baaras*, of the place wherein it is found; which thing is plaine to him that cōferreth these things which *Aelianus* hath written, of *Aglaophotis* of the earth, or *Cynospastus*, with those which *Iosephus* hath set downe of *Baaras*: for *Aelianus* saith, that *Cynospastus* is not plucked vp without danger; and that it is reported how he that first touched it, not knowing the nature thereof, perished. Therefore a string must be fastned to it in the night, and a hungrie dog tied thereto, who being allured by the smell of roasted flesh set towards him, may plucke it vp by the rootes. *Iosephus* also writeth, that *Baara* doth shine in the euening like the day star, and that they who come neere, and would plucke it vp, can hardly do it, except that either a womans vrine, or hir menses be powred vpon it, and that so it may be pluckt vp at the length.

Moreouer, it is set downe by the said author, as also by *Plinie* and *Theophrastus*, that of necessitie it must be gathered in the night; for if any man shall plucke of the fruit in the day time, being seene of the Woodpecker, he is in danger to lose his eies; and if he cut the roote, it is a chaunce if his fundament fall not out. The like fabulous tale hath beene set forth of Mandrake, the which I haue partly touched in the same Chapter. But all these things be most vaine and friuolous: for the roote of Peionie, as also the Mandrake, may be remooued at any time of the yeere, day or hower whatsoever.

But it is no maruell, that such kindes of trifles, and most superstitious and wicked ceremonies are found in the bookes of the most ancient authors; for there were many things in their time very vainly fained and cogged in for ostentation sake, as by the Aegyptians and other counterfeited mates, as *Plinie* doth truly testifie, an imitator of whom in times past, was one *Andreas* a Phisition, who as *Galen* saith, conueied into the art of physickelies, and subtil delusions. For which cause *Galen* commanded his scholers to refraine from the reading of him, and of all such like lying and deceitfull sycophants. It is reported that these herbes tooke the name of Peionie, or *Paon*, of that excellent Phisition of the same name, who first found out and taught the knowledge of this herbe vnto posteritie.

* The temperature.

The roote of Peionie, as *Galen* saith, doth gently binde with a kinde of sweetenesse: and hath also joined with it a certaine bitterish sharpnesse: it is in temperature not very hot, little more than meanly hot; but it is drie and of subtile partes.

* The vertues.

A *Dioscorides* writeth, that the roote of the male Peionie being dried, is giuen to women that bee not well clenfed after their deliuerie, being drunke in Meade or honied water to the quantitie of a beane; for it scowreth those parts, appeaseth the griping throwes and torments of the belly, and bringeth downe the desired sicknes.

B *Galen* addeth, that it is good for those that haue the yellow iaundies, and paine in their kidneies and bladder, it clenfeth the liuer and kidneies that are stopped.

C It is found by sure and euident experience made by *Galen*, that the fresh roote tied about the necks of children, is an effectuall remedie against the falling sicknesse; but vnto those that are growne

growen vp in more yeeres, the roote thereof must also be ministred inwardly.

It is also giuen saith *Plinie* against the disease of the minde. The roote of the male Peionie is preferred in this cure.

Ten or twelue of the red berries or seeds drunke in wine that is something harsh or sower, and E red, do staie the inordinate fluxe, and are good for the stone in the beginning.

The blacke graines (that is the seede) to the number of 15, taken in wine or meade, helpeth the F strangling and paines of the matrix or mother, and is a speciall remedie for those that are troubled in the night with the disease called *Ephialtes*, or night Mare, which is as though a heauie burthen were laid vpon them, and they oppressed therewith, or as if they were ouercome of their enimies, or ouerprest with some great waight or burden; and are also good against melancholike dreames.

Syrup made of the flowers of Peionie helpeth greatly the falling sicknes, likewise the extracti- G on of the rootes doth the same.

Of toothed Violets, or Corall woorts. Chap. 365.

* The kindes.

T Here be diuers sorts of toothed Violets, or Corall woorts, differing in diuers respects, as shall be declared.

1 *Dentaria bulbifera.*
Toothed Violet.

2 *Dentaria Coralloide radice sue Dentaria Encaphyllon.*
The Corall toothed Violet.



* The description.

1 T He first kinde of *Dentaria* (called in Latine *Dentaria baccifera*, of *Dodonæus* *Viola Dentaria* prior in English Dogs tooth Violet) hath a tuberous and knobbie roote, toothed, or as it were kneed like vnto the crags of Corall, of an vnpleasant sauour, and somewhat sharpe in taste: from which spring forth certaine small and slender stalkes a foote high, which haue leaues

Ggg 1

very

very much cut or iagged, like vnto those of Hempe, of the forme and fashion of Ashen leaues: at the top of the stalkes do grow small white flowers, in shape like *Viola matronales*, that is, Queenes Gillflowers or rather like stocke Gillflowers, of a white colour, laid ouer with a light sprinkling of purple: among which come forth small knobs growing vpon the stalks among the leaues, such as are to be seene vpon the *Cymists Martagon*, which being ripe, do fall vpon the ground, whereof manie other plants are ingendred.

2 The second kinde of Dogstooth Violet, bringeth forth small round stalkes, firme and stiffe, a foote high, beset with leaues much broader, rounder, and greener then the former, bearing at the top many little flowers consisting of fower small leaues, of a pale herbie colour; which being past, there succede long and slender cods, somewhat like the cods of Queenes Gillflowers, wherein is contained small blackish seede: the roote is like the former, but not in euery respect much resembling Corall, yet white and tuberous notwithstanding.

3 *Dentaria Heptaphyllos* Clusij.
The seauen leaved toothed Violet.



4 *Dentaria Pentaphyllos* Clusij.
Foue leaved toothed Violet.



* *The description.*

3 The third kind of Dogstooth Violet, is called of *Clusius* *Dentaria heptaphyllos*, that is, consisting of seuen leaues fastened vpon one rib, sinew, or small stem; of *L'Obelius* with this title *Alabastrites altera*, or *Dentaria altera*: but *Cordus* calleth it *Coralloides altera*: in English Corall Violet; it hath stalkes, flowers and rootes like vnto the first of his kinde, sauing that the flowers are much fairer, and the rootes haue a greater resemblance of Corall than the other.

4 The fourth kinde of Dogs tooth Violet, called in English Codded Violet, which *Clusius* setteth forth vnder the title *Dentaria Mathioli Pentaphyllos*, which *Pena* doth also expresse vnder the title of *Nemoralis Alpina*; *Cordus* calleth it *Alabastrites Coralloides*, and may very well be called in English Cinkfoile Violet: it hath leaues so like the greater Cinkfoile, that it is hard to knowe one from another; therefore it might very well haue beene reckoned among the herbes called *Pentaphylla*, that is foue leaved herbes. This plant groweth in the shadowie Forrest about Taurinum and the mountaine

mountaine Sauena, called Calcaris, and by the Rhene not far from Basill. The stalkes growe to the height of a cubite, beset with a tuft of flowers at the top, like vnto Sopewoort, which being vaded there succede long and fat cods like vnto Rocket, or the great Celandine, wherein is contained a small seede. All the whole plant is of a hot and bitter taste. The rootes are like vnto Corall, of a pale whitish colour.

* *The place.*

They growe on diuers shadowie and darke hills. *Valerius Cordus* writeth, that they are founde about the Forrest Hercinia, not far from Northusium, most plentifully in a fat soile, that hath quarries of stone in it. The first I haue in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower especially in Aprill and May: the seede commeth to perfection in the end of August.

* *The names.*

The Toothed Violet, or after some Dogs tooth Violet, is commonly called *Dentaria*, of *Cordus Coralloides*, of the roote that is in forme like to Corall. *Mathiolus* placeth it *inter Solidagines & Symphyta*, among the Confoundes and Comfreies. We had rather call them *Viola Dentaria*, of the likeness the flowers haue with Stockilloflowers. They may be called in English Toothed Violets, or Corall woorts.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

I haue read of few or no vertues contained in these herbes, sauing those which some women A haue experienced to be in the first kinde thereof, and which *Mathiolus* ascribeth vnto *Pentaphylla dentaria* the fourth kinde, in the fourth booke of his Commentaries vpon *Dioscorides*, and in the chap. concerning *Symphytum*, where he saith that the root is vsed in drinckes which are made against *Enterocoele* and inward wounds, but especially those wounds and hurts, which haue entred into the hollownesse of the brest.

Of Cinkefoile, or Five finger grasse. Chap. 366.

* *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of Cinkfoile, some greater, others lesser; some wilde or of the field, others tame or of the garden; some of the woods and shadowie places, others of the mountaines and stonie rocks. Likewise there be some of the water or marriish ground, and others of the champion and barren sandie grounds, which shall be comprehended in this present chapter.

* *The description.*

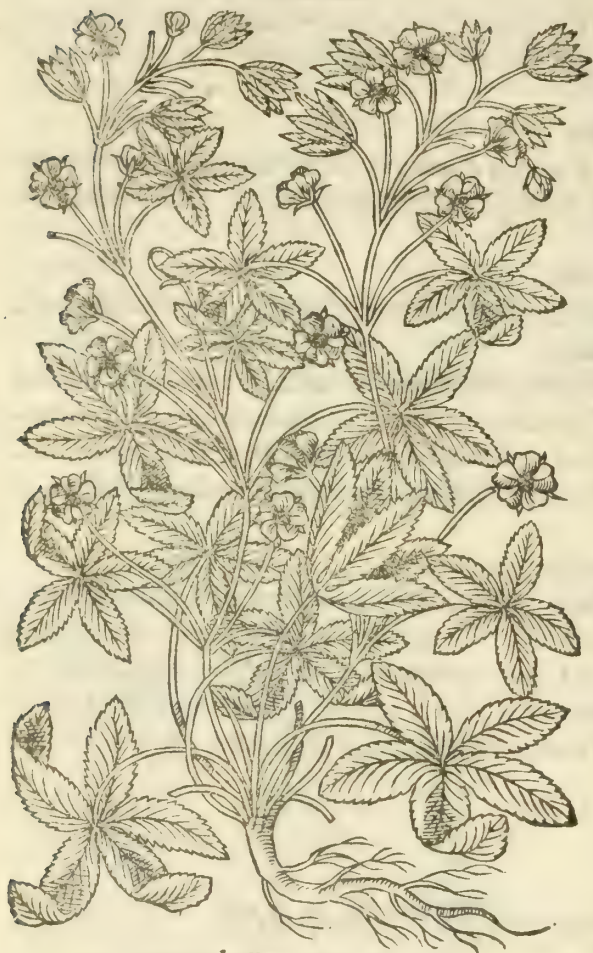
1 The first kinde of Cinkfoile or Quinkefoile, hath round and small stalkes of a cubite high: the leaues are large, and very much iagged about the edges, very like the common Cinkfoile: the flowers grow at the top of the stalks, in fashion like the common kind, but much greater, and of a pale or bleake yellowe, the roote is blacke without, and full of strings annexed thereto, and of woodie substance.

2 The second kind of Cinkefoile, is so common and so vniuersally knowne, that I thinke it a needlesse trauell to stand about the description.

3 The thirde kinde of Cinkefoile I haue named *Album & Purpureum*, (not that it is two kinds comprehended vnder one figure) but bicause his leaues are whitish vnderneath, and his flowers are of a purple colour; which being past, there succeedeth a rounde knop of seed like a Strawberry, before it be ripe: the stalks are creeping vpon the ground: the roote is of a woodie substance, full of blacke strings appendant thereto.

4 The fourth kinde of Cinkefoile is verie like vnto the other, especially the first and great kinde: the stalkes are a cubite high, and of a reddish colour: the leaues consist of five parts, somewhat shipt about the edges: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes like vnto the other Cinkfoiles, being that they be of a darke red colour: the roote is of a woodie substance with some fibres or thredde strings hanging thereat.

1 *Quinquefolium majus.*
Great Cinkfoile.



2 *Quinquefolium vulgare.*
Common Cinkfoile.



3 *Pentaphyllum purpureum.*
Purple Cinkfoile.



4 *Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre.*
Marsh Cinkfoile.



5 The fift kinde of Cinkefoile groweth vpon the colde mountaines of Sauoie, and in the valley of Austensie, and in Narbone in France (and if memorie faile not) I haue seene the same growing vpon Beeston castle in Cheshire: the leaues heerof are fewe and thinne set, consisting of fve parts like the other Cinkefoiles, oftentimes fixe or seauen set rounde about the stalke like Madder, not snipt about the edges as the others, but plaine and sinooth; that side of the leafe which is next the ground, is of a shining white colour, but the vpper part Greene, resembling Sanicle: the flowers grow like stars vpon slender stalks, by tufts and bunches, of a white colour, and sometimes purple, in fashion like the flowers of *Alchimilla*, or Ladies Mantle: the roote is full of strings, and of a browne purple colour.

6 The sixt kinde of Cinkefoile growing commonly in most barren groundes, called *Supinum*, is altogether like the common garden Cinkfoile, saue that it is much lesfer, which *Pena* setteth forth with this addition, *Tormentilla facie*, bicause it doth very much resemble Tormentill.

5 *Pentaphyllum petrosum* *Heptaphyllum Clusij*.
Stone Cinkfoile.



6 *Pentaphyllum supinum*.
Vpright Cinkfoile.



cf. *Sotne. p. 962*
Alchemilla alpina

* The description.

7 The seuenth kinde of Cinkefoile, *Pena* that diligent searcher of Simples, founde in the Alpes of Rhetia, neere Clauena, and at the first sight supposed it to be a kinde of *Tormentilla*, or *Pentaphyllum*, saue that it had a more threddie roote, rather like *Geranium*; it is of a rushe colour outwardly, hauing some sweete sinell, representing *Gariophyllata* in the fauor of his rootes, in leaues and flowers Cinkefoile and *Tormentilla*, and in the shape of his stalkes and rootes *Auens* or *Gariophyllata*, participating of them all: notwithstanding it approcheth neereft vnto the Cinkefoiles, hauing stalkes a foote high, whereupon grow leaues diuided into fve parts, and iagged rounde about the edges like the teeth of a sawe, hauing the pale yellowe flowers of *Pentaphyllum* or *Tormentilla*;

Ggg 3

within

within which are little mossie or downie threddes, of the colour of saffron, but lesser then the common Auens.

8 The eight kinde of Cinkefoile (according to the opinion of diuers learned men, who haue had the view thereof, and haue iudged it to be the true *Leucas* of *Dioscorides*, agreeable to *Dioscorides* his description) is all hoarie, whereupon it tooke the addition *Incana*. The stalkes are thicke, woodie and somewhat red, wrinckled also, and of a browne colour, which rise vnequally from the roote, spreading themselues into many branches, shadowing the place where it groweth, beset with thick and notched leaues like *Scordium*, or water Germander, which according to the iudgement of the learned is thought to be of no lesse force against poison then *Pentaphyllon*, or *Tormentilla*, being of a astringent and drying qualitie. Heerupon it may be that some trying the force heereof, haue yeilded it vp for *Leucas Dioscorides*. This rare plant I neuer founde growing naturally, but in the hollownes of the peakish mountaines, and drie grauellie valleies.

7 *Quinquefolium Tormentilla facie.*
Wail Cinkfoile.



8 *Incana Pentaphyllea.*
Hoarie Cinkfoile.



* *The description.*

9 The wood Cinkfoile hath many leaues spred vpon the ground, consisting of fise parts: among which rise vp other leaues, set vpon very tall footstalkes, and long in respect of those that did grow by the ground, and somewhat snipt about the edges. The flowers grow vpon slender stalks, consisting of fise yellow leaues. The roote is verie threddie.

There is one of the mountaine Cinkefoiles that hath diuers slender brittle stalks, rising immediately foorth of the ground; whereupon are set by equall distances certaine iagged leaues, not vnlike to the smallest leaues of *Auens*: the flowers growe at the top yellowe of colour, and like to the other Cinkfoiles, but altogether lesser: the roote is thicke, tough, and of a woodie substance.

9 *Quinquefolium*

9 *Quinquefolium sylvaticum.*
Wood Cinkfoile.



* *The place.*

The first groweth in my garden, but not wilde in England; the second groweth in lowe and moist meadowes.

The third groweth in the woods of Sauena and Narbon, but not in England: the fourth groweth in a marrish ground adioining to the land called Bourne pondes, halfe a mile from Colchester; from whence I brought some plants for my garden, where they flourish and prosper well.

The fift groweth vpon Beestone castell in Cheshire: the sixt vpon bricke and stone wals about London, especially vpon the bricke wall in Liuer lane.

The place of the seauenth and eight is set foorth in their descriptions.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower from the beginning of May to the end of Iune.

* *The names.*

Cinkfoile is called in Greeke *πενταφυλλον*: in Latine *Quinquefolium*: the Apothecaries vse the Greeke name *Pentaphyllon*, and sometime the Latine name. There be very many bastard names, wherwith I will not trouble your eares: in high Dutch *Tunff fingerkraut*: in Lowe Dutch *Wijff Fingerkrut*: in Italian *Cinque-*

foglio: in French *Qu'inte sueille*: in Spanish *Cinco en rama*: in English Cinkfoile, Fiue finger grassle, Fiue leaved grassle, and Sinkfield.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of Cinkfoile, especially the two last, do vehemently drie, and that in the third degree, but without biring: for they haue very little apparant heate or sharpnes.

* *The vertues.*

The decoction of the rootes of Cinkfoile drunke, cureth the bloodie fluxe, and all other fluxes of A the bellie, and stancheth all excessiue bleeding.

The iuice of the rootes while they be yoong and tender, is giuen to be drunken against the dis- B eases of the liuer and lungs, and all poison.

The same drunke in meade or honied water, or wine wherein some pepper hath beene mingled, C cureth the tertian and quartaine feuers: and being drunken after the same manner for thirtie daies together, it helpeth the falling sicknes.

The leaues vsed among herbes appropriate for the same purpose, cureth ruptures and bursting D of the rim, and guts falling into the cods.

The iuice of the leaues drunken doth cure the iaundies, and comforteth the stomach and liuer. E

The decoction of the rootes held in the mouth, doth mitigate the paine of the teeth, staieth pu- F trification, and all putrified vlcers of the mouth, helpeth the inflammations of the almonds, throte, and the partes adioining, it staieth the laske, and helpeth the bloodie fluxe.

The roote boiled in vineger is good against the shingles, appeaseth the rage of fretting sores, G and cankerous vlcers.

It is reported, that flower branches hereof cureth quartaine agues, three tertians, and one branch H quotidiens: which things are most vaine and friuolous, as likewise many other such like, which are not onely found in *Dioscorides*, but also in other authors, which we willingly withstand.

Ortolpho Morolto a learned Phisition, commended the leaues being boiled with water, and some I

Lignum vitae added thereto, against the falling sicknes, if the patient be caused to sweate vpon the taking thereof. He likewise commendeth the extraction of the rootes, against the bloodie fluxe.

Of Setfoile, or Tormentill. Chap. 367.

Tormentilla.
Setfoile.



* The description.

THIS herb Tormentill or Setfoile is one of the Cinkfoiles, it bringeth forth many stalks, slender, weake, scarce able to lift it selfe vp, but rather lieth down vpon the ground. The leaues be lesser than Cinkfoile, but mo in number, sometimes five, but commonly seuen, whereupon it tooke his name Setfoile; which is seuen leaues, and those somewhat snipt about the edges. The flowers growe on the tops of slender stalkes, of a yellow colour, like those of the Cinkfoiles. The roote is blacke without, reddish within, thicke, tuberous, or knobbie.

* The place.

This plant loueth woods and shadowie places, and is likewise found in pastures lying open to the sunne, almost euerie where.

* The time.

It flowreth from May to the end of August.

* The names.

It is called of the later Herbatists *Tormentilla*: some name it after the number of the leaues *επιδεννιον*, and *Septifolium*: in English Setfoile, and Tormentill: in high Dutch *Birkwurtz*: most take it to be *Chrysoganon*, whereof *Dioscorides* hath made a brieft description to small purpose, comparing *Chrysoganon* and Tormentill together, making them one and the selfe same

plant; whereas in truth they are no more like, than those things that are most vnlike.

* The temperature.

The roote of Tormentill doth mightily drie, and that in the third degree, and is of thinne parts: it hath in it very little heate, and is of a binding quality.

* The vertues.

- A Tormentill is not onely of like vertue with Cinkfoile, but also of greater efficacie: it is much vsed against pestilent diseases: for it strongly resisteth putrifaction, and procureth sweate.
- B The leaues and rootes boiled in wine, or the iuice thereof drunken prouoketh sweate, and by that meanes driueth out all venome from the hart, expelleth poison, and preserueth the bodie in time of pestilence from the infection thereof, and all other infectious diseases.
- C The rootes dried, made into powder and drunke in wine, hath the same vertue.
- D The same powder taken as aforesaid, or in the water of a smithes forge, or rather the water wherein hot steele hath been often quenched of purpose, cureth the laske and bloodie fluxe, yea although the patient haue adioined vnto his scouring a greenous feuer.
- E It stoppeth the spitting of blood, pissing of blood, and all other issues of blood, as well in men as women.
- F The decoction of the leaues and rootes, or the iuice thereof drunke, is excellent good for all wounds, both outward and inwarde: it also openeth and healeth the stoppings of the liuer & lungs, and cureth the iaudise.
- G The root beaten into powder, tempered or kneaded with the white of an egge and eaten, staieth the desire to vomite, and is good against choler and melancholie.

Of wilde Tanfie, or Siluerweede. Chap. 368.

Argentina.

Siluer weede, or wilde Tanfie.

* *The description.*

Wilde Tanfie creepeth along vpon the ground with fine slender stalkes and clasping tendrels: the leaues are long, made vp of many smaller leaues, like vnto those of the garden Tanfie, but lesser, on the vpper side Greene, and vnder very white. The flowers bee yellow, and stand vpon slender stems, as do those of Cinkfoile.

* *The place.*

It groweth in moist places neere vnto high waies and running brookes euery where.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

The later Herbarists do call it *Argentina*, of the siluer drops that are to be seene in the distilled water thereof when it is put into a glasse, which you shall easely see rowling and tumbling vp & down in the bottom; it is likewise called *Potentilla*, of diuers *Agrimonia sylvestris*, *Arserina*, & *Tanacetum sylvestre*: in high Dutch *Ganerich*: in lowe Dutch *Ganferick*: in French *Argentine*: in English wilde Tanfie, and Siluer weede.

* *The temperature.*

It is of temperature moderately cold, and drie almost in the thirde degree, hauing withall a

binding facultie.

* *The vertues.*

Wilde Tanfie boiled in wine and drunke, stoppeth the laske, the bloudie fluxe, and all other fluxe **A** of bloud in man or woman.

The same boiled in water and salt and drunke, dissolueth clotted and congealed bloud in such **B** as are hurt or brused with falling from some high place.

The decoction heerof made in water, cureth the vlcers and cankers of the mouth, if some honie **C** and allome be added thereto in the boiling.

Wilde Tanfie hath many other good vertues, especially against the stone, inwarde wounds, and **D** wounds of the priue or secret parts, and closeth vp all Greene and fresh wounds.

The distilled water taketh away freckles, spots, pimples in the face and sunburning, but the herbs **E** laide infuse, or steeped in white wine is farre better: but the best of all is to steepe it in strong white wine vinegar, the face being often bathed or washed therewith.

Of Auens, or herbe Bennet. Chap. 369.

* *The kinds.*

THere be diuers sorts of Auens, some of the garden, others of the fielde and champion grounds, and some of the mountaines, as shall be declared in their severall titles.

I *Caryophyllata.*

1 *Caryophyllata.*
Auens or herbe Benner.



2 *Caryophyllata montana.*
Mountaine Auens.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He common garden Auens hath leaues not vnlike to Agrimonie, rough, blackish, and much clouen or deeply cut into diuers gashes: the stalke is rounde and hairy, a foot high, diuiding it selfe at the top into diuers branches, whereupon do grow yellow flowers, like those of Sinkfelde or wilde Tansie, which being past there followe rounde rough heads or knops full of seede: which being ripe will hang vpon garments as the Burs do. The roote is thicke, reddish within, with certaine yellowe strings fastned thereto, smelling like vnto cloues or the rootes of Cyperus.

2 The mountaine Auens hath greater and thicker leaues then the precedent, rougher, and more hairie, not parted into three, but rather round, nicked on the edges: among which riseth vp slender stalks, whereon do grow very little leaues like those of Chickweede, on the top of the stalkes doth grow one flower, greater then that of the former, which consisteth of a number of little leaues as yellow as golde; after which groweth vp a round circle, consisting as it were of little feathers. The roote is long, growing a slope, somewhat thicke, with strings annexed thereto.

3 Five finger Auens hath many small leaues spred vpon the ground, diuided into fve parts, somewhat snipt about the edges like Cinkefoile, whereof it tooke his name: among which rise vp slender stalkes diuided at the top into diuers branches, whereon do growe small yellow flowers like those of Cinkfoile: the roote is composed of many tough strings, of the smell of Cloues, which maketh it a kinde of Auens, otherwise doubtlesse it must of necessitie be one of the Cinkfoiles.

3 *Caryophyllata alpina pentaphylla.*
Finleaved Auens.

* The place.

These kinds of Auens are found in high mountaines and thicke woods of the north parts of England: we haue them in our London gardens, where they flourish and increafe infinitely.

* The time.

They flower from the beginning of Maie, to the end of Iuly.

* The names.

Auens is called *Caryophyllata*, so named of the smell of cloues which is in the rootes: and diuers call it *Sanamunda*, *Herba Benedicta*, and *Nardus rustica*: in high Dutch *Benedicten wort*: in French *Galiot*: of the Walons *Gloria filia*: in English Auens and herbe Benet: it is thought to be *Geum Plinij*, which most do suspect, by reason he is so brieue: *Geum* saith *Plinie* in his 26. booke. 7. chapter, hath little slender roots, black, and of a good smell.

The other kinde of Auens is called of the latter Herbarists, *Caryophyllata montana*, mountaine Auens: it might agree with the description of *Baccharis*, if the flowers were purple tending to whitenes, which as we haue saide are yellow, and likewise differ in that, that the rootes of Auens do smell of cloues, and those of *Baccharis* haue the smell of Cinamom. Spotted Auens hath



beene called *Sanicula guttata*, or spotted Sanicle, but not properly; it hath also beene called *Sanicula Alpina*, or mountaine Sanicle: of *L'Obel Geum Alpinum*: and of vs *Caryophyllata Alpina guttata*, or spotted Auens of the mountaines.

* The temperature.

The rootes and leaues of Auens are manifestly drie, and something hot, with a kinde of scowring qualitie.

* The vertues.

The decoction of Auens made in wine, is commended against cruditie or rawnesse of the sto- A. macke, paine of the collicke, and the biting of venemous beasts.

The same is likewise a remedie for stiches and grieve in the side, for stopping of the liuer; it con- B costeth rawe humours; scoureth away such things as cleaue to the entrailes, wasteth and dissolueth winde, especially being boiled with wine: but if it be boiled in pottage or broth, it is of great efficacie, and of all other pot herbes is chiefe, not onely in phisicall brothes, but commonly to be vsed in all.

The leaues and rootes taken in this maner, dissolue and consume cluttered blood in any inwarde C part of the body: and therefore they are mixed with potions, which are drunke of those that be bruised, that are inwardly broken, and that haue fallen from some high place.

The rootes taken vp in Autumne and dried, do keepe garments from being eaten with Mothes, D and make them to haue an excellent good odour: and serue for all the Phisicall purposes that Cinkefoiles do.

Of

Of Strawberries. Chap. 370.

* The kinds.

There be diuers sorts of Strawberries, one red, another white, a thirde sort Greene, and likewise a wilde Strawberry, which is altogether barren of fruite.

1 *Fragaria & Fraga.*
Red Strawberries.



2 *Fragaria & Fraga subalba.*
White Strawberries.



* The description.

1 **T**He Strawberry hath leaues spred vpon the ground, somewhat snipt about the edges, three set together vpon one slender footestalke like the Trefoile, Greene on the vpper side, and on the neather side more white: among which rise vp slender stems, whereon do growe small flowers, consisting of five little white leaues, the middle part somewhat yellowe, after which commeth the fruit not vnlike to the Mulberie, or rather the Raspis, red of colour, having the tast of wine, the inner pulpe or substance whereof is moist and white, in which is contained little seedes: the roote is threddie, of long continuance, sending forth many strings, which disperse themselves farre abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 Of these there is also a second kinde which is like to the former in stemmes, strings, leaues and flowers. The fruite is something greater, and of a whitish colour, wherein is the difference.

There is another sort which bringeth forth leaues, flowers, and strings like the other of his kind. The fruite is Greene when it is ripe, tending to rednesse vpon that side that lieth to the sunne, cleaving faster to the stems, and is of a sweeter taste, which maketh the difference.

3 *Fragaria vesca, sive sterilis.*
Wilde or barren Strawberry.

✧ *The description.*

3 This wilde Strawberry hath leaues spread vpon the ground, composed of sixe or seauen small leaues, set vpon a middle ribbe, slightly indented about the edges, and of a russet Greene colour: among which rise vp slender stems bearing such flowers as the common Strawberries do, but lesler, which do wither away, leauing behinde a barren or chaffe head, in shape like a Strawberry, but of no woorth or value: the root is like the others.

✧ *The place.*

Strawberries do grow vpon hils and valleies, likewise in woods and other such places that bee something shadowie: they prosper well in gardens, the first euery where, the other two more rare; and are not to be founde saue onely in gardens.

✧ *The time.*

The leaues continue Greene all the yeere: in the spring time they spread further with their stringes, and flower afterwarde, the berries are ripe in Iune and Iuly.

✧ *The names.*

The fruite or berries are called in Latine by *Virgil* and *Ouid* *Fraga*, neither haue they anie other name commonly knowne: they are called in high Dutch *Erdberen*: in lowe Dutch

Eertbesien: in French *Fraises*: in English Strawberries.

✧ *The temperature.*

The leaues and rootes do coole and drie, with an astringtion or binding qualitie: but the berries be colde and moist.

✧ *The vertues.*

The leaues boiled & applied in maner of a pultis, taketh away the burning heate in wounds: the decoction thereof strengthneth the gums, fastneth the teeth, and is good to be helde in the mouth both against the inflammation or burning heate therof, and also of the almonds of the throat: they staie the ouermuch flowing of the bloudie fluxe, and other issues of bloud.

The berries quench thirst, and do alaiue the inflammation and heate of the stomacke, the nourishment which they yeelde is little, thinne, and waterish, and if they happen to putrifie in the stomacke, their nourishment is naught.

The distilled water drunke with white wine, is good against the passion of the hart, reuiuing the spirits, and maketh the hart merrie.

The distilled water is reported to scower the face, to take away spots, and to make the face faire and smooth; and is likewise drunke with good successe against the stone in the kidneies.

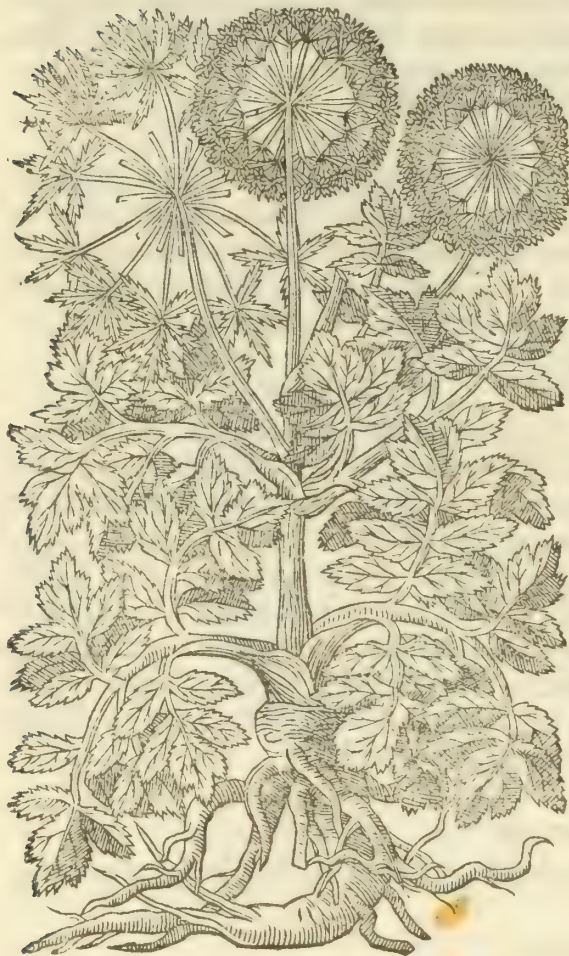
The leaues are good to be put into lotions or washing waters for the mouth and the priuie parts.

The ripe Strawberries quench thirst, cooleth heate of the stomacke, and inflammation of the liuer, taketh away (if it be often vsed) the rednes and heate of the face.

Of *Angelica*. Chap. 371.

* The kinds.

Here be diuers kinds of *Angelicaes*; the garden *Angelica*; that of the water, and a thirde sorte wilde growing vpon the land.

1 *Angelica sativa.*Garden *Angelica*.2 *Angelica sylvestris.*Wilde *Angelica*.

* The description.

Concerning this plant *Angelica*, there hath beene heeretofore some contention and controuersie, *Cordus* calling it *Smyrniurn*, some later writers *Costus niger*: but to auoide cauilling, the controuersie is soone decided, sith it, and no other, doth assuredly retaine the name *Angelica*. It hath great broad leaues, diuided againe into other leaues, which are indented or snipt about, much like to the vppermost leaues of *Spondillium*, but lower, tenderer, greener, and of a stronger sauour: among which leaues spring vp the stalkes, very great, thicke and hollowe, fixe or seauen foote high, ioined or kneed; from which ioints proceede other armes or branches, at the top whereof grow tufts of whitish flowers, like Fennell or Dill: the roote is thicke, great, and oileous, out of which issueth (if it be cut or broken) an oile liquor: the whole plant as well leaues, stalkes, as rootes, are of a reasonable pleasant sauour, not much vnlike *Petroleum*.

There is another kinde of true *Angelica* founde in our English gardens (which I haue obserued) being like vnto the former, sauing that the rootes of this kinde are more fragrant, and of a more aromaticke sauour, and the leaues next the grounde of a purplish red colour, and the whole plant lesser.

2 The

* *The description.*

2 The wilde Angelica which seldome groweth in gardens, but is founde to growe plentifully in water soken grounds, and cold moist medowes, is like to that of the garden, save that his leaues are not so deeply cut or jagged, they be also blacker and narrower: the stalkes are much slenderer and shorter; and the flowers whiter; the roote much smaller, and hath more threddie strings appendant thereunto, and is not so strong of saour by a great deale.

Mathiolus and *Gesnerus* haue made mention of another kinde of Angelica, but we are very slenderly instructed by their insufficient descriptions: notwithstanding for our better knowledge, and more certaine assurance, I must needs record that which my friende master *Bredwell* related vnto me concerning his sight heereof; who founde this plant growing by the mote which compassieth the house of master *Munke* of the parish of Iuer, two miles from Colbrooke, and since that I haue seene the same in lowe fennie and marshie places of Essex, about Harwich: this plant hath leaues like vnto the garden Angelica, but smaller, and fewer in number, set vpon one ribbe, a great stalke, grosse and thicke, whose ioints, and that small rib whereon the leafe groweth, is of a reddish colour, hauing many long branches coming forth of an huske or case, such as is in the common garden parsnep: the flowers grow at the top of the branches, of a white colour and tuft fashion, which being past there succede broad, long, and thicke seeds, longer and thicker then garden Angelica: the roote is great, thicke, and white, of little saour, with some strings appendant thereto.

* *The place.*

The first is very common in our English gardens: in other places it groweth wilde without planting, as in Norwaie, and in an Island of the north called Island, where it groweth very high, it is eaten of the inhabitants, the barke being pilled off, as we vnderstande by some that haue trauelled into Island, who were sometimes compelled to eate heereof for want of other food; and they report that it hath a good and pleasant taste to them that are hungrie: it groweth likewise in diuers mountaines of Germany, and especially of Bohemia.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August, whose rootes for the most part do perish after their seed is ripe: yet haue I with often cutting the plant kept it from seeding, by which meanes the roote and plant hath continued sundrie yeeres together.

* *The names.*

It is called of the later age *Angelica*: in high Dutch *Angelick*, *Brustwurtz*, or *des heiligen Geyst wurtzel*, that is, *Spiritus sancti radix*, or the roote of the holie Ghost, as witnesseth *Leonhartus Fuchs*: in lowe Dutch *Angelika*: in French *Angelic*: in English also Angelica.

It seemeth to be a kinde of *Laserpitium*, for if it be compared with those things which *Theophrastus* at large hath written concerning *Silphium*, or *Laserpitium*, in his sixt booke of the historie of plants, it shall appeere to be answerable thereunto. But whether wilde Angelica be that which *Theophrastus* calleth *Magadaris*, that is to saie, another kinde of *Laserpitium*, we leaue it to be examined and considered of by the learned Phisicians of our London Colledge.

* *The temperature.*

Angelica, especially that of the garden, is hot and drie in the thirde degree, therefore it openeth, attenuateth, or maketh thinne, digesterh and procureth sweate.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes of garden Angelica is a singular remedie against poison, and against the plague, and all infections taken by euill and corrupt aire, if you do but take a peece of the roote and holde it in your mouth, or chew the same betweene your teeth, it doth most certainly driue away the pestilentiall aire, yea although that corrupt aire haue possessed the hart, yet it driueth it out againe by vrine and sweate, as Rue and Treacle doth, and such like *Antipharmaca*.

Angelica is an enimie to poisons: it cureth pestilent diseases if it be vsed in season: a dram waight B of the powder hereof is giuen with thin wine, or if the feauer be vehement, with the distilled water of *Carduus benedictus*, or of *Tormentill*, and with a little vineger, and by it selfe also, or with Treacle of Vipers added.

It openeth the liuer and spleene: draweth downe the tearmes, driueth out or expelleth the se- C condine.

- D** The decoction of the roote made in wine, is good against the colde shiuerings of agues.
- E** It is reported that the roote is auailable against witchcraft and inchantments, if a man carrie the same about him as *Fuchsius* saith.
- F** It extenuateth and maketh thinne, grosse and tough flegme: the roote being vsed greene, and while it is full of iuice, helpeth them that be asthmaticke, dissoluing and expectorating the stuffings therein, by cutting off and clensing the parts affected, reducing the bodie to health againe; but when it is dry it worketh not so effectually.
- G** It is a most singular medicine against surfeiting and lothsomnes to meate: it helpeth concoction in the stomacke, and is right beneficiall to the hart: it cureth the bitings of mad dogs, and all other venomous beasts.
- H** The wilde kinds are not of such force in working, albeit they haue the same vertues attributed vnto them.

Of Masterwoorts and herbe Gerard. Chap. 372.

1 *Imperatoria.*

Masterwoorts, or False Pellitory of Spaine.



2 *Herba Gerardi.*

Herbe Gerard, or Aishweed.



** The description.*

I *Imperatoria* or Masterwoort, hath great broad leaues not much vnlike wilde Angelica, but smaller & of a deeper green colour, in sauer like Angelica, & euery leafe diuided into sundrie other little leaues: the tender knottie stalkes are of a reddish colour, bearing at the top round spokie tufts with white flowers: the seede is like the seede of Dill: the roote is thicke, knottie, and tuberous, of a good saueur, and hot or biting vpon the tooenge, which hath mooued the vnskilfull to call it Pellitorie of Spaine, but very vnfitlie and vntruely.

2 *Herba*

2 *Herba Gerardi*, which *Pena* doth also call *Imperatoria*, & *Ostrutium*, the Germanes *Podagraria*, that is gout woort, in English herbe Gerard, or wilde Masterwoort, and in some places after *Lyte* Aishweed; is very like the other in leaues, flowers, and rootes, sauing that they be smaller, growing vpon longer stems: the rootes tenderer, whiter, and not so thicke or tuberous. The whole plant is of a reasonable good fauour, but not so strong as Masterwoort.

* *The place.*

Imperatoria groweth in darke woods and desarts; in my garden and sundry others verie plentifullic.

Herbe Gerarde groweth of it selfe in gardens without setting or sowing, and is so fruitfull in his increase, that where it hath once taken roote, it will hardly be gotten out againe, spoiling and getting euery yeere more ground, to the annoying of better herbes.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of Iune to the beginning of August.

* *The names.*

Imperatoria, or *Asirantia*, is called in English Masterwoort, or Pellitorie of Spaine.

Herba Gerardi, is called in English Herbe Gerard, Aishweed, and Goutwoort, in Latine *Podagraria Germanica*.

* *The nature.*

Imperatoria, especially the roote, is hot and drie in the thirde degree. The wilde *Imperatoria*, or herbe Gerarde, is almost of the same nature and qualitie, but not so strong.

* *The vertues.*

Imperatoria, is not onely good against all poison, but also singular against all corrupt and naugh- A tie aire and infection of the pestilence, if it be drunken with wine.

The rootes and leaues stamped, doth dissolue and cure pestilentiall carbuncles and botches, and B such other apostemations and swellings, being applied thereto.

The roote drunke in wine cureth the extreme and rigorous fits of old feuers, and is good against C the dropsie, and prouoketh sweate.

The same taken in maner aforesaid, comforteth and strengthneth the stomacke, helpeth digesti- D on, restoreth appetite, and dissolueth all ventosities or windinesse of the stomacke and other parts.

It greatly helpeth such as haue taken great squats, bruses, or falls from some high place, dissoluing E and scattering abroad congealed and clotted blood within the body: the roote with his leaues stamped and laid vpon the members infected, cureth the bitings of madde dogs, and of all other venomous beasts.

Herbe Gerard with his rootes stamped, and laid vpon members that are troubled or vexed with F the gout, swageth the paine, and taketh away the swelling and inflammation thereof, which occasioned the Germanes to giue it the name *Podagraria*, bicause of his vertues in curing the gout.

It cureth also the Hemorrhoids, if the fundament be bathed with the decoction of the leaues and G rootes, and the soft and tender sodden herbes laid thereon very hot.

Falſe Pellitorie of Spaine attenuateth or maketh thinn, digesteth, prouoketh sweate and vrine, H concocteth grosse and colde humours, wasteth away windines of the entrailes, stomacke and matrix: it is good against the colicke and stone.

One dram of the the roote in powder giuen certaine daies together, is a remedie for them that I haue the dropſie, and also for those that are troubled with conuulsions, crampes, and the falling sicknes.

Being giuen with wine before the fit come, it cureth the quartaine ague, and is a remedie against K pestilent diseases.

The same boiled in sharpe or sower wine, caseth the toothach, if the mouth be washed therewith L verie hot.

Being chewed it draweth forth water and flegme out of the mouth (which kinde of reme- M dies in Latine are called *Apophlegmatismos*) and disburdeneth the braine of phlegmatike humours, and are likewise vsed with good successe in apoplexies, drowſie ſleepes, and other like infirmities.

Of Hercules Woundwoort, or Alheale. Chap. 373.

* The kindes.

Panax is of sundrie kindes, as witnesseth *Theophrastus* in his 9. booke, one groweth in Syria, and likewise other three, that is to saie *Chironium*, *Heracium*, and *AEsculapium*, or *Chirons* Alheale. *Hercules* Alheale, and *AEsculapius* Alheale; besides these there is one *Platyphyllon*, or broad leaved, so that in *Theophrastus* there are sixe kinds of *Panax*: but *Dioscorides* describeth onely three, *Heracleum*, *Asclepium*, and *Chironium*; whereunto we haue added another sort, whose vertues we founde out by meanes of a husbandman, and for that cause haue named it *Panax Coloni*, or Clownes woort.

1 *Panax Heracleum*.
Hercules Alheale.



2 *Panax Heracleum maius*.
Hercules great Woundwoort.



* The description.

1 **H**ercules Alheale or Woundwoort, hath many broad leaues spred vpon the ground, very rough and hairie, of an ouerworne greene colour, and deeply cut into diuers sections, like those of the Cowparsnepe, and not vnlike to the figge leaues: among which riseth vp a very strong stalke, couered ouer with a rough hairinesse, of the height of fower or fiae cubites: being wounded it yeeldeth foorth a yellowe gummie iuice, as doth euery part of the plant, which is that precious gum, called *Opopanax*: at the top of which stalkes do stand great tufts or vmbles of yellowish flowers, set together in spokie rundles like those of Dill, which turne into seede of a straw colour, sharpe and hot in taste, and of a pleasing saour: the roote is very thicke, fat, full of iuice, and of a white colour.

* The

* *The description.*

2 The great Woundwoort, which the Venetians nourish in their gardens, hath great large leaues, somewhat rough or hairie, consisting of diuers small leaues set together vpon a middle ribbe, which make one entire leafe ioined together in one, whereof each collaterall or side leafe is like the common Docke: among which riseth vp a knottie stalke three or fower cubits high, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches; on the tops whereof do growe spokie tufts or rundles like the precedent: the feede is flat and plaine: the roote long, thicke, and white, which being broken or wounded yeeldeth forth that liquor of the former, of an hot and warming taste.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe in Syria, the first of them also in my garden; but what *Panax* of Syria is, *Theophrastus* doth not expresse: *Pliny* in his 12. booke 26. chapter saith, that the leaues are rounde, and of a great compasse: but it is suspected that these are drawne from the description of Hercules *Panax*.

Broad leaved *Panax* is thought to be the great Centorie: for *Pliny* witnesseth, that *Panax* which *Chiron* found out, is furnamed *Centaurium*, Centorie, as we shall more at large write heereof.

Mathiolus saith it groweth of it selfe in the tops of the hills Apennini, in the Cape Argentario, in the sea costs of Siena, and it is cherished in the gardens of Italie, but he cannot affirme that the liquor is gathered heereof in Italie: for the liquor *Opopanax* which is solde in Venice, is brought saith he, out of Alexandria, a citie in Egypt; in Syria, Boetia, and in Phocide, cities of Arcadia.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from the first of Maie vnto the end of September.

* *The names.*

That which is called *πῑράνης* in Greeke, is likewise named *Panaces* in Latine; and that *Panaces Heraclium* which *Dioscorides* setteth downe, is called in Latine *Panaces Herculanum*, or *Herculeum*, or Hercules *Panax*: it may be called in English Hercules his Woundwoort, or Alheale, or Opopanax woort, of the Greeke name.

Some thinke it tooke his name of *Heraclitus* that weeping Philosopher, who continually wept as *Democritus* alwaies laughed: for in regard of the teares or drops that issue out of the stalkes and rootes of this plant (which is called *Opopanax*) when they are bruised or wounded: but whether of *Hercules*, bicause he vsed the same in healing of his soldiers wounds, or of the the weeping of *Heraclitus*, it resteth disputable, and yet nothing pertinent to our historie.

* *The temperature.*

The barke of the roote of Hercules Woundwoort is a Symple hot and drie, yet lesse then the iuice, as *Galen* teacheth.

* *The vertues.*

The feede brought into powder and drunke in Wormwood wine, is good against poison, the biting of madde dogs; and the stinging of all maner of wilde beasts.

The leaues or rootes stamped with honie, and brought to the forme of an vnguent or salue, cureth woundes and vlcers of great difficultie, and couereth bones that are bare or naked without flesh.

Of Clownes Woundwoort, or Alheale. Chap. 374.

* *The description.*

CLOWNES Alheale, or the husbandmans Woundwoort, hath long slender stalkes, of the height of two cubits, furrowed or chamfered along the same, as it were with small gutters, and somewhat rough or hairie; whereupon are set by couples one opposite to another, long rough leaues, somewhat narrowe, bluntly indented about the edges like the teeth of a sawe, of the forme of the leaues of Spearemint, and of an ouerworne greene colour: at the top of the stalkes do growe the flowers spike fashion, of a purple colour mixed with some fewe spots of white, in forme like to little hoods. The roote consisteth of many small threddie strings, whereunto are annexed or tied diuers knobbie or tuberous lumpes, of a white colour, tending to yellownes: all the whole plant is of an vnpleasant saour like *Stachis*, or stinking Horehound.

Panax Coloni.

Clounes Alheale.

* *The place.*

It groweth in moist meadowes by the sides of ditches, and likewise in fertill fieldes that are somewhat moist, almost euerie where, especially in Kent about Southfleete neere to Grauesend, and likewise in the meadows by Lambeth neere London.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in August, and bringeth his seede to perfection in the end of September.

* *The names.*

It shall suffice what hath beene saide in the description as touching the names, as well in Latine as English.

* *The temperature.*

This plant is hot in the seconde degree, and drie in the first.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues heereof stamped with *Axungia*, or Hogs grease, and applied vnto green wounds in maner of a pultis, doth heale them in such short time & in such absolute maner, that it is hard for any that hath not had the experience thereof to beleue: for being in Kent about a Pacient; it chanced that a very poore man in mowing of Peason did cut his leg with the Sieth, wherein he made a wound to the bones, & withal very large & wide, & also with great effusion of bloud, the poore man crept vnto this herbe which he bruised in his hands, & tied a great quantite of it vn-

to the wound with a peece of his shirt; which presently stanchd the bleeding and ceased the pain, insomuch that the poore man presently went to his daies worke againe, & so did from daie to daie, without resting one day vntill he was perfectly hole, which was accomplished in a few daies by this herbe stamped with a little Hogs greace, and so laid vpon in maner of a pultis, which did as it were glewe or soder the lips of the wounde together, and heale it according to the first intention (as we teame it) that is without drawing or bringing the wounde to suppuration or matter, which was fully performed in seauen daies, that would haue required fortie daies with Balsam it selfe: I sawe the wounde, and offered to heale the same for charitie, which he refused, saying, that I coule not heale it so well as himselfe; a clownish answer I confesse without thanks for my good will, whereupon I haue named it Clounes Woundwoort as aforesaide. Since which time my selfe haue cured many greuous wounds, and some mortall, with the same herbe, one for example done vpon a gentieman of Graies Inne in Holburne, master *Edmund Cartwright*, who was thrust into the lungs, the wound entring in at the lowermost part of *Thorax* or the brest plate, even through that cartilaginous substance, called *Mucronata Cartilago*, insomuch that from day to day, the frothing and puffing of the lungs did spewe forth of the wound such excrements as it was possessed of; besides the gentleman was most dangerously vexed with a double quotidian feauer, whom by Gods permission I perfectly cured in very short time, and with this Clounes experiment, and some of my foreknowne helps, which were as followeth.

B First I framed a slight vnguent hereof, thus; I tooke fower handfuls of the herbe stamped, and put them into a pan, wherunto I added fower ounces of Barrowes greace, halfe a pint of oile olive, waxe three ounces, which I boiled vnto the consumption of the iuice (which is knowen when the stuffe doth not bubble at all) then did I straine it, putting it to the fire againe, adding therto two ounces of Turpentine, the which I suffered to boile a little, reseruing the same for my vse.

The



The which I warmed in a sawcer, dipping therein small soft tents, which I put into the wound, C defending the partes adioining with a plaister of *Chalciteos* relented with oile of Roses, which manner of dressing or preserving I vsed euen vntill the wound was perfectly whole : notwithstanding once in a day I gaue him two spoonefuls of this decoction following.

I tooke a quart of good Claret wine, wherein I boiled an handfull of the leaues of *Solidago Sara-D senica*, or *Sarracens* Consound, and fower ounces of honie, whereof I gaue him in the morning two spoonefuls to drinke in a small draught of wine tempered with a little Sugar.

In like manner I cured a Shoormakers seruant in Holburne, who intending to destroy himselfe E for causes knowen vnto many now liuing, and therefore deeming it better to couer the fault, than to put the same in print, which might mooue such a gracelesse fellowe to attempt the like : his attempt was thus ; First he gaue himselfe a most mortall wound in the throte, in such sort, that when I gaue him drinke it came forth at the wound, which likewise did blowe out a candle ; another deepe and greeuous wound in the brest with the said dagger, and also two others in *Abdomine*, or the neather belly : so that the *Zirbus* or fat, commonly called the Caule, issued foorth, with the guts likewise. The which mortall wounds, by Gods permission, and the vertues of this herbe, I perfectly cured within twenty daies. For the which the name of God be praised.

Of Magydare or Laserwoort. Chap. 375.

Laserpitium.
Laser woort.



* The description.

I T seemeth that neither *Dioscorides*, nor yet *Theophrastus* haue euer seene *Laserpitium*, *Sagapenum*, or any other of the gummiferous rootes, but haue barely and nakedly set downe their censures or iudgements vpon the same, either by hearesay, or by reading of other mens works. Now then seeing the old writers be vnperfect herein, it behooueth vs in this case to search with more diligence the truth hereof, and the rather for that very few haue set foorth the true description of that plant which is called *Laserpitium*, that is indeede the right *Laserpitium*, from the rootes whereof floweth that sap or liquor called *Lacer*. This plant, as *Pena* and *L'Obelius* themselves say, was founde out not far from the Ile which *Dioscorides* calleth *Stacados* (ouer against *Massilia*) among fundrie other rare plants. His stalke is great and thicke like *Ferula*, or *Fennell* gyant; the leaues are like vnto the common *Smal-lage*, and of an vnpleasant fauour. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes tuft fashion like *Ferula* or *Fennell*; which being past, there succeed broad and flat leaues like *Angelica*, of a good fauour and of the colour of *Boxe*. The rootes are many, comming from one head or chiefe roote, and are couered ouer with a thicke and fat barke.

These rootes and stalkes being scarified or cut, there floweth out of them a stronge liquor, which being dried is very medicinable, and is called *Lacer*.

* The place.

There be fundrie sortes of *Lacer* flowing from the rootes and stalkes of *Laserpitium*, the goodnes or qualitie whereof, varieth according to the countrie or climate wherein the plant groweth. For the best groweth vpon the high mountaines of *Cyrene*, and *Africa*, and is of a pleasant smell, whereof *Catullus* doth truely write,

Lasericiferis iacet Cyrenis.

In English thus,
As sand doth lie on Cyren shore,
Which beareth Lacerpife good store,

in Syria also, Media, Armenia, and Lybia; the liquor of which plant growing in these places is of a lothsome and detestable saour. *L'Obelinus* reporteth, that *Iacobus Rinandus* an Apothecarie of Massilia, was the first that made it known, or brought the plants thereof to Montpellier in France, vnto the learned *Rondeletius*, who right well beholding the same, concluded that of all the kindes of *Ferula* which he had euer seene, there was not any so answerable vnto the true *Laserpitium* as this onely plant.

* *The time.*

This plant flowreth in Montpellier about Midsummer.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latine *Laserpitium*: in English Laserwoort and Magydare: the gum or liquor that issueth out of the same is called *Lacer*, but that which is gathered from those plants that do growe in Media and Syria, is called *Assa fatida*.

* *The nature.*

Laserpitium especially the roote, is hot and drie in the third degree: *Laser* is also hot and drie in the third degree, but it exceedeth much the heate of the leaues, stalkes, and rootes of *Laserpitium*.

* *The vertues.*

- A The rootes of *Laserpitium* well poned, or stamped with oile, scattereth clotted blood, taketh away blacke and blew markes that come of bruises or stripes, cureth and dissolueth the Kings euill, and all hard swellings and botches, the places being annointed or plaistered therewith.
- B The same rootes made into a plaister with the oile of Ireos and waxe, doth both assuage and cure the Sciatica, or goute of the hip or hucklebone.
- C The same holden in the mouth and chewed, doth assuage the toothach; for they are such rootes as drawe from the braine a great quantitie of humors.
- D The liquor or gum of *Laserpitium*, especially the *Laser* of Cyrene broken and dissolved in water and drunken, taketh away the hoarsenesse that commeth suddenly: and being supt vp with a reare egge, cureth the cough: and taken with some good broth or supping, is good against an olde pleurisie.
- E *Lacer* cureth the iaundies and dropsie taken with dried figs: also being taken in the quantitie of a scruple, with a little pepper and Myrhe, is very good against shrinking of sinewes, and members out of ioint.
- F The same taken with honie and vineger, or the sirupe of vineger, is very good against the falling sicknesse.
- G It is good against the fluxe of the bellie comming of the debilitie and weaknesse of the stomacke, (called in Latine *Cæliacus morbus*) if it be taken with raisons of the sunne.
- H It driueth away the shakings and shiuering of agues, being drunke with wine, pepper, and white Frankincense. Also there is made an electuarie thereof called *Antidotum ex succo Cyrenaisco*, which is a singular medicine against feuer quartaines.
- I It is excellent against the bitings of al venemous beasts, and venemous shot of darts or arrowes, not onely taken inwardly, but also applied outwardly vpon the wounds.
- K It bringeth to maturation, and breaketh all pestilentiall impostumes, botches and carbuncles, being applied thereto with Rue, Salt peter and honie: after the same manner it taketh away cornes after they haue beene scarified with a knife.
- L Being laid to with Copperas and Verdigrease, it taketh away al superfluous outgrowings of flesh, the Polypus that happeneth in the nose, and all scurvie manginesse.
- M If it be applied with vineger, pepper and wine, it cureth the naughtie scurfe of the head, and falling off of the haire.
- N The gum or liquor of *Laserpitium* which groweth in Armenia, Lybia, and sundry other places, is that stinking and lothsome gum called of the Arabian Phisitions *Asa* and *Assa*, as also with vs in shops *Assa fatida*: but the *Laserpitium* growing in Cyrene is the best, and of a reasonable pleasant smell, and is called *Lacer*, to distinguish and make difference betweene the two iuices; though *Assa*

fatida

foetida be good for all purposes aforesaid, yet is it not so good as *Lacer* of Cyrene: it is good also to smell vnto, and to be applied vnto the nauels of women vexed with the choking, or rising of the mother.

Of common Louage. Chap. 376.

Leuisticum vulgare.
Common Louage.



* *The description.*

ANcient writers haue added vnto this common kinde of Louage, a second sort; yet knowing that the plant so supposed is the true *Siler montanum*, and not *Leuisticum*, though others also haue deemed it *Laserpistum*. These two suppositions are easily answered, sith they be sundrie kindes of plants, though verie neere in shape and faculties one vnto another. This plant being our common garden Louage, hath large and broad leaues, almost like to Smalage. The stalkes are round, hollow and knottie, three cubits high, hauing spokie tuftes, or bushie rundles; and at the top of the stalkes of a yellow colour, a round, flat and browne seede, like the seede of Angelica: the roote is long and thicke, and bringeth forth euery yeere new stems.

* *The place.*

The right *Leuisticum* or Louage groweth in sundry gardens, and not wilde (as far as I knowe) in England.

* *The time.*

Louage flowreth most commonly in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latin *Leuisticum* & *Ligusticum*: of some *Siler montanum* but not truly, in high Dutch *Libbeteit*: in French *Liuische*: in lowe Dutch *Laureit*: in English Louage.

* *The nature.*

This plant is hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes of Louage are very good for all inward diseases, driving away ventosities or windy. A nesse, especially of the stomacke.

The seede thereof warmeth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, wherefore the people of Gennes, B in time past, did vse it in their meates, as we do pepper, according to the testimonie of *Ant Musa*.

The distilled water of Louage, cleereth the sight, and putteth away all spots, lentiles, freckles, C and rednes of the face, if they be often washed therewith.

Of Come Parsenep. Chap. 377.

* *The description.*

THis plant *Spondylium* groweth in all countries, and is knowne by the name of wilde Parsnep, or Spondylium, whereunto it effectually answereth, both in his greuous and ranke sauour, as also in the likenesse of the roote, whereupon it was called Sponylium, and of the Germanes *Acanthus*, but vntuly: the leaues of this plant are long and large, not much vnlike the leaues of wilde Parsneppe, or *Panax Heracleum*, deeply notched or cut about the edges, like the teeth of a sawe, and of an ouerworne greene colour. The flowers grow in tufts or rundles like vnto wilde Parsneps, the roote is like to Henbane: this herbe in each part thereof hath an euill sauour, and differeth from the right *Acanthium*, not onely in faculties, but euen in all other things.

Spondylium.
Cow Parsnep.



* *The place.*

This plant groweth in fertill moist medowes, and feeding pastures, very commonly in all partes of England, or else where, in such places as I haue traueiled.

* *The time.*

Spondylium flowreth in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greek *Σπονδύλιον*: in Latine likewise *Spondylium*, in the shops of high and low Germany *Branca ursina*, who vnaduisedly in times past haue vsed it in clysters, in steede of Branck Vrsine, and therupon haue named it *Bernclaw*: in low Dutçh *Bärenclauwe*: in English Cow Parsnep, med-dowe Parsnep, and Madnepe.

* *The nature.*

Cow Parsnep is of a manifest warme complexion.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues of this plant do consume and dissolue colde swellings if they be brused and applied thereto.
- B The people of Polonia, & Lituania, vse to make drinke with the decoction of this herbe, and leuen or some other thing made of meale, which is vsed in steede of beere, and other ordinarie drinke.
- C The seede of Cow Parsnep drunken, scoureth out flegmatike matter through the guts; it healeth

the iamdise, the falling sicknes, the strangling of the mother, and them that are short winded.

D Also if a man be fallen into a dead sleepe, or a swoone, the fume of the seede will waken him againe

E If a phrenetike or melancholike mans head be annointed with oile wherein the leaues and roots haue bene sodden, it helpeth him very much, and such as be troubled with the headach and the lethargie, or sicknes called the forgetfull euill.

Of herbe Frankincense. Chap. 378.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of herbe Frankincense, as shall be declared.

* *The description.*

There hath bene from the beginning diuers plants of sundry kindes, which men haue termed by this glorious name *Libanotus*, onely in respect of the excellent and fragrant smell which they haue yeilded vnto the senses of man, somewhat resembling Frankincense. The sent and sinell *Dioscorides* doth ascribe to the roote of this first kinde, which bringeth forth a long stalke with ioints like Fennell, whereon growe leaues almost like Cheruill or Hemlocks, sauing that they be greater, broader, and thicker: at the top of the stalkes grow spokie tassels bearing whitish flowers, which do turne into sweete smelling seede, somewhat flat, and almost like the seede of Angelica. The roote is blacke without, and white within, hairie aboue, at the parting of the root and stalke like vnto *Meum* or *Peucedanum*, and saoureth like vnto Rosine, or Frankincense.

* *The*

* The description.

2 The second kinde of *Libanotis* hath also a straight stalke, full of knots and ioints : the leaues are like vnto Smalage : the flowers growe in tassels like vnto the former, and bringe foorth great long, and vneuen seed, of a sharpe taste : the roote is like the former, and so is the whole plant very like but lesser.

1 *Libanotis Theophrasti maior.*
Great herbe Frankincense.

2 *Libanotis Theophrasti minor.*
Small herbe Frankincense.



* The description.

3 The thirde kinde of *Libanotis* differeth somewhat from the others in forme and shape, yet it agreeth with them in smell, which in some sort is like Frankincense: the leaues are whiter and rougher then the leaues of *Lactuca agrestis*: the stalkes do growe to the height of two cubits, bearing at the toppe the spokie tufts of Dill, somewhat yellowe: the roote is like the former, but thicker, and wanteth the hairie tassels at the toppe of the roote, which the other haue, before rehearsed.

4 I cannot finde among all the plants called *Libanotides*, any one more agreeable to the true and right *Libanotis* of *Dioscorides* then this herbe, which ariseth vp to the height of five or sixe cubits, with the cleere shining stalks of *Ferula*, diuiding it selfe from his knottie ioints into sundrie armes or branches, set full of leaues like Fennell, but thicker and bigger, and fatter then the leaues of *Cotula foetida*, of a grayish Greene colour, bearing at the toppe of the stalkes the tufts of *Ferula*, or rather of Carrots, full of yellowe flowers: which being past there succedeth long flat seed like the seed of the Ash tree, smelling like Rosin, or Frankincense, which being chewed filtheth the mouth with the taste of Frankincense, but sharper: all the rest of the plant is tender, & somewhat hot,

hot, but not vnpleasant, the plant is like vnto *Ferula*, and aboundeth with milke as *Ferula* doth, of a reasonable good sauour.

2 *Libanotis Theophrasti nigra*.
Blacke herbe Frankincense.



3 *Libanotis Galeni, cachrys verior*.
Rosemarie Frankincense.



* *The place.*

I haue the two last kinds growing in my garden; the first and second grow vpon the high deserts and mountaines of Germanie.

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower in Iulie and August.

* *The names.*

These plants are called in Greeke *Λιβανotis*, because their rootes do smell like incense, which is called in Greeke *Λιβανος*: in Latine *Rosmarinus*; the first may be Englished great Frankincense Rosemarie; the second small Frankincense Rosemarie; master *Lite* calleth the thirde in English black Hart roote; the fourth white Hart roote: the seede is called *Cachrys*, or *Canchrys*.

* *The nature.*

These herbes with their seedes and rootes are hot and drie in the second degree, and are of a digesting, dissoluing, and mundifying nature.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues of *Libanotis* poudred, do stoppe the fluxe of the Hemorrhoides or piles, and do supple the swellings and inflammations of the fundament called *Condilomata*, coniecteth the swelling of the throte called *Strumas*, and ripeneth botches that will hardly be brought to suppuration or ripenesse.
- B The iuice of the leaues and rootes mixed with honie, and put into the eyes, doth quicken the sight, and cleareth the dimnesse of the same.
- C The seede mingled with honie, doth scoure and cleanse rotten vlcers, and being applied vnto cold and hard swellings consumeth and wasteth them.

The leaues and rootes boiled vntill they be soft, and mingled with the meale of Darnell and vinegar, aswageth the paine of the gout, if they be applied thereto.

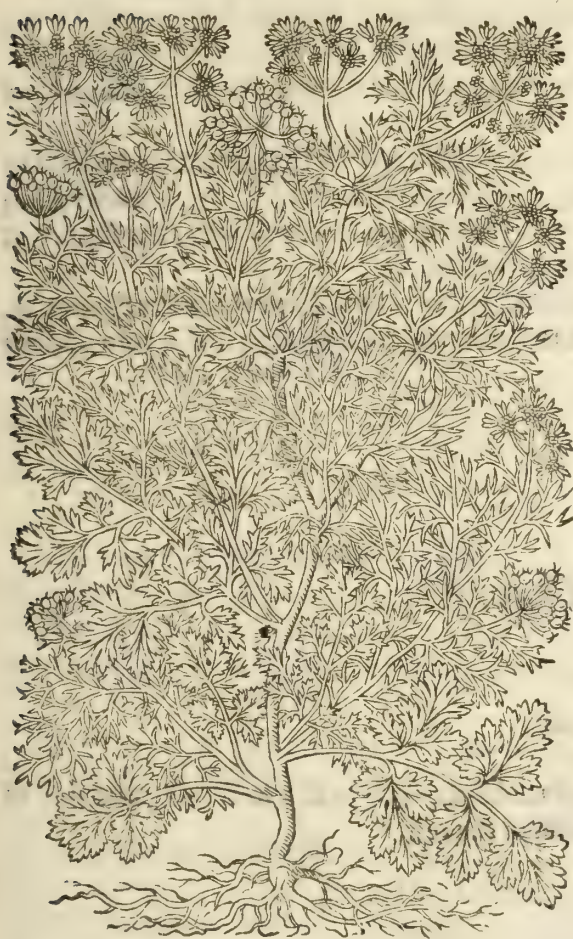
Moreouer being receiued in wine and pepper, it helpeth *Morbum regium*, and prouoketh sweate, and being put into oile and vsed as an ointment, it cureth ruptures also.

It purgeth the disease called in Greeke *Αλπος*: in Latine *Vitiligo*, or *Impetigo*, that is the white spots of the skin, chaps, or rifts in the palmes of the hands, and soles of the feete, and by your patience cosin germane to the scab of Naples, transported or transferred into France, and pretily well sprinkled in our northern coasts.

When the seed of *Libanotis* is put into receiptes, you must vnderstand, that it is not meant of the seed of Cachris, bicause it doth with his sharpnesse exasperate or make rough the gullet, for it hath a very heating qualitie, and doth drie very vehemently, yea this seed being taken inwardly, or the herbe it selfe, caueth to purge vppward and downward very vehemently.

Of Corianders. Chap. 379.

Coriandrum.
Corianders.



* The description.

THe first or common kinde of Coriander is a very stinking herbe, smelling like the stinking worme called in Latine *Cimex*: it hath a round stalke full of branches, two foote long. The leaues are of a faint Greene colour, very much cut or iagged: the leaues that growe lowest & spring first, are almost like the leaues of Chervill or Parsley, but those which come forth afterward, and growe vpon the stalkes, are more iagged, almost like the leaues of Fumitory, though a great deale smaller, tenderer, and more iagged. The flowers are white, and do growe in rounde tassels like vnto Dill. The seede is round, hollow within, and of a pleasant sent and sauour when it is drie. The roote is harde, and of a woodie substance, which dieth when the fruite is ripe, and soweth it selfe from yeere to yeere, whereby it mightily increaseth.

There is a second kinde of Coriander very like vnto the former, sauing that the fruit thereof is greater, and growing together by couples, is not so pleasant of sauour nor taste, being a wilde kinde thereof, vnfit either for meate or medicine.

* The place.

Coriander is sown in fertile fields and gardens, and the first doth come of it selfe from time to time in my garden, though I neuer sowed the same but once.

* The time.

They flower in Iune and Iuly, and deliuer their seede in the end of August.

* The names.

The first is called in Latine *Coriandrum*: in English Corianders. The second *Coriandrum alterum*, wilde Corianders.

* The temperature.

The Greene and stinking leaues of Corianders are of complexion cold and dry, and very naught, vnwholesome and hurtfull to the bodie.

The drie and pleasant well sauoring seede is warme, and very conuenient to sundrie purposes.

* The

* *The vertues.*

- A** Coriander seede prepared and couered with sugar, as comfits, taken after meate closeth vp the mouth of the stomacke, staieth vomiting, and helpeth digestion.
- B** The same parched or roasted, or dried in an ouen, and drunke with wine, killeth and bringeth forth wormes, stoppeth the laske, and bloodie fluxe, and all other extraordinarie issues of blood.
- The manner how to prepare Coriander, both for meate and medicine.
- C** Take the seede well and sufficiently dried, whereupon powre some wine and vineger, and so leaue them to infuse or steepe fower and twenty howers, then take them forth and drie them, and keepe them for your vse.
- D** No Apothecarie ought to sell the seede of Coriander to any person, except it be first prepared in manner abouesaid, neither ought they to couer the same with sugar in comfits, nor to put the same in medicine: for although the seede well dried be of a good taste, yet is it not altogether voide of some of that filthie and venomous qualitie, which remaineth in the greene herbe. Wherefore it is not to be vsed in medicine without great care, for that there hath often great danger ensued vpon the immoderate and vndiscreete vse thereof.
- E** The greene leaues of Coriander boiled with the crums of bread or Barly meale, consumeth all hot swellings and inflammations: and with Beane meale dissolueth the Kings euill, wens, and hard lumps.
- F** The iuice of the leaues mixed and laboured in a leaden mortar, with Ceruse, Litharge of siluer, vineger and oile of Roses, cureth S. Anthonies fire, and taketh away all inflammations whatsoeuer.
- G** The iuice of the greene Coriander leaues, taken in the quantitie of fower dragmes, killeth and poisoneth the bodie.
- H** The seedes of Coriander prepared with sugar, preuaileth much against the gowte, taken in some small quantitie before dinner vpon a fasting stomacke, and after dinner the like, without drinking immediately after the same, or in three or fower howers. Also if the same be taken after supper, it preuaileth the more, and hath more superioritie ouer the disease.
- I** Also if it be taken with meate fasting, it causeth good digestion, and shutteth vp the stomacke, keeping away fumes from rising vp out of the same: it taketh away the sounding in the eares, drieth vp the rheume, and easeth the squinancie.

*Of Parsley. Chap. 380.** *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Parsley, differing in their place of growing as also in forme, and first of Garden Parsley, which is more familiarly knowne then the rest.

* *The description.*

- 1** **T** He leaues of garden Parsley are of a beautifull greene, consisting of many little ones fastned together, diuided most commonly into three parts, and also snipt rounde about the edges: the stalke is aboue one cubite high, slender, something chamfered, on the top whereof stande spoked rundles, bringing forth very fine little flowers, and afterwards small seedes somewhat of a fierie taste: the roote is long and white, and good to be eaten.
- 2** There is another garden Parsley in taste and vertue like vnto the precedent: the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth forth leaues verie admirablie crisped or curled like fannes of curled feathers, and the other not so.

1 *Apium hortense.*
Garden Parsley.



2 *Apium crispum sine multifidum.*
Curled Parsley.



✱ *The place.*

It is sown in beds in gardens; it groweth both in hot and colde places, so that the ground be either by nature moist, or be oftentimes watered: for it prospereth in moist places, and is delighted with water, and therefore it naturally commeth vp neere to fountaines or springs: *Fuchsius* writeth that it is found growing of it selfe in diuers fennie grounds in Germanie.

✱ *The time.*

It may be sown betime, but it slowly commeth vp: it may oftentimes be cut and cropped: it bringeth forth his stalkes the second yeere: the seedes be ripe in Iuly or August.

✱ *The names.*

Euery one of the Parsleys is called in Greek *σέλινον*: but this is named *σέλινον κηπάιον*, that is to say, *Apium hortense*: the Apothecaries and common Herbarists name it *Petroselinum*: in high Dutch *Petersilgen*: in low Dutch *Crinjen Peterselie*: in French *du Persil*: in Spanish *Perexil Induert*, and *Salsa*: in Italian *Petrosello*: in English *Persele*, *Parsely*, common *Parsely*, and garden *Parsley*. Yet is it not the true and right *Petroselinum* which groweth among rocks and stones, wherupon it tooke his name, and the best is in Macedonia: therefore they are deceived who thinke that garden Parsley doth not differ from Stone Parsley, and that the onely difference is, for that garden Parsley is of lesse force then the wilde; for wilde herbes are more stronger in operation then those of the garden.

✱ *The temperature.*

Garden Parsley is hot and dry, but the feede is more hot and drie, which is hot in the second degree, and dry almost in the thirde: the roote is also of a moderate heate.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues are pleasant in sauces, with broth, as *Plinie* writeth in his 20. booke 11. chapter, A

Largus

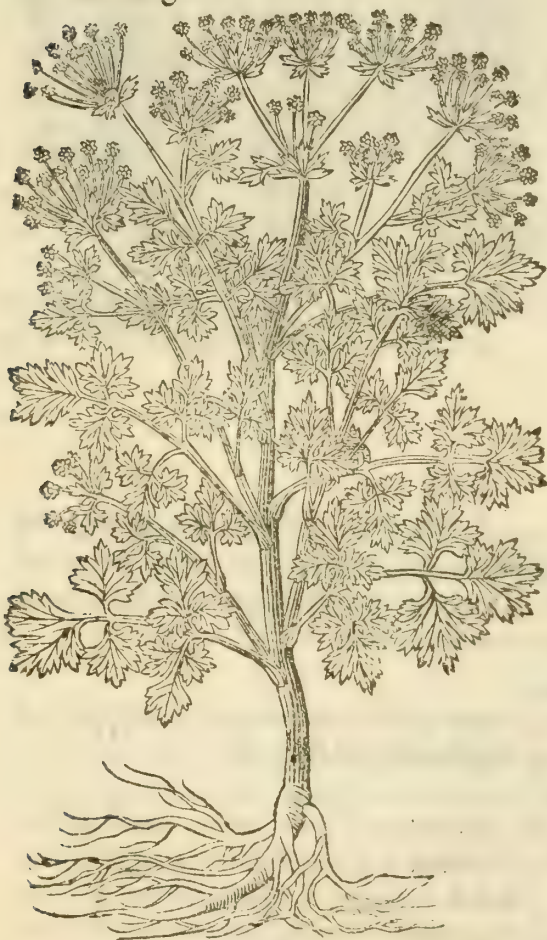
Largis portionibus innatant, in which besides that they giue a pleasant taste, they be also singular good to take away stoppings, and to prouoke vrine: which thing the rootes likewise do notable performe if they be boiled in broth: they be also delightfull to the taste, and agreeable to the stomacke.

- B The seedes are more profitable for medicine, they make thinne, they open, they prouoke vrine, they dissolue the stone, they breake and waste away winde, they are good for such as haue the drop-sie, they drawe downe meneses, they bring away the birth, and afterbirth: they be commended also against the cough if they be mixed or boiled with medicines made for that purpose: lastly they resist poisons, and therefore they be mixed with treacles.
- C The rootes or the seedes of any of them boiled in ale and drunken, cast forth strong venome or poyson, but the seede is the strongest part of the herbe.
- D They are also good to be put into clysters against the stone or torments of the guts.

Of water Parsley, or Smalage. Chap. 381.

Elioselinum sue Paludapium.
Smalage.

* The description.



Smalage hath greene, smooth, and glittering leaues, cut into very many percells, yet greater and broader then those of common Parsley: the stalkes be chamfered and diuided into branches, on the tops whereof stande little white flowers, after which do growe seedes some thing lesser then those of common Parsley, the roote is fastened with many strings.

* The place.

This kinde of Parsley delighteth to growe in moist places, and is brought from thence into gardens.

* The time.

It flourisheth when the garden Parsley doth, and the stalkes likewise commeth vp the next yeere after it is sown, and then also it bringeth forth seedes which are ripe in Iuly and August.

* The names.

It is called in Greeke *ἑλιόσενον*, of *Gaza paludapium*: in shops *Apium*, absolutely without anie addition: in Latine *Palustre Apium*, and *Apium rusticum*: in high Dutch *Epfich*: in lowe Dutch *Eppe*, & of diuers *Toustroutmerck*: in Spanish and Italian *Apio*: in French *de L'ache*: in English March Marish Parsley, and *Apium aquatile*, or water Parsley; but *Hydroselinum*, or *Sium watius*, is the true water Parsley.

* The temperature.

This Parsley is like in temperature and vertues to that of the garden, but it is both hotter and drier, and of a more force in most things: this is not wonted to be eaten, neither is it counted good for sauce, but it is not vnprofitable for medicine.

* The vertues.

- A The iuice thereof is good for many things, it clenseth, openeth, attenuateth or maketh thin; it remoueth obstructions, and prouoketh vrine, & therefore those syrups, which hath this mixed with them, as that which is called *Syrupus Bizantinus*, open the stoppings of the liuer and spleene, and is

a remedie for long lasting agues, whether they be tertians or quartains, and all other which proceede both of a colde cause and also of obstructions or stoppings, and are very good against the yellowe iaudise: the same iuice doth perfectly cure the malitious and venemous vlcers of the mouth, and of the almonds of the throte with the decoction of Barley and *Mel Rosarum*, or honie of Roses added, if the parts be washed therewith: it likewise helpeth all outwarde vlcers and foule wounds: with honie it is profitable also for cankers exulcerated, for although it can not cure them, yet it doth keepe them from putrification, and preserveth them from stinking: the seede is good for those things for which that of the garden Parsley is: yet is not the vse thereof so safe, for it hurteth those that are troubled with the falling sicknes, as by euident proofes it is very well knowne.

Smallage as *Pliny* writeth, hath a peculiar vertue against the biting of venemous spiders. B

The iuice of Smallage mixed with honie and beane flower, doth make an excellent mudificatione for old vlcers and malignant sores, and staieth also the weeping of the cut or hurt sinewes in simple members, which are not very fattie or fleshie, and bringeth the same to perfect digestion. C

The leaues boiled in hogs grease and made into the forme of a pultis, taketh away the paine of D felons and whitlowes in the fingers, and ripeneth and healeth them.

Of Mountaine Parsley. Chap. 382.

Oreoselinum.

Mountaine Parsley.

* The description.



THe stalke of mountaine Parsley, as *Dioscorides* writeth, is a span high, growing from a slender roote; vpon which are branches and little heads, like those of Hemlocke, yet much slenderer: on which stalks do grow the seede, which is long, of a sharpe or biting taste, slender, and of a strong smell, like vnto Cumin: but we can not finde that this kinde of mountaine Parsley is knowne in our age: the leaues of this are like those of common Parsley, but greater and broader, consisting of many slender foote stalkes, fastned vnto them; the stalke is short, the flowers on the spoked tufts be white; the seede small: the roote is white, and of a meane length and bignes, in taste somewhat biting and bitterish, and of a sweete smell.

* The place.

Dioscorides writeth that mountaine Parsley groweth vpon rockes and mountaines which diuide Silesia from Moravia, called in times past the countrey of the Marcomans: and also on other mountaines and hills in the north parts of Englande.

* The names.

The Græcians doe name it of the mountaines *ὄρεος ἐλιν*, which the Latines also for that cause do call *Apium Montanum*, and *Montapium*, in English mountaine Parsley: in Latine *Apium*: but *Dioscorides* maketh *Petroselinum* or stone Parsley

to differ from mountaine Parsley; for saith he, we must not be deceiued, taking mountaine Parsley to be that which groweth on rockes: for rocke Parsley is another plant, of some it is called *Cicuta*: in Latine *Multibona*: (in English Much good,) for it is so named bicause it is good and profitable for many things, and this is not altogether vnproperly termed *Oreoselinum*, or mountaine Parsley; for it groweth as we haue saide on mountaines, and is not vnlike to stone Parsley: the seede is

not

not like to that of Cumin, for if it were so, who woulde denie it to be *Oreoselinum*, or *Dioscorides* mountaine Parsley.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

- A *Oreoselinum*, or mountaine Parsley is as *Galen* saith, like in faculty vnto Smallage, but more effectually; *Dioscorides* writeth that the seede and roote being drunke in wine prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the menses, and that it is mixed with counterpoisons, pissing medicines, and medicines that are hot.
- B The roote of *Veelgutta*, or Much Good, is also hot and drie, and that in the latter ende of the second degree, it maketh thin, it cutteth, openeth, prouoketh, breaketh the stone, and expelleth it, openeth the stoppings of the liuer and spleene, and cureth the yellowe iaudise, being chewed it helpeth the toothach, and bringeth much water out of the mouth.

Of stone Parsley of Macedonie. Chap. 383.

1 *Petroselinum Macedonicum Fuchsij.*
Bastard stone Parsley.



2 *Petroselinum Macedonicum verum.*
The true Parsley of Macedonia.



✱ *The description.*

OF stone Parsley very little is written by the olde writers, *Dioscorides* onely saith that this hath seede like to that of *Ameos*, but of a more pleasant smell, sharpe, aromaticall, or spiced: touching the forme of the leaues, the colour of the flowers, and fashion of the roote he writeth nothing at all: and *Plinie* is more breefe; as for *Theophrastus* he doth not so much as name it, making mention onely of Parsley Alexander, Smallage, and mountaine Parsley.

1 For stone Parsley *Leonhartus Fuchsius* hath set downe a plant, hauing leaues not spred and cut after the maner of garden Parsley, but long, and snipped round about, made vp and fastned to a rib or stem in the midst, something like, but yet not altogether to the first leaues of the lesser Saxifrage; the stalke is slender, and a cubite high; flowers on the spoked tufts are white: the seed something blacke, like to that of Ameos, and garden Parsley, very sweete of smell, something sharpe or biting: the roote is slender and full of strings.

2 *L'Obelius* also in steede of the right stone Parsley describeth another, which the Venetians call stone Parsley of Macedonia, this hath leaues like those of garden Parsley, or of Saxifrage rather: the stalke is a cubite high; the spoked tufts something white: the seede small, quickly vading (as he saith) inferior to that of garden Parsley in temperature and vertues: but whether this be the true and right stone Parsley, he addeth, he is ignorant.

* *The place.*

It groweth on craggie rocks, and among stones: but the best in Macedonia whereupon it beareth the surname *Macedonicum*, of Macedonia.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *πετροσέλινον*, of the stonie places where it groweth: in Latine *Petrapium*, & *Petroselinum Macedonicum*: in English stone Parsley: the Apothecaries know it not: they are farre deceiued that would haue the herbe which *Fuchsius* pictureth to be *Anoum*: for *Anoum* differeth from this: as it is very plaine by the description thereof in *Dioscorides*: but we holde this for the true stone Parsley, till such time as we may learne some other more like in leafe to the Parsleies, and in seede, such as that of stone Parsley ought to be: and the very seede it selfe may cause vs to holde this opinion, being so agreeing to the description as no herbe more; for it is sharpe & biting, and of a sweeter smel then is that of Ameos, and of a more spicie sent; yet do not the leaues gain-saie it, which though they haue not the perfect forme of other Parsleyes, yet notwithstanding are not altogether vnlike.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of stone Parsley which is most commonly vsed, is hot and drie, hauing withall a cutting qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

It prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the flowers, it is profitable against winde in the stomack, A and colick gut, and gripings in the belly: for it is, as *Galen* saith, *ἀφυσον*, that is to say, a wafter or consumer of winde: it is a remedie against paine in the sides, kidneies, and bladder, it is also mixed in counterpoisons: *Dioscorides*.

Of Alexanders. Chap. 384.

* *The description.*

THe leaues of Alexander are cut into many parcels like those of Smallage, but they be much greater and broader, smooth also, and of a deepe Greene colour: the stalke is thicke, oftentimes a cubite high: the flowers be white, and growe vpon spoked tufts: the seede is thicke, long, blacke, something bitter, and of an aromaticall or spicie smell: the roote is thicke, blacke without, white within, like to a litle Radish, & is good to be eaten, out of which being broken or cut, there issueth forth a iuice that quickly waxeth thicke, hauing in it a sharpe bitterness, like in taste vnto Myrthe: which thing also *Theophrastus* hath noted, there issueth out of it, saith he, a iuice like Myrthe.

Hippofelinum.
Alexanders.

* *The place.*

Alexanders or great Parsley, groweth in most places of England.

* *The time.*

The feede waxeth ripe the second yeere, in gardens of the lowe Countries, in the month of August.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke of the greatnes, wherein it excelleth the other Parsleyes *ἰπποσέλινον*, or great Parsley; of *Gaza Equapium*: it is also named *Olu atrum*, or blacke Potherbe, and of diuers *Syluestre apium*, or wilde Parsley; of *Galen* and certaine others *σμύρνιον*, by reason of the iuice that issueth forth thereof, that is, as we haue saide, like vnto Myrrhe, which is called in Greeke *σμύρνιον*: there is also another *Smyrnium* of mount Aman, of which wee doe write in the Chapter: the Apothecaries call it *Petroselinum Macedonicum*: others *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*: the Germanes *Gratz Epfsich*: the lowe Countreie men *Petersilie van Macedonion*: in Spanish *Perexil Macedonico*: the French and English men *Alexandre*, *Alexander*.

* *The temperature.*

The feede and roote of Alexander, is no lesse hot and drie then are those of the garden Parsley, they cleanse and make thinne, being hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A** *Dioscorides* saith, that the leaues and stalkes are boiled and eaten, and dressed alone by themselves, or with fishes: that they are preserved rawe in pickle: that the roote eaten both rawe and sodde, is good for the stomacke: the roote heereof is also in our age serued to the table rawe for a sallade herbe.
- B** The feedes bring downe the flowers, expell the secondine, breake and consume winde, prouoke vrine, and are good against the strangurie: the decoction also of the roote doth the same, especially if it be made with wine.

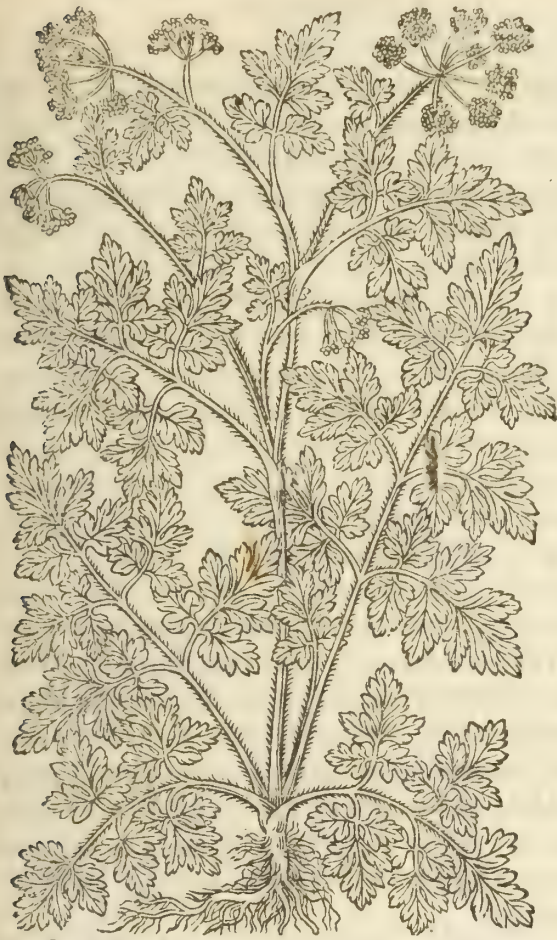
Of wilde Parsley. Chap. 385.

* *The description.*

THis is like to the kindes of Parsleyes in the sundrie cuttes of the leaues, and also in the bignesse; for they be broad, and cut into diuers parcels: the stalkes are round, chamfered, set with certaine ioints, hollow within, a cubite high or higher, two or three comming forth together out of one roote, and in the neather part many times of a darke reddish colour. The flowers be white, and growe vpon spoked tuftes: the feede is round, flat, like that of Dill: the roote is white within, and diuided into many branches and strings. This plant in what part soeuer it be cut or broken, yeeldeth forth a milkie iuice.

Apium

Apium sylvestre sive *Thysselium*.
Wilde Parsley.



* *The place.*

It is found by ponde sides in moist and dankish places, in ditches also hauing in them standing waters, and oftentimes by olde stocks of Alder trees.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and bringeth foorth seede in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

The shops of the Low countries haue miscalled it in times past by the name of *Meum*, & vsed it for the right Mew or Spiknell woort. The Germanes name it *Olsenich*: *Valerius Cordus Olsenichium*: diuers in the Low countries cal it wilde Eppe, that is to say in Latine *Apium sylvestre*, or wilde Parsley, and some water Eppe, that is, *Hydrofelinon*, or *Apium aquatile*, water Parsley, and oftentimes it is named, as we haue already written, *Eleoselinum*, and *Sium*. It may be more rightly termed in Latine *Apium sylvestre*, and in English wilde Parsley.

Dioscorides hath made mention of wild Parsley in the chapter of *Daucus* or wild Carrot, and *Theophrastus* in his seuenth booke, where he maketh the Parsleyes to differ both in leaues and stalkes, and sheweth that some haue white stalkes, others purple, or else of fundrie colours, and that there is also a ceratine wilde Parsley; for he saith that those which haue the purple stalkes, and the stalkes of diuers colours, come neereft of all to the wilde

Parsley. And therefore seeing that *Olsenichium*, or wilde Parsley, hath the lower part of the stalke of a purplish colour, & like in leaues to Parsley, which in times past we thought good rather to call *Apium sylvestre*, or wilde Parsley, than to erre with the Apothecaries, and to take it for Mew. And after when we now know that it was held to be *Thysselium Plinij*, and that we could alledge nothing to the contrarie, we also setled our selues to be of their opinion; and the rather bicause the faculties are agreeable. *Thysselium*, saith *Plinie* in his 25. booke 11. chapter, is not vnlike to Parsley: the roote hereof purgeth flegme out of the head; which thing also the roote of *Olsenichium* doth effectually performe, as we will foorthwith declare. The name also is agreeable, for it seemeth to be called *δυσήλειον*, bicause it extendeth it selfe, in Greeke *δυσήλινος*, thorow *ἐλκίους*, or marriish places.

* *The temperature.*

The roote hereof is hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The roote being chewed, bringeth by the mouth flegme out of the head, and is a remedie for the A toothache, and there is no doubt but that it also maketh thin, cutteth and openeth, prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the flowers, & doth likewise no lesse but more effectually performe those things that the rest of the Parsleyes do.

Of bastard Parsley. Chap. 386.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of bastard Parsleies, you shall receiue the figure of one, with the descriptions of moe.

* *The description.*

The first kinde of bastard Parsley is a rough hairie herbe, not much vnlike to Carrots: the leaues are like to those of Corianders, but parted into many small iaggies: at the top of the branches do grow shadowie vmbles, or spokie rundles, consisting of many small white flowers: the seede is long and rough, like the seede of Carrots, but greater: the roote is straight and single, growing deepe into the ground, of a white colour, and in taste like the Parsnep.

Caucalis albis floribus.

Bastard Parsley with white flowers.

* *The description.*

There is another sort like vnto the former, saying that the leaues heereof are broader, and the flowers are of a reddish colour: there hath great controuersie risen about the true determination of *Caucalis*, because the Latine interpretation of *Dioscorides* is greatly suspected, containing in it selfe much superfluous matter, not pertinent to the historie: but we deeme that this plant is the true *Caucalis*, the notes set downe declare it so to be: the flowers, saith he, are reddish: the seedes couered with a rough huske set about with prickles, which cleaue vnto garments that it toucheth, as do Burs, which roughnes being pilled off, the seed appeereth like vnto hulled Otes, not vnpleasant in taste, all which do shew it to be the same.

There is likewise another sort that hath a long single roote, thrummed about the vpper end with many thrummie threds, of a browne colour: from which riseth vp diuers stalks full of ioints or knees, couered with a sheath or skinnie filme, like vnto that of *Meum*: the leaues are finely cut or jagged, resembling the leaues of our English Saxifrage: the flowers growe at the top of the stalkes in sportie rundles like Fennell: the seede is small like that of Parsley.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe naturally vpon rockes and stonie groundes, we haue the first and the last in our pastures in most places of England: that with red flowers is a stranger in England.

There is likewise one of these founde in Spaine, called *Caucalis Hispanica*, like the former; but it is an annuall plant, which perisheth at the first approach of winter, the which I haue sown in my garden, but it perished before the seede was perfected.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from Maie to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Bastard Parsley is called in Greeke *καυκαλῖς*: in Latine also *Caucalis*, of some *Daucus sylvestris*, or wilde Carrot, but vnproperly: among the bastard names of *Democritus*, Below: in Latine *Pes Gallinaceus*, *Pes Pulli*: the Egyptians name it *Sefelis*: the countrey men of Hetruria *Petrofello saluatico*: in English bastard Parsley, and Hennes foote.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A *Dioscorides* saith, that bastard Parsley is a potherbe which is eaten either rawe or boiled, and prouoketh vrine.
- B *Pliny* doth reckon it vp also among the potherbes: *Galen* addeth, that it is preserued in pickle for fallades in winter.
- C The seede of bastard Parsley is euidently hot and drie, and that in the seconde degree: it prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the desired sicknes: it dissolueth the stone and driueth it forth.
- D It taketh away the stoppings of the liuer, spleene, and kidneies: it cutteth and concocteth rawe and flegmatike humours: it comforteth a colde stomacke, dissolueth winde, it quickneth the sight, and refresheth the hart, if it be taken fasting.
- E *Mathiolus* in his Commentaries vpon *Dioscorides*, the seconde booke, attributeth vnto it manie excellent vertues, to prouoke venerie and bodily lust, and erection of the parts.

Of Candie Alexanders. Chap. 387.

Sirnicum Creticum.
Candie Alexanders.

* The description.



Dioscorides and Plinie haue reckoned *Smyrniolium* among the kindes of Parsley, whose iudgements while this plant is yoong and not growen vppe to a stalke, may stande with very good reason, for that the yoong leaues next the grounde are like vnto Parsley, but somewhat thicker and larger: among which riseth vp a stalke a cubite high, and somwhat more, garnished with round leaues, farre different from these next the grounde, inclosing the stalke about like Thorow waxe, or *Perfoliata*; which leaues are of a yellow colour, and do rather resemble the leaues of Fole-foote then Parsley: at the top of the stalkes doe growe round spokie tufts of a yellowe colour, after which commeth rounde and blacke seede like Colewoorts, of a sharpe and bitter taste like Myrrhe: the roote is white and thicke, contrary to the opinion of *Dodoneus*, who saith, it is blacke without, but I speake that which I haue seene and prooued.

* The place.

Smyrniolium groweth naturally vpon the hills and mountaines of Candie, and in my garden also in great plentie: also vpon the mountaine Amanus in Cilicia.

* The time.

Smyrniolium flowreth in Iune, and the seede is ripe in August.

* The names.

This plant is allede in Latine *Smyrniolium*: in Greeke *σμύρνιον*: in Cilicia *Petroselinon*, and as *Galen* testifieth, some haue called it *Hipposelinum agreste*: in English Candie Alexanders, or Thorow-bordered Parsley.

* The nature.

Smyrniolium is hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* The vertues.

The leaues of *Smyrniolium* do dissolue wens, and hard swellings, drieth vp vlcers, and excoriations, and gleweth wounds together.

The seeds are good against the stoppings of the spleene, kidneies, and bladder.

Candie Alexanders hath force to digest and waste away hard swellings, in other things it is like to garden Parsley, and stone Parsley, and therefore we vse the seede thereof to prouoke the desired sicknes, vrine, and to helpe those that are stuffed in the lungs, as *Galen* writeth.

The roote is hot, so is the herbe and seede, which is good to be drunke against the bitings of serpents: it is a remedy for the cough, and profitable for those that cannot take their breath, vnlesse they do sit or stande vpight: it helpeth those that can hardly make their water: the seede is good against the infirmities of the spleene or milt, the kidneies and bladder: it is likewise a good medicine for those that haue the drop sicke as *Dioscorides* writeth.

Of Parsneps. Chap. 388.

* The kindes.

There be two sorts of Parsneps, the tame and the wilde.

1 *Pastinaca latifolia sativa.*
Garden Parsneps.2 *Pastinaca latifolia sylvestris.*
Wilde Parsneps.

* The description.

1 The leaues of the tame or garden Parsneps are broad, consisting of many small leaues fastened to one middle rib like those of the Ash tree: the stalke is vpright, of the height of a man: the flowers stand vpon spokie tufts, of colour yellowe; after cometh the seede flat and rounde, greater then those of Dill: the roote is white, long, sweete, and good to be eaten.

2 The wilde Parsnep is like to that of the garden, in leaues, stalke, tuft, yellowe flowers, flat and round seede, but altogether lesser: the roote is small, hard, woodie, and not fit to be eaten.

* The place.

The garden Parsnep requireth a fat and loose earth, and that, that is digged deepe.

The wilde Parsnep groweth in vntoiled places, especially in the salt marshes, vpon the banks and borders of the same: the seed whereof being gathered and brought into the garden, and sowed in fertill ground, do prooue better rootes, sweeter, and greater, then they that are sown of seedes gathered from those of the garden.

They flower in Iulie and August, and seede the second yeere after they be sown.

* The names.

A The Herbaristes of our time do call the garden Parsneps *σαπυλινος*, and *Pastinaca*, and therefore we haue surnamed it *Latifolia*, or broad leaved, that it may differ from the other garden Parsnep with narrow leaues, which is truely and properly called *Staphylinus*, that is the garden Carrote. Some

Some phyficians doubting and not knowing to what herbe it fhould be referred, haue fained the wilde kind heerof to be *Panacis species*, or a kind of *Alheale*, as fhall be declared in his proper place: diuers haue named it *Baucia*, others haue called it *Branca Leonina*, which if you diligently marke and confer with *Elaphoboscum Dioscoridis*, you fhall hardly find any difference at all: but the plant called at Montpelier *Pabulum Ceruinum*, in English Harts fodder, fuppofed there to be the true *Elaphoboscum*, differeth much from the true notes of wilde Parfneps: But *Baucia*, as *Iacobus Manlius* reporteth in *Luminari maiore*, is *Dioscorides* and the old writers *Pafinaca*, that is to fay, *Tenuifolia*, or Carrot: the old writers, and efppecially *Dioscorides* haue called this wilde Parfnep by the name alfo of *Elaphoboscum*: that of the garden we do call Parfneps and Mypes.

✱ *The temperature.*

The Parfnep roote is moderately hot, and more drie then moift.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Parfneps nourifh more then do the Turneps or the Carrots, and the nourifhment is somewhat thicker, but not faultie nor bad; notwithstanding they be fomewhat windie: they paffe thorough the body neither flowly nor speedily: they neither binde nor loofe the bellie: they prouoke vrine, and luft of the body: they be good for the stomacke, kidneies, bladder and lungs.

There is a good and pleafant foode or bread made of the rootes of Parfneps as my friend mafter *B Flat* hath fet forth in his booke of experimenes, which I haue made no triall of, nor meane to do.

The feed is hotter and drier euen vnto the fecond degree, it mooueth vrine, and confumeth wind. *C* It is reported, faith *Dioscorides*, that Deere are preferved from bitings of Serpents, by eating of *D* the herbe *Elaphoboscum*, or wilde Parfnep, wherupon the feed is giuen with wine, againft the bitings and ftings of ferpents.

Of Skirrets. Chap. 389.

Sifarum. Skirrets.



✱ *The description.*

THe leaues of the Skirret do likewise confift of many fmall leaues faftened to one rib, euery particular one whereof is fomewhat nicked in the edges, but they are leffer, greener, and fmoother than thofe of the Parfnep. The ftalkes be fhort, and feldome a cubite high; the flowers in the fpoked tufts are white, the rootes be many in number, growing out of one head, an hand bredth long, moft commonly not a finger thicke, they are fweer, white, good to be eaten, and moft pleafant in tafte.

✱ *The place and time.*

This Skirret is planted in gardens, and efppecially by the roote, for the greater and thicker ones being taken away, the leffer are put into the earth againe, which thing is beft to be done in March or Aprill, before the ftalkes come vp, and at this time the rootes which be gathered are eaten rawe.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Latine *Sifarum*, and alfo in Greeke *σιφαρα*: the Latines doe likewise call it *Sifer*: and diuers of the later Herbarifts *Seruillum* or *Cheruillum*, or *seruilla*: the Germans name it *Sifrim*. *Tragus* nam garden *Bapunkelen*: in the lowe countries *Suycker wortelen*, that is to fay, Sugar rootes, and oftentimes *Serillum*: in Spanifh *Cherinia*: in Italian *Sifaro*: in French *Cheruy*: in Englifh Skirret and Skirwoort. And this is that *Sifer*, or

Skirret, which *Tiberius* the Emperour commanded to be conueied vnto him from Gelduba a caftell about the riuers of Rhene, as *Plinie* reporteth in his 19. booke 5. chapter. The Skirret is a medicinale herbe, and is the fame that the forefaide Emperour did fo much commende, in fo much that he

desired the same to be brought vnto him euery yeere out of Germanie. It is not, as diuers suppose, *Serapio* his *Secacul*, of which he hath written in his 89. chapter: for *Secacul* is described by the leafe of *Iulien*, that is to say, of the Pease, as *Mathiolus Syluaticus* expoundeth it: and it bringeth forth a blacke fruit of the bignesse of a Ciche pease, full of moisture, and of a sweete taste, which is called *Granum Culcul*. But the Skirret hath not the leafe of the pease, neither doth it bring forth fruit like to the Ciche pease, whereupon it is manifest, that the Skirret doth very much differ from *Serapio* his *Secacul*: so far is it from being the same.

* *The nature and vertues.*

- A The rootes of the Skirret be moderately hot and moist; they be easily concocted; they nourish meanly, and yeeld a reasonable good iuice: but they are something windie, by reason whereof they also prouoke lust.
- B They be eaten boiled, with vineger, salt, and a little oile, a ster the manner of a fallad, and oftentimes they be fried in oile and butter, and also dressed after other fashions, according to the skill of the cooke, and the taste of the eater.
- C The women in Swetia, saith *Hieronymus Heroldus*, prepare the roots hereof for their husbands, and knowe full well wherefore and why, &c.
- D The iuice of the rootes drunke with goates milke stoppeth the laske. The same drunke with wine putteth away windinesse out of the stomacke, and gripings of the belly, and helpeth the hicket or yeoxing. They stir vp appetite, and prouoke vrine.

Of Carrots. Chap. 390.

* *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of *Pastinaca* with iagged leaues, called in English Carrots: and of those with iagged or narrow leaues, there is one wilde.

Pastinaca sativa tenuifolia.

Yellow Carrot.



* *The description.*

The leaues of the garden Carrots are of a deepe Greene colour, composed of many fine Fennell-like leaues, very notably cut or iagged; among which riseth vp a stalke straight and round, fower cubites high, somewhat hairie and hollow, hauing at the top round spoked tufts, in which do growe little white flowers: in their places commeth the seede rough and hairie, of a sweete smell when it is rubbed. The roote is long, thicke and single, of a faire yellow colour, pleasant to be eaten, and very sweete in taste.

There is another kinde hereof like to the former in all partes, and differeth from it onely in the colour of the roote, which in this is not yellow, but of a blackish red colour.

* *The place.*

These Carrots are sown in the fieldes and in gardens, where other potherbes are: they require a loose and well manured soile.

* *The time.*

They are to bee sown in Aprill; they bring forth their flowers and seede the yeere after they be sown.

* *The*

* The names.

The Carrot is properly called in Greeke *σάπωνες*, for that which we haue termed in Latine by the name of *Pastinaca Latioris folij*, or the garden Parsnep, is described of the olde writers by another name: this Carrot is called in Latine likewise, *Pastinaca sativa*, but with this addition *tenuifolia*, that it may differ from the garden Parsnep with broad leaues, and white roote. *Theophrastus* in the 9. booke of his history of plants nameth this *Staphylinus*, or Carrot, *sativus*, and writeth that it groweth in Arcadia, and saith that the best is founde in *spartensi Achaia*, but doubtlesse he ment that *Daucus* which we call *Cretensis*, that may be numbred among the Carrots; *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of Simple medicines doth also make it to be *Daucus*, but yet not simple *Daucus*, but with a compound name *Daucus pastinaca*: in high Dutch it is called *Geelruben*: in lowe Dutch *Geel Deen*, *Geel Dooten*, and *Geel Wortelen*: in French *Carotte*, and *Racine rauue*: in Italian *Pastinaca*: in Spanish *Canahoria*. in English yellow Carrots: the other is called red Carrot, and blacke Carrot.

* The temperature and vertues.

The roote of the yellow Carrot is most commonly boiled with fat flesh and eaten: it is temperately hot and something moist. The nourishment which commeth therof is not much, and not verie good: it is something windie, but not so much as be the Turneps: and doth not so soone as they passe through the bodie.

The red Carrot is of like facultie with the yellow. The seede of them both is hot and drie, it breaketh and consumeth windinesse, prouoketh vrine, as doth that of the wilde Carrot.

Of wilde Carrot. Chap. 391.

Pastinaca sylvestris tenuifolia.
Wilde Carrot.



* The description.

THE leaues of the wild Carrot are cut into diuers slender narrowe parcels, very like vnto those of the garden Carrots, but they be somewhat whiter, and more hairie: the stalkes be likewise hairie and somewhat rough: the flowers are little, and stande vpon broad spoked tufts, of a white colour, of which tuft of flowers the middle most part is of a deepe purple, the whole tuft is drawne together when the seede is ripe, resembling a birdes nest; whereupon it hath beene named of some Birds nest: the roote slender, and of a meane length.

* The place.

It groweth of it selfe in vntoiled places, in fields and in the borders thereof, almost euery where.

* The time.

They flower and flourish in Iune and Iuly, the seede is ripe in August.

* The names.

The wilde Carrot is called in Greeke *σάπωνες*: in Latine *Pastinaca sylvestris tenuifolia*: in shops *Daucus*: & is vsed in steed of the true *Daucus*, and not amisse, nor vnprofitable: for *Galen* also in his time doth testifie that it was taken for *Daucus*, or bastard Parsley, and is without doubt *Dauci sylvestris genus*, or a wilde kinde of bastarde Parsley, so called of *Theophrastus*: in high Dutch it is named *Wild Pastenen*, *Crookens cruyt*: in lowe

Dutch *Gogels nest*, and *Wilde Caroten*, *Crookens cruyt*: in French *Pasténade sauvage*: in English wilde Carrot, and after the Dutch Birds nest.

Athenaus citing *Diphilus* for the author, saith, that the Carrot is called *φάρμακον*, bicause it serueth for loue matters, and *Orpheus*, as *Pliny* writeth, saide, that the vse heereof winneth loue, which things be written of wilde Carrot, the roote whereof is more effectuell then that of the garden, and containeth in it, as *Galen* saith, a certaine force to procure lust.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The seede of this wilde Carrot, and likewise the roote is hot and drie in the seconde degree, and doth withal open.

The roote boiled and eaten, or boiled with wine, and the decoction drunke, prouoketh vrine, expelleth the stone, bringeth foorth the birth; it also procureth bodily lust.

The seede drunke bringeth downe the desired sicknes, it is good for them that can hardly make water, it breaketh and dissolueth winde, it remedieth the dropsie, it cureth the colicke and stone, being drunke in wine.

It is also good for the passions of the mother, and helpeth conception: it is good against the bytings of all maner of venomous beasts: it is reported saith *Dioscorides* that such as haue first taken of it are not hurt by them.

Of Candie Carrots. Chap. 392.

Daucus Cretensis verus.
Candie Carrots.

* *The description.*



THis kinde of *Daucus* seemeth to be partaker both in name & nature with the herbe called *Caucalis*, that is termed in Greeke *δοκκαλον*, which name is taken from the resemblance of the seed in the tuft, which representeth (as it were) the scales of branne: this *Daucus Cretensis*, being the true *Daucus* of *Dioscorides*, doth not grow in Candie only, but is found vpon the mountaines of Germanie, and vpon the hills and rocks of Iura about Geneua, from whence it hath beene sent & conueied by one friendly Herbarist vnto another, into sundrie regions: it beareth leaues which are small and very finely iagged, resembling either Fennell or wilde Carrot: among which riseth vp a stalke of a cubite high, hauing at the top white spokie tufts, and the flowers of Dill, which being past there come great plentie of long seede, well smelling, not vnlike the seede of Cumin, saue that it is whitish, with a certaine mossines, and a sharpe taste, and is in greater vse, then any part of the plant. The roote also is right good in medicine, being lesser then the roote of a Parsnep, but hotter in taste, and of a fragrant sinell. *Pena* hath set foorth another *Daucus creticus*, vnder this title *Daucus cretensis Fuchsij*, offering wrong vnto our *Meum*, which

groweth plentifully in the north parts of England, where they call it Baldmonie, which doth somewhat resemble *Daucus*, yet he might haue thought vpon this rule, *Nullum simile est idem*.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly, his seede is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

There is sufficient spoken in the description as touching the names.

* *The*

* *The nature.*

These plants are temperate in heate and drinesse, especially the seede of *Daucus Creticus*, which is hot and drie in the thirde degree : but the seede of the wilde Carrot, is hot and dry in the seconde degree.

* *The vertues.*

The seede of *Daucus* drunken is good against the strangurie, and painfull making of water, it preuaileth against the grauell and stone, and prouoketh vrine.

It asswageth the torments and gripings of the bellie, dissolueth windines, cureth the colicke, and B ripeneth an old cough.

The same taken in wine, is very good against the bitings of beasts, and expelleth poison.

The seede of *Daucus Creticus* is of great efficacie and vertue, being put into Treacle, Mithridate, D or any antidotes, against poison or pestilence.

The roote thereof drunke in wine stoppeth the laske, and is also a soueraigne remedie against E venome and poison.

Of stinking and deadly Carrots. Chap. 393.

1 *Thapsia latifolia* Clusj.
Stinking Carrots.



2 *Thapsia vulgaris*.
Deadly Carrots.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He great stinking Carrot hath very great leaues, spred abroad like wings, resembling those of Fennel gyant (wherof som haue takē it to be a kind, but vnproperly) of a bright green colour, somewhat hairie ; among which riseth vp a stalk of the height of two cubites, & of the bignes of a mans finger, hollow, and full of a spoongious pith; whereupon are set at certaine iointes, leaues like those next the ground, but smaller. The flowers are yellow, standing at the top of the stalkes

stalkes in spokie rundles, like those of Dill; after which commeth the seede flat and broad like those of the Parſnep, but much greater and broader. The roote is thicke, garnished at the top with certaine capillaments or hairie threds, blacke without, white within, full of milkie iuice, of a most bitter, sharpe, and lothsome taste and smell, in so much that if a man do stande where the winde doth blowe from the plant, the aire doth exulcerate and blister the face, and euery other bare or naked place that may be subiect to his venomous blasts, and poisonous qualitie.

2 The common deadly Carrot is like vnto the precedent, sauing that he doth more neerely resemble the stalkes and leaues of the garden Carrot, and is not garnished with the like bush of haire about the top of the stalkes: otherwise in seede, roote, and euill smell, taste and qualitie like.

3 *Thapsia tenuifolia.*

Small or thin leaved stinking Carrot.

* *The description.*

3 This small kinde of stinking or deadly Carrot is like vnto the last described in each respect, sauing that the leaues are thinner & more finely minced or iagged, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

These pernicious plants delight in stonie hills and mountaines: they are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in August or somewhat after.

* *The names.*

The French Phisitions haue accepted the roote of *Thapsia* for a kinde of Turbith, calling it *Turpetum Cineritium*, notwithstanding vpon better consideration they haue left the vse thereof, especially in purging. For it mightily hurteth the principall partes, and doth often cause cruell gripings in the guts and bellie, with conuulsions and crampes, neuertheless the venomous qualitie may be taken away with those correctiues, which are vsed in mitigating the extreme heate and virulent qualitie of *Sarcocolla*, *Hammoniacum*, and *Turpetum*, but where there be so many wholesome simples, and likewise compounds, they are not to be vsed.

Of some it is called *Turpetum Griseum*, it is called *Thapsia*, as some thinke of the island Thapsus, where it was first found, or as we deeme, of the likenesse it hath with Carrots.

Of the people of Sicilia and Apulia it is called *Ferulacoli*, where it doth growe in great abundance.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The temperature and faculties in working haue bene touched in the description, and likewise in the names.

Of Fennell. Chap. 394.

* *The description.*

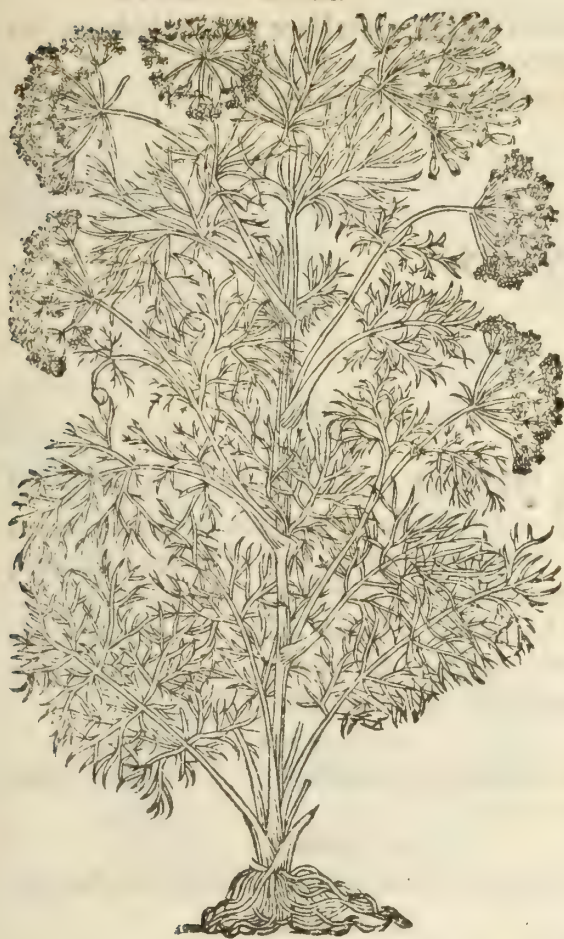
1 **T**He first kinde of Fennell called in Latine *Feniculum*, in Greeke *μυραδεν*, is so well known amongst vs, that it were but lost labour to describe the same.

2 The second kinde of Fennell is likewise well knowne by the name of sweete Fennell, so called because the feedes thereof are in taste sweete like vnto Annise seeds, resembling the common Fennell, sauing that the leaues are larger and fatter, or more oileous: the seede greater and whiter, and the whole plant in each respect greater.

1 *Feniculum*



1 *Feniculum vulgare.*
Common Fennell.



2 *Feniculum dulce.*
Sweete Fennell.



* *The place.*

These herbes are set and sown in gardens: but the seconde doth not prosper well in this countrey, for being sown of good and perfect seede, yet in the second yeere after his sowing it will degenerate from the right kinde, and become common Fennell.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly, and the seede is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

Fennell is called in Greeke *μαριθρινον*: in Latine *Marathrum*, and *Feniculum*: in high Dutch *Fennell*: in lowe Dutch *Wenckell*: in Italian *Finocchio*: in Spanish *Hinojo*: in French *Fenoil*: in English Fennell, and Fenckell.

* *The nature.*

The seede of Fennell is hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

The powder of the seede of Fennell, drunke for certaine daies together fasting, preferueth the A
eiesight, whereof was written this distichon following,

Feniculus, Rosa, verbenæ, Chelidonia, Ruta,

Ex his fit aqua quæ lumina reddit acuta.

Of Fennell, Roses, Verueine, Rue and Celandine,

Is made a water good to cleere the sight of eyne.

The greene leaues of Fennell eaten, or the seede drunken made into a Pufane, filleth womens B
brefts with milke.

The decoction of Fennell drunke, caseth the paines of the kidneies, causeth one to auoide the C
stone, and prouoketh vrine.

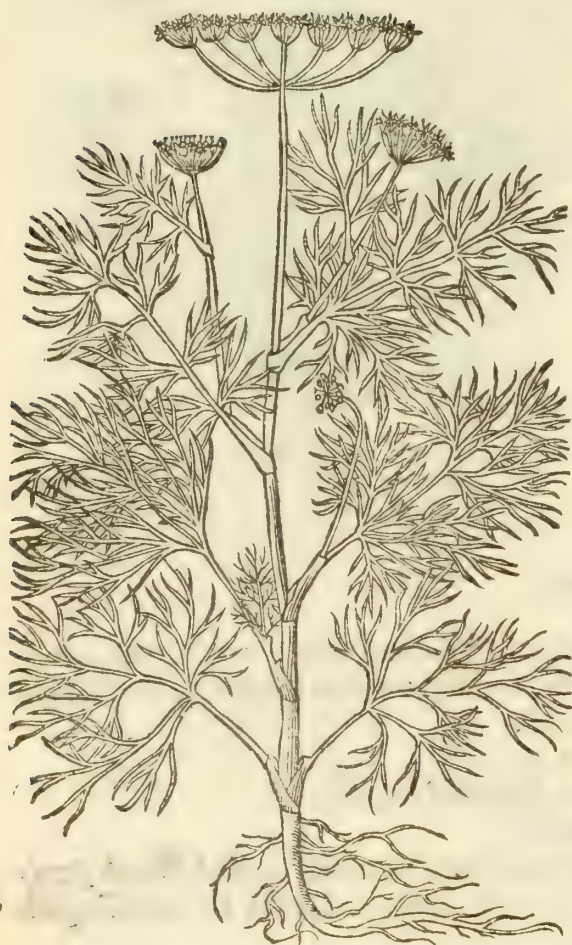
The rootes are as effectuell, and not onely good for the intents aforesaid, but against the drop sic D
also, being boiled in wine and drunken.

Fennell

- E Fennell seede drunke, asswageth the paine of the stomacke, and wambling of the same, or desire to vomite, and breaketh winde.
- F The herbe, seede, and roote of Fennell, are very good for the lungs, the liuer, and the kidneies, for it openeth the obstructions or stoppings of the same, and comforteth the inward parts.
- G The seede and herbe of sweete Fennell, is equall in vertues with Annise seede.

Of Dill. Chap. 395.

Anetum.
Dill.



* The description.

Dill hath a little stalk of a cubite high, round and jointed; whereupon do growe leaues very finelie cutte, like to those of Fennell, but much smaller: the flowers be little and yellowe, standing in a spokie tuft or rundle: the seede is round, flat, and thinne: the whole plant is of a strong smell: the roote is threddie.

* The place.

It is sown in gardens, and is also sometimes found wilde.

* The time.

It bringeth forth flowers and seede in August.

* The names.

Dill is called in Greeke *ανηθον*: in Latine likewise *Anethum*, and *Anetum*: in high Dutch *Dyllen*: in lowe Dutch *Dille*: in Italian *Anetho*: in Spanish *Eneldo*: in French *Anet*: in English Dill and Anet.

* The temperature.

Dill, as *Galen* saith, is hot in the ende of the seconde degree, and dry in the beginning of the same, or in the end of the first degree.

* The vertues.

The decoction of the tops of Dill dried, and likewise of the seede being drunke, ingendereth milke in the breasts of nurses, alaieth gripings and

windinesse, prouoketh vrine, increaseth seede, staieth the yeox, hicket, or hicquet, as *Dioscorides* teacheth.

- B The seede likewise if it be smelled vnto, staieth the hicket, especially being boiled in wine, but chiefly if it be boiled in Wormewood wine, or wine and a fewe branches of Wormewood, and red Rose leaues, and the stomacke bathed therewith.
- C *Galen* saith, that being burnt and laid vpon moist vlcers, it cureth them, especially those in the secret parts: and likewise those *sub Praputio*, though they be old and of long continuance.
- D Common oile, in which Dill is boiled or sunned, as we do oile of Roses, doth digest, mitigate paine, procure sleepe, and bringeth rawe and vnconcocted humours to perfect digestion, and prouoketh carnall lust.
- E Dill is of great force and efficacie against the suffocation or strangling of the mother, if the woman do receiue the fume thereof being boiled in wine, and put vnder a close stoole or hollowe seat fit for the purpose.

Of Caruwaies. Chap. 396.

Carum, sive Careum.
Caruwaies.



waie, and the seede is called Caruwaie seede.

* The description.

Caruwaies hath an hollowe stalke fower square, of two cubits high, full of knots or ioints; from which proceede sundrie other small braunches, set full of leaues verie finely cut or iagged, like vnto those of Carrots or Dill: at the top of the stalkes grow spokie white tufts like those of Dill; after which commeth the seede, sharpe in eating, yet of a pleasant taste: the roote is like that of Parsley, often white, seldome yellowe, and in taste like vnto the Carrot.

* The place.

It groweth almost euery where in Germanie & in Bohemia, in fat and fruitfull fieldes, and in meadowes that are now and then ouerrunne with water: it groweth also in Caria, as *Dioscorides* sheweth, from whence it tooke his name.

* The time.

It flowreth and seedeth from Maie euen vnto August.

* The names.

It is called in Greeke *καριον*: in Latin *Carum*, and *Careum*: in shops *Carui*. *Symeon Zethy* calleth it *Carnabadion*: in high Dutch *Karin*, & *Kymmel*: in low Dutch *Caray saet*: in French *du Caruy*: in Italian *Caro*: in Spanish *Caranea*, & an article being ioined vnto it, *Alkaranea*: in English Caru-

* The temperature.

The seede of Caruwaies (as *Galen* saith) is hot and drie in the thirde degree, and hath a moderate biting qualitie.

* The vertues.

It consumeth winde, it is delighfull to the stomacke and taste, it helpeth concoction, prouoketh A vrine, and is mixed with counterpoisons: the roote may be sodden and eaten as the Parsnep or Carrot is.

The feedes confected or made with sugar into Comfits, are very good for the stomacke, they B helpe digestion, prouoke vrine, assuage and dissolue all windines: to conclude in a worde, they are answerable to Anise seede in operation and vertues.

Of Anise. Chap. 397.

* The description.

THe stalke of Anise is rounde and hollowe, diuided into diuers small branches, set with leaues next the ground somewhat broad and rounde; those that growe higher are more iagged, like those of yong Parsley, but whiter; on the top of the stalkes do stande spokie rundles or tufts of white flowers, and afterward seede, which hath a pleasant taste as all do knowe.

Anisum.

Anisum.
Anise.



A

stomacke, alaieth gripings of the belly, prouoketh vrine gently, maketh abundance of milke, and stirreth vp bodily lust: it staieth the laske, and also the white fluxe in women.

B Being chewed it maketh the breath sweete, and is good for them that are short winded, and quencheth thirst, and therefore it is fit for such as haue the dropsie: it helpeth the yeoxing or hicket, both when it is drunken or eaten drie: the smell thereof doth also preuaile very much.

C The same being dried by the fire and taken with honie, clenseth the brest from flegmatike superfluities, and if it be eaten with bitter almonds, it doth helpe the old cough.

D It is to be giuen vnto yoong children and infants to eate which are like to haue the falling sicknes, or such as haue it by patrimonie, or succession.

E It taketh away the squinancie, or quincie (that is, a swelling in the throte) being gargled with honie, vineger, and a little Hyospe gently boiled to gither.

* *The place.*

It groweth plentifully in Candie, Siria, Egypt, and other countries of the east, I haue often sown it in my garden, where it hath brought foorth his ripe seede, when the yeere hath fallen out to be temperate.

* *The time.*

It is to be sown in these colde regions in the moneth of Maie, the seede is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latine *Anisum*: in Greeke *ανισον*: in high Dutch *Anisz*: in lowe Dutch *Anissact*: in Italian *Aniso*: in Spanish *Matabalua*: in French *Anis*: in English Anise, and Anise seede.

* *The temperature.*

Galen writeth, that the seede of Anise is hot and dry in the third degree, after others it is hot in the second degree, and much lesse then drie in the second degree; for it ingendreth milke, which it coulde not do if it were very drie, as *Galen* in his Chapter of Fenell doth whether hee will or no declare and testifie; in that it doth ingender milk, his opinion is, that it is not hot about the first degree, which thing also may be in Anise seede, both by this reason and also bicause it is sweete: therefore to conclude, Anise seede is drie in the first degree, and hot in the second.

* *The vertues.*

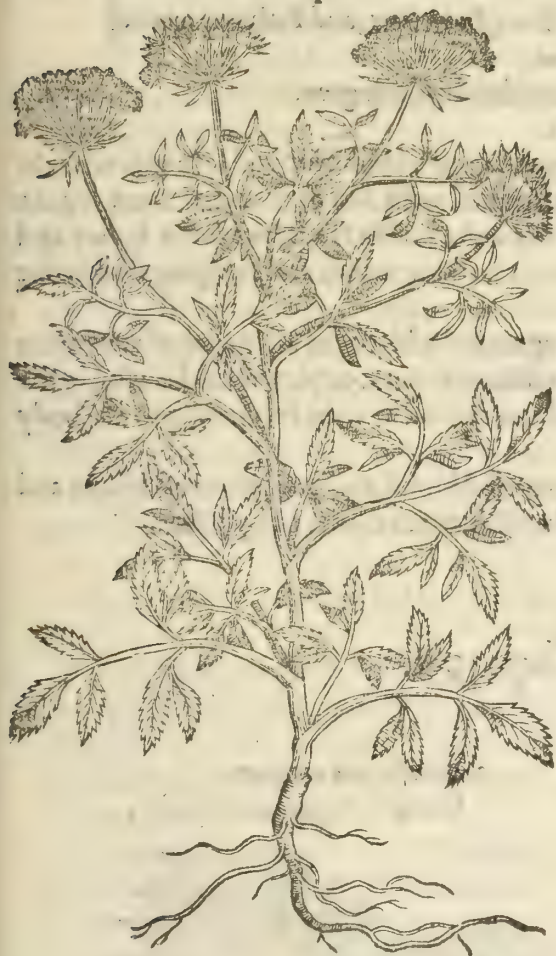
The seede wasteth and consumeth winde, and is good against belchings and vpbraidings of the

Of Bishops weede, herbe William, or Ameos. Chap. 398.

* *The kindes.*

THe later age hath obserued two kindes of Ameos, one greater with the broade leafe, which is the common Ameos, and the other the lesser, with the finaller leaues, and also another sort being a dwarfe or lowe plant of the same kinde.

1 *Ammi vulgare.*
Common Bishops weede.



2 *Ammi Creticum.*
Candie Bishops weede.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He common Ameos, especially with vs heere in England, hath round greene stalks, with diuers boughes and branches, and large and long leaues, diuided into diuers other narrowe, long, and small leaues, dented or snipt about the edges, and at the top of the stalke white flowers, in great spokie tufts, which bring foorth a little sharpe and bitter feede: the roote is white and threddie.

2 This excellent and aromaticall Ameos of Candie, hath tufts and leaues like *Daucus Creticus*, and a roote like vnto the garden Carot, of a yellow colour, and hot feede like *Origani*, of an exceeding spicie fauour and smell, growing in tufts or spokie rundles like *Carum*: it hath been brought from Candy and Syria vnto Venice, and from Venice into Fraunce, Flaunders, and England, where we haue often sowed it; but without doubt we haue beene beguiled therein, by the deceitfull drug-masters, who haue first boiled it, or vsed some other false and deceitfull deuise, to bring greater admiration vnto the Venice Treacle, for the confection whereof, this feede is a chiefe and most principall ingredient.

There is another kinde of Ameos, which is an herbe very small and tender, hauing stalkes a foote and a halfe high, very small and tender, beset with leaues like vnto Dil, finely iagged and somewhat slender, and at the top of the stalks little tufts or spokie white rundles, which afterwards do turne into small gray feede, hot and sharpe in taste: the roote is small and slender.

* *The place.*

These plants do all grow in my garden, except *Ammi Creticum*, whereof hath beene sufficiently spoken in the description.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly, and yeelde their feede in the end of August.

Kkk 1

* *The*

* *The names.*

The Grecians call it *ἀμμή*, the Latines also *Ammi*: diuers call it *Cuminum Aethiopicum* others *Cuminum Regium*, or Comin Royall: in shops *Ammios*, or *Ameos* in the Genitiue case: the Germanes *Amy*; in English *Ameos*, or *Ammi*, of some herbe William, Bulwoort, and Bishops weede.

* *The temperature.*

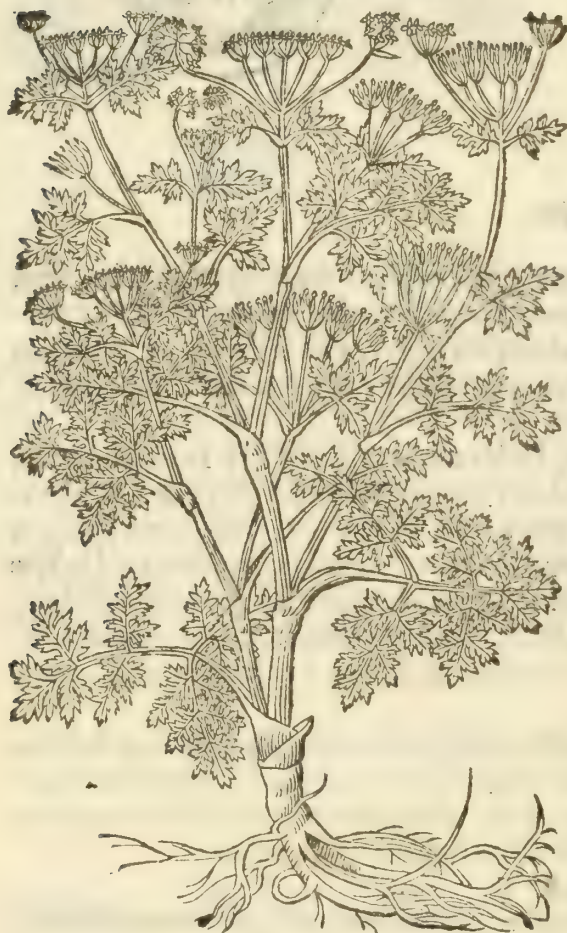
The seede of Ameos is hot and drie in the latter end of the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A It auaieth against gripings of the bellie in making of vrine, the bitings of serpents taken in wine, and also it bringeth downe the flowers: being applied with honie it taketh away blacke and blewe spots which come of stripes: the seede of *Sison* doth also the like: for it is hot and drie and that in the thirde degree; likewise of thin parts, prouoking vrine, and bringing downe the desired sicknes.
- B The seede of Ameos is good to be drunken in wine, against the biting of all maner of venemous beasts, and hath power against al maner of poison and pestilent feauers, or plague, and is vsed in the correcting of Cantharides, whereby those flies are made medicinable to be receiued into the body without danger.
- C Ameos braied and mingled with hony scattereth congealed bloud, and putteth away blacke and blewe markes which come by stripes or fals, if it be applied thereto in maner of a plaister.

Of Cheruill. Chap. 399.

1 *Ceressolum vulgare.*
Common Cheruill.



2 *Ceressolum magnum.*
Great Cheruill, or Myrrhe.



* *The*

* The description.

I He leaues of Cheruill are slender, and diuersly cut, something hairie, of a whitish Greene: the stalkes be short, slender, round and hollow within, which at the first together with the leaues are of a whitish Greene, but tending to a red when the feedes be ripe: the flowers be white, and growe vpon scattered tuftes. The seede is long, narrow, slender, sharpe pointed: the roote is full of strings.

2 Great Cheruill hath large leaues, deeply cut or iagged, in shew very like vnto Hemlocks, of a very good and pleasant smell and taste like vnto Cheruill, and something hairie, which hath caused vs to call it sweete Cheruill. Among these leaues riseth vp a stalke somewhat crested or furrowed, of the height of two cubites; at the top whereof growe spokie tuftes or rundles with white flowers, which do turne into long, browne and shining seede, one seede being as big as fower Fennell seeds, which being Greene, do taste like Annis seede. The roote is great, thicke and long, as big as Enula Campana, exceeding sweete in smell, and tasting like vnto Annis feedes.

* The place.

The common Cheruill groweth in gardens with other pot herbes: it prospereth in a ground that is duned and something moist. The great sweete Cheruill groweth in my garden, and in the gardens of other men, who haue beene diligent in these matters.

* The time.

These herbes do flower in May, and their seed is ripe in Iuly.

* The names.

Cheruill is commonly called in Latine *Cerofolium*, and as diuers affirme *Cerofolium*, with o in the second syllable. *Columella* nameth it *Charephyllum*, and it is thought to be so called bicause it delighteth to growe with many leaues; or rather in that it causeth ioy and gladnesse: in high Dutch *Kosfelkraut*: in Lowe Dutch *Keruell*: in Italian *Cerofoglio*: in French *Du Cersueil*: in English Cheruell, and Cheruill.

Myrrhis is also called *Myrrha*, taken from his pleasant sauour of Myrrhe: of some *Conila*, as it is found noted among the bastard names.

Of this *Plinie* maketh mention in his 24. booke 16. chapter, where he reporteth that it is called *Smyrrhiza*: in English great Cheruill, and Sweete Cheruill.

* The temperature and vertues.

Cheruill is held to be one of the pot herbes; it is pleasant to the stomacke and taste; it is of a **A** temperate heate, and moderate drynesse, but nothing so much as the Parsleies.

It prouoketh vrine, especially being boiled in wine, and applied hot to the share or nethermost **B** part of the belly, and the wine drunke in which it was boiled.

It hath in it a certaine windinesse, by meanes whereof it procureth lust. **C**

It is vsed very much among the Dutch people in a kinde of loblollie or hotch potch, which they **D** do eate, called Warmus.

The leaues of sweete Cheruill are exceeding good, holsome, and pleasant among other fallade **E** herbes, giuing the taste of Anise seede vnto the rest.

The roote, as *Galen* writeth, is hot in the second degree, and hath ioined with it a thinnesse of sub- **F** stance.

Dioscorides teacheth, that the roote being drunke in wine, is a remedy against the bitings of the **G** venomous spiders called in Latine *Phalangia*, and that it bringeth down the menses & secondines: and being boiled and drunke, it is good for such as haue the pissecke or consumption of the lungs.

The feedes eaten as a fallade whilest they are yet Greene, with oile, vineger, and pepper, exceede **H** all other fallads by many degrees, both in pleasantnes of taste, sweetenesse of smell, and holsomnesse for the cold and feeble stomacke.

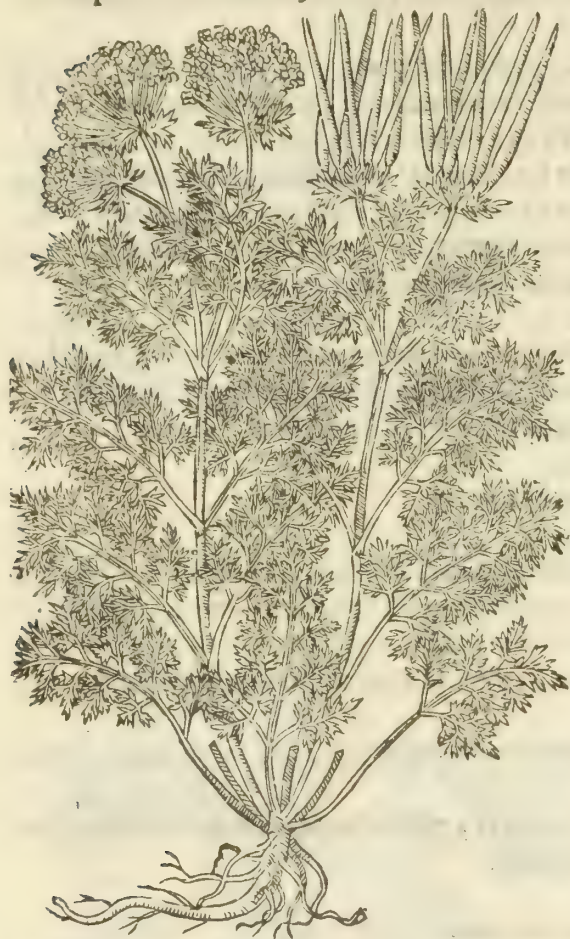
The rootes are likewise most excellent in a fallade, if they be boiled, and after dressed, as the cun- **I** ning Cooke knoweth how better then my selfe; notwithstanding I do vse to eate them with oile and vineger, being first boiled, which is very good for old people that are dull and without courage, it reioiceth and comforteth the hart, and increaseth their lust and strength.

Of Shepheards Needle, or wilde Cheruill. Chap. 400.

Pecten Veneris, sive Scandix.

Shepheards Needle, or Venus combe.

* The description.



S *Candix*, or *Pecten Veneris*, doth not much differ in the quantitie of the stalkes, leaues and flowers from Cheruill, but *Scandix* hath no such pleasant smell as Cheruill hath: the leaues be greater, more finely cut, and of a browne green colour: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes in small white tufts, after which come vppe long feedes, very like vnto packneedles, orderlie set one by another like the great teeth of a combe, whereof it tooke the name *Pecten Veneris*, Venus Combe, or Venus Needle: the roote is white, a finger long.

* The place.

It groweth in most corne fieldes of England, especially among wheate and barley.

* The time.

It flowreth in Maie, the seede is ripe in August with corne.

* The names.

The Latines call it *Scandix*, having borrowed that name of the Grecians, who call it *Σκάνδιξ*: we finde among the bastard words that the Romans did name it *Scamaria*, and *Acula*, of the seede that is like vnto a needle: *Ruellius* describeth it vnder the name *Pecten Veneris*, of others *Acus Veneris*, and *Acus Pastoris*, or Shepheards Needle.

wilde Cheruill, Mock-Cheruill, and Ladies Combe: in high Dutch *Maerde Karnel*: this is faith *Pliny* in his 22. booke 22. chapter, that herbe which *Aristophanes* obiected in sport to the Poet *Euripides*, that his mother was wont to sell not any right potherbe but *scandix*, or Shepheards needle: meaning as I take it *Visnaga* wherewith the Spaniards do picke their teeth when they haue eaten no meat at all, except a few Orenge or such alike trifle, called also *Scandix*.

* The temperature.

Shepheards Needle, as *Galen* saith, is a potherbe somewhat binding, and bitter in taste, inso-much that it is hot and drie, either in the latter ende of the second degree, or in the beginning of the thirde.

* The vertues.

A *Dioscorides* saith, that it is eaten both raw and boiled, and that it is an holosome potherb among the Greekes, but in these daies it is of small estimation or value, and taken but for a wilde woort, as appeereth by *Aristophanes* taunting of *Euripides*, as afore said.

B The decoction thereof is good for the bladder, kidneies and liuer; but as I deeme, he ment Cheruill, when he set the same downe to be vsed in Physicke.

Of Toothpicke Cheruill. Chap. 401.

* The description.

T He first of these Toothpicke Cheruills beareth leaues like wilde Turneps, a round stalke furrowed, jointed, blackish and hairie, diuided into many branches; on the tops whereof growe spokie tufts, beset round about with many small leaues. The flowers thereof are whitish

whitish; after commeth the seede, which being once ripe do cluster and are drawn together, in a round thicke tuft like a small birdes nest, as be those of the wilde Carrot, which seedes who so toucheth, they will cleave and sticke to his fingers, by reason of the glutinous or slimie matter they are possessed with. The roote is small and whitish, bitter in taste, as is all the rest of the plant.

2 The Spanish Toothpicke hath leaues, flowers, and knobbie stalkes like vnto wilde Carrots, sauing that the leaues are somewhat finer, cut or jagged thicker, and tenderer; but not rough or hairy at all, as is the former: of a bitter taste, and a reasonable good smell: among which rise vp bushie roundles or spokie tufts, like those of the wilde Carrot or Birdes nest, closely drawn together when the seed is ripe; at what time also the sharpe needles, which are the seed vessels, are hardened, fit to make Toothpicks, and such like, for which purpose they do very fitly serue.

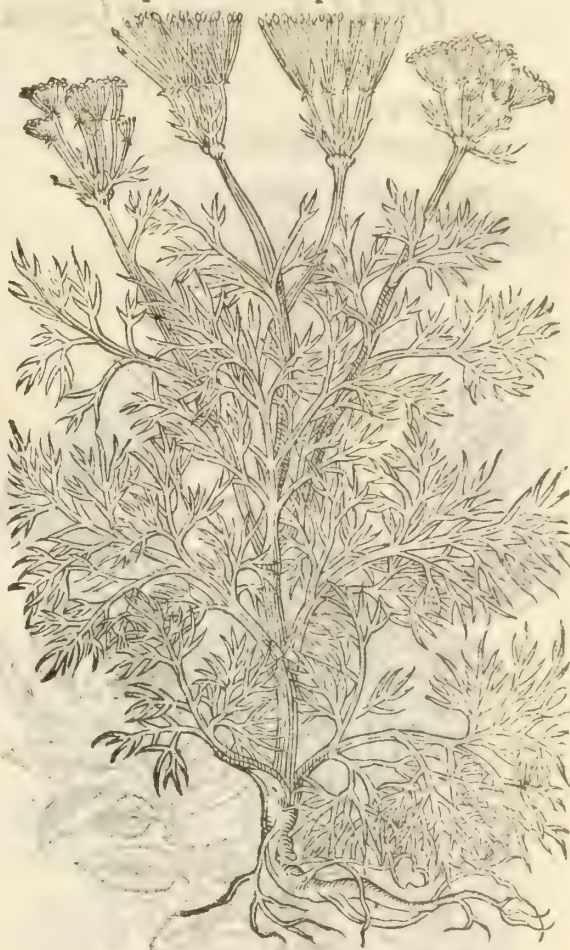
1 *Gingidium latifolium.*

Broade Toothpicke Cheruill.



2 *Gingidium Hispanicum.*

Spanish Toothpicke Cheruill.



* *The place.*

Both of them do growe in Syria, and most commonly in Cilicia: the later is to be found likewise in Spaine almost euery where; and I haue it likewise in my garden in great plenty.

* *The time.*

They flower in my garden about August, and deliuer their seede in October.

* *The names.*

That which the Grecians call *μυσίδιον*, the Latines do likewise name *Gingidium*: and it is called in Syria *Lepidium*; yet is there another *Lepidium*, of which we will intreate hereafter. It is reported among the bastard names to be called by the Romanes *Bisacutum*, of which name some shew remaineth among the Syrians, who commonly call the later *Gingidium Vijnaga*: this is named in English Toothpicke Cheruill.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There is, saith *Galen*, great increafe of *Gingidium* in Syria, and it is eaten no otherwise than is A Shepherds needle of Troy with vs, making a difference between *Cerofolium*, which is called of some Shepherds needle, and *Gingidium*, which is called Toothpicke Cheruill. It is, saith he, very whole-

some for the stomacke, whether it be eaten rawe or boiled; notwithstanding it is euident that it is a medicine rather than a nourishment. As it is bitter and binding, so is it likewise of a temperate heate and drynesse. The heate is not very apparant, but it is found to be drie in the latter end of the second degree, as also the said author alledgeth in his discourse of the faculties of simple medicines.

B *Dioscorides* doth also write the same: This potherbe, saith he, is eaten rawe, sodden, and preferued with great good to the stomacke, it prouoketh vrine: and the decoction therof made with wine and drunke, is profitable to scowre the bladder, prouoketh vrine, and is good against the grauell and stone.

C The hard quils whereon the seedes did growe, are good to clense the teeth and gums, and doe easily take away all filth and baggage sticking in them, without any hurt vnto the gums, as followeth after many other Toothpicks, and leaueth a good sent or fauour in the mouth.

Of Medesweete, or Queene of the medowes. Chap. 402.

Regina prati.

Queene of the medowe.



* The description.

THIS herbe hath leaues like those of Agri-monie, consisting of diuers leaues set vpon a middle rib, like those of the Ashe tree, euerie small leafe slightly snipt about the edges, white on the inner side, and on the vpper side crumpled or wrinkled like those of the Elme tree, whereof it tooke the name *Vlmaria*, of the similitude or likenesse that the leaues haue with the Elme leaues. The stalke is three or fower foote high, rough and very fragile, or easie to breake, of a reddish purple colour; on the top whereof are very many little flowers, clustering and growing together, of a white colour tending to yellownesse, and of a pleasant sweet smell, as are the leaues likewise: after which come the seedes, small, crookedly turning or winding one with another, made into a fine little head. The roote hath a sweete smell, spreading far abroad, blacke without, & of a darkish red colour within.

* The place.

It groweth in the brinkes of waterie ditches and riuers sides, and also in medowes: it liketh waterie and moist places, and groweth almost euerie where.

* The time.

It flowreth and flourisheth in Iune, Iuly, and August.

* The names.

It is called of the later age *Regina prati*, and *Barba Capri*, of some *Vlmaria*, *à foliorum Vlni similitudine*, taken from the likenesse it hath with the Elme tree leafe: in high Dutch *Sciszbart*. It is called *Barba Hirci*, which name belongeth to the plant which the Grecians do call *Tragopogon*, of *Anguillara*, *Potentilla maiora*. It hath some likenesse with *Rhodora Plinij*, but yet we cannot affirme it to be the same. It is called in lowe Dutch *Reijnette*: in French *Barbe de Cheure*, *Reine des prairies*: in English Maidesweete, Meadow sweete, and Queene of the medowes. *Camerarius* of Noremberg saith it is called of the Germanes his countrimen, *Wurme kraut*, bicause the rootes, saith he, seeme to be eaten with wormes. I rather suppose they call it so, bicause the ancient hackney men, and horse leaches, doe giue the decoction thereof to their horses and asses, against the bots and wormes, for the which it is greatly commended.

* The

* *The temperature.*

Medefiveete is cold and drie, with an euident binding qualitie adioined.

* *The vertues.*

The roote boiled, or made into powder and drunke, helpeth the bloodie fluxe, staieth the laske, A and all other fluxes of blood in man or woman.

It is reported, that the flowers boiled in wine and drunke, do take away the fits of a quartaine B ague, and maketh the hart merrie.

The leaues and flowers far excell all other strowing herbes, for to decke vp houses, to strowe in C chambers, hals, and banketting houses in the sommer time; for the smell thereof maketh the hart merrie, delighteth the senses: neither doth it cause headach, or lothsomnesse to meate, as some other sweete smelling herbes do.

The distilled water of the flowers dropped into the eies, taketh away the burning and itching D thereof, and cleereth the sight.

Of Burnet Saxifrage. Chap 404.

1 *Pimpinella Saxifraga.*
Burnet Saxifrage.



2 *Bipinella, sive Saxifraga minor.*
Small Burnet Saxifrage.



* *The description.*

1 **T**His great kinde of Pimpinell, or rather Saxifrage, hath great and long rootes, fashioned like a Parsnep, of an hot and biting taste like Ginger: from which riseth vp an hollow stalke with ioints and knees, two cubits high, beset with large leaues, which do more neerely represent Smalage then Pimpernell, or rather the garden Parsnep. This plant consisteth of many small leaues growing vpon one stemme, snipt or dented about the edges like a sawe: the flowers do grow at the top of the stalks in white round tufts, the seede is like the common Pantley, sauing that it is hotter and biting vpon the toong.

2 *Bipinella* is likewise a kinde of Burnet or Pimpinell, vpon which *Pena* hath bestowed this additi-

on *Saxifraga minor*, vnder which name *Saxifragia* are comprehended diuers herbes of diuers kinds, and the one very vnlike vnto the other: for some of those herbes called Saxifrage, do no more agree with the Saxifrages of *Dioscorides*, then in shewe like vnto the diureticall herbes called *Ruscus Polygonatum*, and *Asparagus*: but that kinde of Saxifrage which is called *Hircina*, which is rough or hairie Saxifrage, of others *Bipinella*, is best knowne, and the best of all the rest, like vnto the small Burnet, or common Parsley, sauing that it is voide of haire, as may appeere by the old Latin verse:

Pimpinella habet pilos, Saxifraga non habet ullos.

Pimpinell hath haire some: but Saxifrage hath none.

Notwithstanding, I haue founde a kinde heereof growing in our pastures adioining to London, the leaues whereof if you take and tenderly breake with your hands, yee may draw forth small threds like the webbe of a spider, such as yee may draw from the leaues of Scabious. The stalke is hollow, diuiding it selfe from the ioints or knees, into sundrie other small branches; at the top whereof do grow small tufts or spokie rundles, of a white colour, after which commeth the seed like vnto *Carui*, or *Caruwaies*, of a sharpe taste: the roote is also sharpe and hot in taste.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in dry pastures and medowes, in this countrey very plentifully.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iune to the end of August.

* *The names.*

That which *Fuchsius* calleth *Pimpinella maior*, *Dodonæus* termeth *Saxifragia maior*, which kinde of Saxifrage doth more absolutely answer the true *Phellandrium* of *Plinie*, then any other plant whatsoeuer: wherein the Physicians of Paris haue beene deceiued, calling or supposing the meadow Rue to be the right *Phellandrium*, whereunto it is not like either in shape or facultie: for it is nothing so effectual in breaking the stone, or prouoking of vrine, as either of these plants, especially *Hircinia*, which is not so called bicause it hath any rammish smell of a goate, but bicause practicioners haue vsed to feed goates with it, whose flesh & bloud is singular good against the stone; but we rather take it to be named *Hircina*, of *Hircinia yona* where it doth grow in great abundance; the sauer of the herbe not being vnpleasant, somewhat resembling the smell & taste of *Daucus*, *Ligustrum*, & *Pastinaca*: so to conclude both these are called *Saxifragia*: the smaller is called of some *Petrafindula*, *Bipinella*, & *Bipenula*: of *Baptista Sirdus*, and also of *Leonardus Fuchsius*, *Pimpinella maior*; wherefore diuers call it *Pimpinella Saxifraga*: for there is also another *Pimpinella*, called *Pimpinella Sangisorba*, or Burnet, notwithstanding the verse before rehearsed, sheweth a difference betweene *Pimpinella*, and *Saxifraga*: in high Dutch it is called *Biburnel*: in lowe Dutch *Beunaert*: in English the greater may be called great Saxifrage, and the other small Saxifrage.

Bipinella is called *Saxifraga minor*, in English small Saxifrage, as *Pimpinella* is called great Saxifrage.

* *The nature.*

Saxifrage of both kindes, with their seede, leaues, and rootes are hot and drie in the third degree, and of thin and subtil partes.

* *The vertues.*

- A The seede and roote of Saxifrage drunken with wine, or the decoction thereof made with wine, causeth to pisse well, breakeh the stone in the kidneies and bladder, and is singular against the strangurie, and the stoppings of the kidneies and bladder: whereof it tooke the name *Saxifragia*, or breake stone.
- B The iuice of the leaues of Saxifrage doth cleanse and take away all spots and freckles of the face, and leaueth a good colour.
- C The distilled water thereof mingled with some vineger in the distillation, cleereth the sight, and taketh away all obscuritie and darknesse of the same.

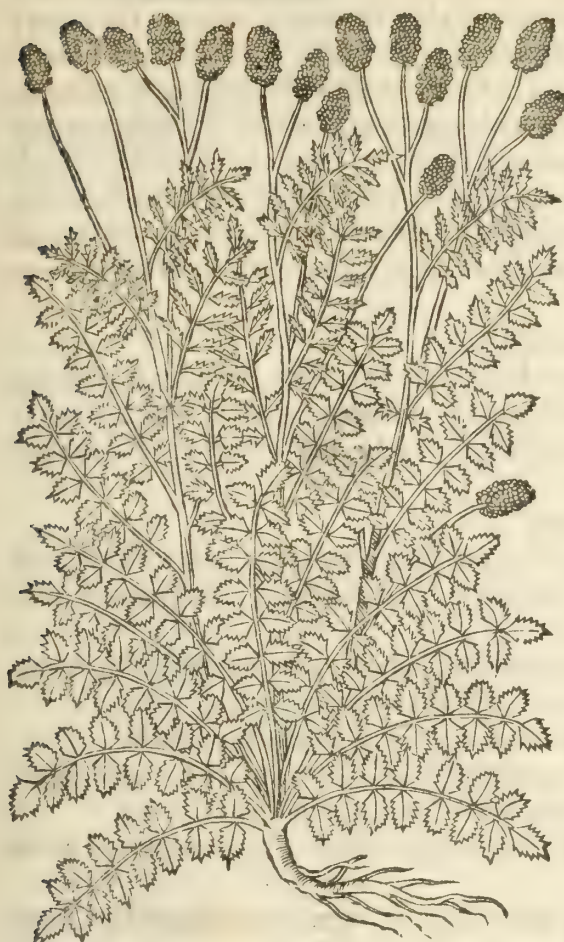
Of Burnet. Chap. 403.

* *The kindes.*

Burnet doth differ from *Pimpinella*, which is also called *Saxifraga*, of which we will intreat. One of the Burnets is lesser, for the most part growing in gardens, notwithstanding it groweth in barren fieldes, where it is much smaller: the other greater, is altogether wilde.

I *Pimpinella*

1 *Pimpinella Hortensis.*
Garden Burnet.



2 *Pimpinella sylvestris.*
Wilde Burnet.



* *The description.*

1 **G**arden Burnet hath long leaues made vp together of a great many vpon one stem, euerie one whereof is something rounde, nicked on the edges, somewhat hairie: among these riseth a stalke that is not altogether without leaues, something chamfered: vpon the tops whereof growe little round heads or knaps, which bring forth small flowers of a browne purple colour, and after them cornered feedes, which are thrust vp together. The roote is long: the whole plant doth smell something like a Melon, or Cucumber.

2 Wilde Burnet is greater in all parts, it hath wider and bigger leaues then those of the former: the stalke is longer, sometimes two cubits high: the knaps are greater, of a darke purple colour: the feede is likewise cornered and greater: the roote longer, but this Burnet hath no pleasant smell at all.

* *The place.*

The small Pimpinell is commonly planted in gardens, notwithstanding it doth grow wilde vpon many barren heathes and pastures.

The great wilde Burnet groweth (as master *Lyte* saith) in dry medowes about *Viluerde*, and my selfe haue founde it growing vpon the side of a cawley which crosseth the one halfe of a fiede, whereof the one part is earable grounde, and the other part medowe, lying betweene *Paddington* and *Lysson greene*, neere vnto *London*, vpon the high way.

* *The time.*

They flower from *Iune*, vnto the end of *August*.

* *The names.*

The later Herbarists do call Burnet *Pimpinella Sanguiforba*, that it may differ from the other, and yet it is called by seuerall names, *Sanguiforba*, and *Sanguinaria*: *Gesner* had rather it shoulde be called *Pepomella* of the smell of Melons or Pompions, to which it is like as we haue saide: of others it is named *Pimpinella*, or *Bipennula*, of most men *Solbastrella*: in high Dutch *Rotblestraut*, her *Sets Bartlin*, *Blutkraut*, *megelekrut*: in French *Pimpennelle*, *Sanguisorbe*: in English Burnet. It agree-

eth

eth *cum altera Dioscoridis Sideritide*, that is to say, with *Dioscorides* second Iron woort: the leafe (and especially that of the lesser sort) which we haue written to consist of many nicks in the edges of the leaues, and this may be the very same which *Pliny* in his 24. booke chapter 17. reporteth to be named in Persia *Sisitiepterus*, because it made them merry; he also calleth the same *Protonedia*, and *Casignete*, and likewise *Dionysionymphas*, for that it doth marueilously agree with wine; to which also this *Pimpinella* (as we haue saide) doth giue a pleasant sent: neither is that repugnant which *Pliny* in another place hath written, *De Sideritibus*, of the Iron woorts; for it often falleth out that he intreateth of one and the selfesame plant in diuers places, vnder diuers names: which thing then hapneth sooner when the writers themselues do not well know the plant, as that *Plinie* did not well know *Sideritis* or Ironwoort, it is euen thereby manifest, because he setteth not downe his owne opinion heereof, but other mens.

* *The temperature.*

Burnet, besides the drying and binding facultie that it hath, doth likewise meanly coole: and the lesser Burnet hath likewise withall a certaine superficiall, slight, and temperate sent, which when it is put into the wine it doth leaue behinde it: this is not in the dry herbe, in the iuice, nor in the decoction.

* *The vertues.*

- A Burnet is a singular good herbe for wounds (which thing *Dioscorides* doth attribute to his second Ironwoort) and commended of a number: it stancheth bleeding, and therefore it was named *Sanguisorba*, as well inwardly taken as outwardly applied.
- B Either the iuice is giuen, or the decoction of the powder of the drie leaues of the herbe, being brused, it is outwardly applied, or else put amongst other externall medicines.
- C It staith the laske and bloody fixe: it is also most effectuell to stop the monthly course.
- D The lesser Burnet is pleasant to be eaten in sallads, in which it is thought to make the hart merry and glad, as also being put into wine, to which it yeeldeth a certaine grace in the drinking.
- E The decoction of *Pimpinell* drunken, cureth the bloudie fixe, the spitting of blood, and al other fluxe of blood in man or woman.
- F The herbe and seede made into powder, and drunke with wine, or water wherein iron hath been quenched doth the like.
- G The leaues of *Pimpinell* are verie good to heale woundes, and are receiued in drinckes that are made for inward woundes.
- H The leaues of Burnet steeped in wine and drunken, doth comfort the hart, and maketh it merrie, and is good against the trembling and shaking thereof.

Of English Saxifrage. Chap. 405.

* *The description.*

THis kinde of Saxifrage our English women Phisitions haue in great vse, and is familiarly knowne vnto them, vouchsafing that name vnto it of his vertues against the stone: it hath the leaues of Fennell, but thicker and broader, very like vnto *seselipratense*, *Monspeliensum*, (which addition *Pena* hath bestowed vpon this our English Saxifrage) among which riseth vp a stalke, of a cubite high or more, bearing at the top spokie rundles beset with white flowers: the roote is thicke, blacke without, and white within, and of a good sauour.

There is another Saxifrage, set forth by *Mathiolus*, which he calleth *Saxifraga maior*, that groweth naturally on the slope cliffes and rockes of the mountaine *Baldus* in Italy, neere vnto the citie Verona consisting of a great number of small twigs, somewhat tough and woodie; whereon do growe little leaues like those of winter Sauorie, growing for the most part by couples, set one against another: the flowers grow at the top of the twigs, of a white colour, fashioned like little cups, after which commeth small red seede: the roote thrusteth it selfe so deepe into the clifts and crannies of the rockes, that it is very hard to pluck them out.

I *Saxifraga Anglicana, seu Sefeli pratense.*
English Saxifrage.



* *The description.*

There is another Saxifrage altogether lesser then the former, wherof the drie coasts, chalkie hills, stonie and barren groundes, which bring forth *Serpillum* or wilde Time in England, doe yeelde also great plentie: this smaller Saxifrage (which of *L'Obetum* is called *Saxifraga antiquorum*, or the ancient Saxifrage,) hath many thicke branches spreading vpon the grounde, like *Serpillum* or wilde Time, set with the like leaues of wilde Time, but somewhat lesser: among which come forth small flowers of an herbie colour, after cometh a little red seed: the roote is slender and groweth deepe into the ground: of the first of these two last described, the Italians do make great account, calling it *Lithontrina, quasi terens lapidem*: in English we may call it Rocke Breakestone.

* *The place.*

Saxifrage groweth in most fields & medowes, euery where throughout this our countrey of England.

* *The time.*

It flowreth from the beginning of Maie to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Saxifraga Anglicana, is called in our mother toong Stone breake, or English Saxifrage: *Pena* and *L'Obel* call it by this name *Saxifraga An-*

glicana, for that it groweth more plentifully in England then in any other countrey.

* *The nature.*

Stone breake is hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

A decoction made with the feedes and rootes of Saxifrage, breaketh the stone in the bladder A and kidneies, helpeth the strangurie, and causeth one to pisse freely.

The roote of Stonebreake boiled in wine, and the decoction drunken, bringeth downe womens B sicknes, expelleth the secondine and dead childe.

The roote dried and made into powder, and taken with sugar, comforteth and warmeth the sto- C macke, helpeth digestion, cureth the gnawings and griping paines of the belly.

It helpeth the colicke, and driueth away ventosities or windines. D

Our English women vse to put it in their running or rennet for cheese, expecially in Cheshire E (where I was borne) where the best cheese of this lande is made.

This great Saxifrage of *Mathiolus* description is esteemed most singular for curing of the stone, F and voiding of grauell, being boiled in wine, and the decoction drunke: it also cureth the agrie, easeth the strangurie, helpeth the disease *Singultus*, or yeōxing: finally, whatsoeuer may be expected of any herbe for the breaking of the stone, the same may be looked for in this plant.

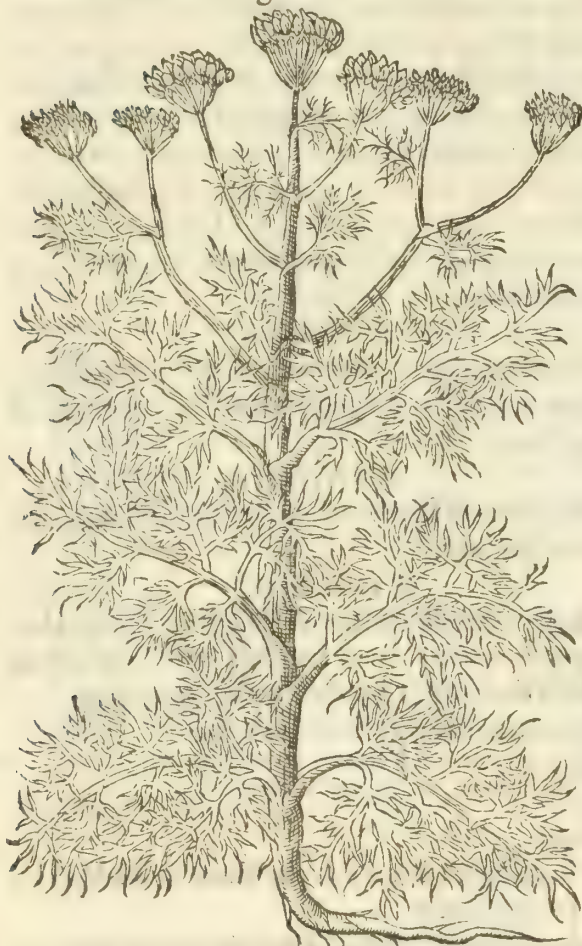
Of Siler mountaine, or bastarde Louage. Chap. 406.

* *The description.*

THe naturall plants of *Sefeli*, being now better knowne then in times past, especially among our Apothecaries, is called by them *Siler montanum*, and *Seselos*: this plant they haue retained to very good purpose and consideration; but the error of the name hath caused diuers of

of our late writers to erre, and to suppose that *Siler montanum*, called in shops *Sesileos*, was no other than *Seseli Massiliensum* of *Dioscorides*. But this plant containeth in his substance much more acrimonie, sharpnesse, and efficacie in working, than any of the plants called *Seselios*. It hath stalkes like *Ferula*, two cubites high. The roote smelleth like *Ligusticum*: the leaues are very much cut or diuided, like the leaues of Fennell or *Seseli Massiliense*, and broader than the leaues of *Peucedanum*. At the top of the stalkes growe spokie tufts like *Angelica*, which bring forth a long and leafie seede like *Cumine*, of a pale colour; in taste seeming as though it were condited with sugar, but withall somewhat sharpe, and sharper than *Seseli pratense*.

Siler montanum officinarum.
Bastard Louage.



* *The description.*

There is a second kinde of *Siler*, which *Pena* and *L'Obel* set forth vnder the title of *Seseli pratense Monspelliensum*, which *Dodonaeus* in his last edition calleth *Siler pratense alterum*, that is in shew very like the former. The stalks thereof growe to the height of two cubits, but his leaues are somewhat broader and blacker: there are not so many leaues growing vpon the stalk, and they are lesse diuided than the former, and are of little fauour. The seede is smaller than the former, and fauoring very little or nothing. The roote is blacke without, and white within, diuiding it selfe into sundrie diuisions.

* *The place.*

It groweth of it selfe in Liguria, not far from Genua in the craggy mountaines, and in the gardens of diligent herbarists.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower from Iune to the ende of August.

* *The names.*

It is called commonly *Siler montanum*: in French and Dutch by a corrupt name *Ser-Montain*: in diuers shops *Sesileos*, but vntruly: for it is not *Seseli*, nor a kinde thereof: in English *Siler mountaine* after the Latine name, and bastarde Louage.

* *The nature.*

This plant with his seede is hot and dry in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A The feedes of *Siler* drunke with Wormewood wine, or wine wherein Wormewood hath beene sodden; mooueth womens diseases in great abundance: cureth the suffocation and strangling of the matrix, and causeth it to returne vnto the naturall place againe.
- B The roote stamped with hony, and applied or put into old sores, doth cure them and couer bare and naked bones with flesh.
- C Being drunke it prouoketh vrine, easeth the paines of the guts or entrailes proceeding of cruditie or rawnesse, it helpeth concoction, consumeth winde, and swelling of the stomacke.
- D The roote hath the same vertue or operation, but not so effectually, as not being so hot and drie.

Of Harts woort, or Seseli. Chap. 407.

* *The kindes.*

Dioscorides maketh three sortes of *Seseli*, *Seseli* of Marfilés, of Peloponnesus, and that of Aethiopia being a shrubbe or hedge plant, wherof we will intreate in the last part of this our historie. The later writers haue found more, as shall be shewed in this present chapter.

Seseli

Seseli Peloponnesiacum.

Harts woort of Peloponnesus.

* *The description.*

Seseli of Peloponnesus or of Greece, hath a thicke great roote, white within and blacke without, of the bignes of a Parsnep, growing straight downe, and deepe in the ground like that of *Ferula*, of a good smell and sharpe in taste; from which riseth vp an vpright stalke two cubits high; whereupon doth grow heere and there at certaine spaces one great leafe at euery ioint, consisting of many small iagged leaues set vpon a rough and hairie middle rib, very much curled, hairy, & ful of wrinckles, greater then those leaues of Hemlocks: at the top of the stalke do stande great tufts or spokie rundles of yellowe flowers like those of Dill, after which followeth the seed somewhat flat and broad, of a darke yellowe colour and pleasant smell, in shape like those of *Ferula*, or the Parsnep feede.

* *The place.*

It groweth in rough and waterish mountaines, in diuers places of Greece, Morea, and the mount Ida: it is a stranger in Englande.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and flourisheth in the sommer months.

* *The names.*

It is called *Seseli Peloponnesus*, taken from the native soile, diuers also call it *Sphagnon*, and of

some *Faniculum tortuosum*, or writhed Fennell, in shops *Sesleos*: in English Hartwoort of Peloponnesus, or of Greece.

* *The temperature.*

Both roote, leaues and feedes are hot and drie in the second degree, and of thinne parts.

* *The vertues.*

It prouoketh vrine, and helpeth the strangurie, bringeth downe the sicknes and dead birth: it **A** helpeth the cough and shortnes of breath, the suffocation of the mother, and helpeth the falling sicknesse.

The feede drunke with wine concocteth rawe humours, taketh away the griping and torments of **B** the belly, and helpeth the ague as *Dioscorides* saith.

The iuice of the leaues is giuen to goates and other cattle to drinke: that they may the sooner be **C** deliuered of their yong ones: as the same author reporteth.

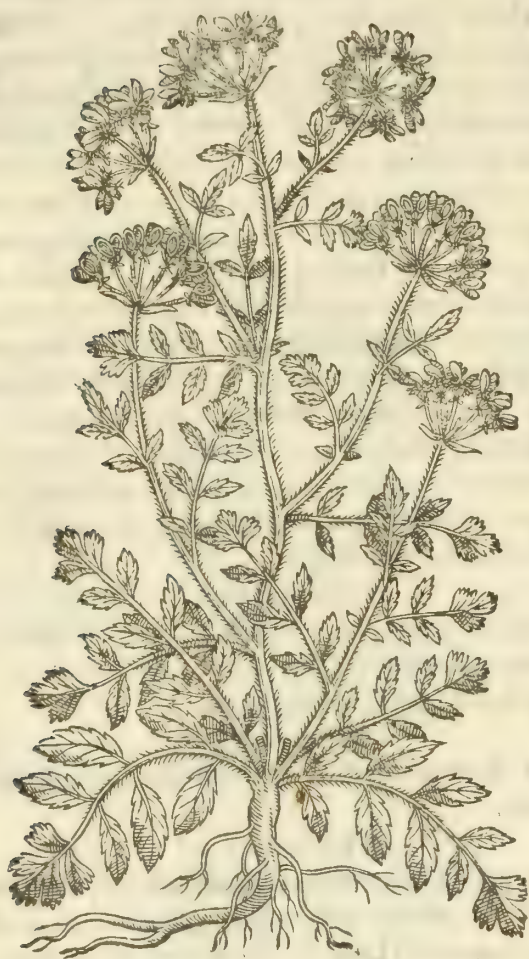
Of Seselios, or Hartewoorts of Candie. Chap. 408.

* *The description.*

THis plant being the *Seseli* of Candie, and in times past not elsewhere to be found, tooke his surname of that place where it was first found, but now adates it is to be seene in the corne fieldes about Narbon in Fraunce, from whence I had feedes, which prosper well in my garden. This is but an annual plant, and increaseth from yeere to yeere by his owne sowing. The leaues growe at the first even with the ground, somewhat hairie, of an ouerworne greene colour, in shape much like vnto Cheruill, but thicker; among which riseth vp an hairie rough stalke, of the height of a cubite, bearing at the top spokie tuftes with white flowers; which being vaded, there followeth round and flat feede, compassed and cunningly wreathed about the edges like a ring. The feede is flat like the other, toynd two together in one, as you may see in the feede of *Ferula* or *Angelica*, in shape like a round target, in taste like *Myrthus*. *Matholus* did greatly mistake this plant.

Seseli

Seseli Creticum.
Seseleos of Candie.



* *The description.*

There is a kinde of *Seseli Creticum*, called also *Tordylion*, and is very like vnto the former, sauing that his leaues are more like vnto common Parsneps than Cheruill, and the seede hath no such wreathed ring about the edges as the former.

There is likewise a kinde of *Seseli* that hath a root as big as a mans arme, especially if the plant be olde; but the new and yoong plants beare rootes an inch thicke, with some knobs and tuberous sprowtes, about the lower part; the roote is thicke, rough, and couered ouer with a thicke barke, the substance whereof is first gummie, afterward sharpe, and as it were full of spattle; from the vpperpart of the roote proceede many knobs or thicke swelling rootes, out of which there issueth great and large wings or branches of leaues, some whereof are notched and dented round about, growing vnto one side or rib of the leafe, standing also one opposite vnto another, of a darke and delaied greene colour, and somewhat shining aboue, but vnderneath of a grayish or Ashe color: from amongst these leaues there ariseth a straked or guttered stalke, a cubite and a halfe high, sometimes an inch thicke, hauing many iointes or knees, and many branches growing about them, and vpon each ioint lesser branches of leaues. At the top of the stalkes, and vpper endes of the branches growe little cups or bottles of pale flowers; which being vaded, there commeth in place a seede, which is very like *Siler montanum*.

There is also a kinde of *Seseli*, which *Pena* setteth forth for the first kinde of *Daucus*, whereof I take it to be a kinde, growing euery where in the pastures about London, that hath large leaues, growing for a time euen with the earth, and spred thereupon, and diuided into many parts, in maner almost like to the former for the most part in all things, in the round spokie tuftes or vmbles, bearing stiffe and faire white flowers in shape like them of Cinkfoile, in smell like *Sambucus* or Elder. When the flower is vaded, there commeth in place a yellow guttered seede, of a spicie and very hot taste. The roote is thicke and blacke without, which rotteth and perisheth in the ground (as we may see in many gummie or Ferulous plants) after it hath seeded, neither will it flower before the second or third yeere after it is sown.

There is likewise a kinde of *Seseli* called *Seseli Massiliense*, which hath leaues very much clouen or cut, and finely jagged, very much like vnto the leaues of sweete Fennell, greater and thicker than the common Fennell. The stalke groweth to the height of three cubites, hauing knottie iointes, as it were knees; bearing at the top thereof tuftes like vnto Dill, and seede somewhat long and cornered, of a sharpe and biting taste. The roote is long and thicke like vnto the great Saxifrage, of a pleasant smell and sharpe in taste.

There is another *Seseli* of Massilia, which hath large and great leaues like vnto Ferula, and not much vnlike *Siler montanum*: among which rise vp stalkes fower cubites high, bearing at the top spokie tuftes like vnto the last before rehearsed, of a good fauour. The roote is like vnto the former in shape, substance, and fauour, but that it is greater.

* *The place.*

These plants are strangers in England, notwithstanding I haue them in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in September.

* *The*

* *The names.*

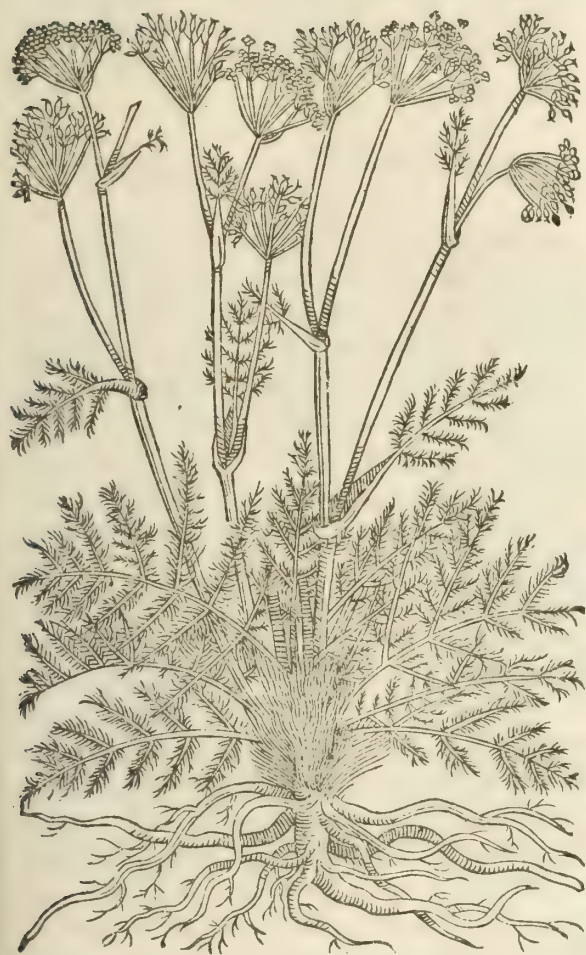
Their names haue beene touched in their feuerall descriptions.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their temperature and faculties in working are referred to the other *Sesfeleos*.

Of Spignell, Spicknell, or Mewe. Chap. 409.

Meum.
Spignell.

* *The description.*

S Spignell hath stalkes rising vp to the height of a cubite and an halfe, beset with leaues resembling Fennel or Dill, but thicker, more bushie, and more finely iagged; and at the top of the stalkes do growe spokie tufts like vnto Dill. The rootes are thicke and full of an oleous substance, sinelling well, and chafing or heating the tooong, of a reasonable good fauour.

There is a bastarde kinde of Spignell like vnto the former, sauing that the leaues are not so finely cut or iagged: the flowers are tufted more thicker then the former: the rootes are manie, thicke, and full of sappe.

* *The place.*

Mewe, or Meon, groweth in Westmerland, at a place called Round-thwait betwixt Aplebie and Kendall, in the parish of Orton.

Bastarde Mewe, or *Meum*, groweth in the waste mountaines of Italy, and the Alpes, and (as it hath beene tolde me) vpon Saint Vincents rocke by Bristowe, where I spent two daies to seeke it, but it was not my hap to finde it, therefore I make some doubt of the truth thereof.

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower in Iune and Iuly, and yeelde their seede in August.

* *The names.*

It is called of the Græcians *uñov*, or *uñov*, likewise of the Latines *Meum*: of the Italians *Meo*: in Apulia, as *Mathiolus* declareth, it is called *Imperatrix*: in diuers places of Spaine *Sistra*, in others *Pinello*: in high Dutch *Bierewurtz*: in French *Sistre*: *Ruellius* saith that it is named in France *Anethum tortuosum*, and *syluestre*, or writhed Dill, and wilde Dill: also it is called in English Spignell, or Spicknell, of some Mewe, or Baldmony, and Bearewoort.

The second may be called bastard Baldmony, or bastard Spicknell.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes especially the rootes of right Meon, is hot in the thirde degree, and drie in the second.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes of Meon, or Baldmony boiled in water and drunke, mightily openeth the stoppings A of the kidneies and bladder, prouoke vrine and bodily lust, ease and helpe the strangurie, and consumeth all windines and belchings of the stomacke.

The same taken with honie doth appeate the grieve of the belly, and is excellent against all Ca- B tarrhes, rheumes, and aches of ioints, as also any phlegme falling vpon the lungs.

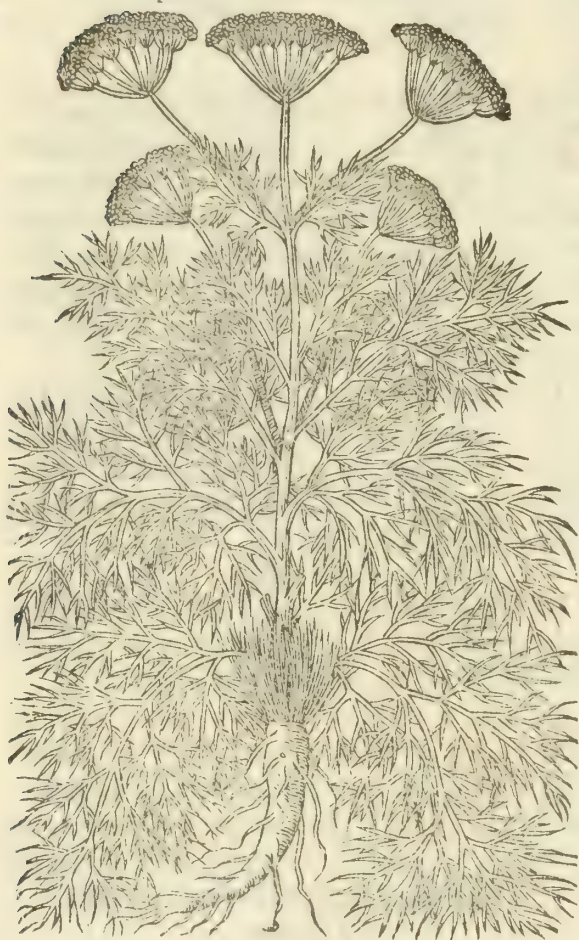
If the same be laide plaisterwise vpon the bellies of children, it maketh them to pisse well.

C
They

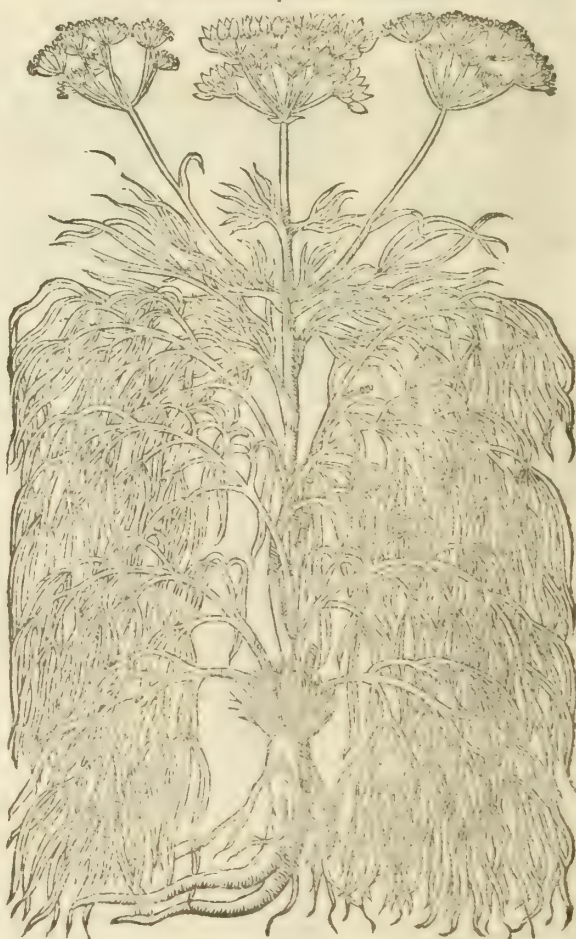
D They cleanse the entrailes, and deliuereth them of obstructions or stoppings: they prouoke vrine, drive forth the stone, and bring downe the flowers: but if they be taken more then is requisite, they cause the headach; for seeing they haue in them more heate then drines, they carrie to the head raw moisture and windy heate, as *Galen* saith.

Of Horestrange, or Sulphurwoort. Chap. 410.

1 *Peucedanum.*
Sulphurwoort.



2 *Peucedanum maius.*
Great Sulphurwoort.



* *The description.*

1 **S**ulphurwoort or Hogs Fennell, hath a stiffe and hard stalke full of knees or knots, beset with leaues like vnto Fennell, but greater, comming neerer vnto Ferula, or rather like the leaues of wilde Pine tree; and at the top of the stalkes round spokie tuftes full of little yellow flowers, which do turne into broad browne feede. The roote is thicke and long; I haue digged vp rootes thereof as big as a mans thigh, blacke without, and white within; of a strong and greenous smell, and full of yellow sap or liquor, which quickly waxeth hard or drie, smelling not much vnlike Brimstone, called *Sulphur*, which hath induced some to call it Sulphurwoort; hauing also at the top toward the vpper face of the earth, a certaine bush of haire, of a browne colour, among which the leaues and stalkes do spring forth.

2 The second kinde of *Peucedanum* or Hogs Fennell, is very like vnto the former, sauing that the leaues be like Ferula: the rootes are nothing so great as the former, but all the rest of the plant doth far exceede the other in greatnesse.

There is another kinde of *Peucedanum*, or Hogs Fennell, which *Pena* found vpon Saint Vincents rocke by Bristow, whose picture he hath set forth in his *Aduersarie*, which that famous English Physicion of late memorie *D. Turner* found there also, supposing it to be the right and true *Peucedanum*, whereof no doubt it is a kinde: it groweth not aboue a foote high, and is in shape and leaues like the right *Peucedanum*, but they be shorter and lesler, growing somewhat lik the writhed Fennell

of

of *Maffilia*, but the branches are more largely writhed, and the leaues are of the colour of the branches, which are of a pale greene colour. At the top of the branches growe small white tuftes, hauing seede like *Dill*, but shorter and slenderer, of a good taste, somewhat sharpe. The roote is thicker than the finalnesse of the herbe will well beare. Among the people about *Bristowe*, and the rocke aforesaid, this hath beene thought to be good to eate.

* *The place.*

The first kinde of *Peucedanum*, or Hogs Fennell, groweth very plentifully on the south side of a wood belonging to *Waltham*, at the Nase in *Essex* by the high way side, also at *Whitstable* in *Kent* in a meadow neere to the sea side, sometime belonging to Sir *Henrie Crispe*, and adioining to his house there.

It groweth also in great plentie at *Feuertham* in *Kent*, neere vnto the hauen vpon the bankes thereof, and the meadowes adioining.

The second kinde groweth vpon the sea coasts of *Montpellier* in *Fraunce*, and in the coastes of *Italie*.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower in *Iune*, *Iuly* and *August*.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call it *πενιδανος*: the Latines in like manner *Peucedanus*, and also *Pinastellum*: most of the shops, and likewise the common people name it *Feniculum Porcinum*: of diuers *Stataria*: of the Prophets *אֶזְרָאֵל דִּימְיוֹן*, that is to say, a good Angell or ghost: in high Dutch *Wassirang*, *Schweffelwurkel*, *Sewfenckel*: in Italian and French *Peucedano*: in Spanish *Herbatum*: in English *Horestrange*, and *Horestrong*, *Sow Fennell*, or *Hogs Fennell*, *Sulphurwoort*, or *Brimstone woort*. It is called *Peucedanum*, and *Pinestellum*, of the Greek and Latine words *πενιν*, and *Pinus*.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes, especially the yellow sap of the roote, is hot in the second, and drie in the beginning of the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

The yellow sap of the roote of Hogs Fennell, or (as they call it in some places of England) *Hore- A* strange, taken by it selfe, or with bitter Almonds and Rue, is good against the shortnesse of breth, it asswageth the griping paines of the belly, dissolueth and driueth away ventositie or windinesse of the stomacke, it wasteth the swelling of the milt or spleene, looseth the belly gently, and purgeth by siege both flegme and choler.

The same taken in manner aforesaid, prouoketh vrine, easeth the paine of the kidneies and blad- B der, causeth easie deliuerance of childe, and expelleth the secondine or afterbirth, and dead childe.

The sap or iuice of the root mixed with oile of Roses and vineger, and applied, cureth the palsie, C crampes, contraction or drawing together of sinews, & all old cold diseases, especially the *Sciatica*.

It is vsed with good successe against the rupture or burstings in yoong children, and is very good D to be applied vnto the nauels of children that stand out ouermuch.

The decoction of the roote drunke is of like vertue vnto the iuice, but not altogether so effectuell E against the foresaid diseases.

The roote dried and made into powder, doth mundifie and clense olde stinking and corrupt F sores and vlcers, and healeth them: it also draweth forth the corrupt and rotten bones (that hinder the same from healing) and draweth forth splinters, and other things fixed in the flesh.

The said powder or iuice of the roote mixed with oile of Roses, causeth one to sweate if the bo- G dy be annointed therewith, and therefore good to be put into the vnction, or ointment for the French disease.

The congealed liquor tempered with oile of Roses & applied to the head, after the manner of an H ointment, is good for them that haue the lethargie; that are frantike; that haue diffines in the head, that are troubled with the falling sicknes, that haue the palsie; that are vexed with conuulsions and cramps, and generally it is a remedy for all infirmities of the sinewes, with vineger and oile as *Dioscorides* teacheth.

The same being sinelt vnto, reuiueth and calleth them againe that be strangled with the mother, I and that lie in a dead sleepe.

Being taken in a reare egge, it helpeth the cough and difficultie of breathing, gripings, and win- K dines, which, as *Galen* addeth, proceedeth from the grossenes and clammines of humours.

L It purgeth gently, it diminisheth the spleene, by cutting, digesting, and making thinne humours that are thicke: it causeth easie trauaile, and openeth the matrix.

M A small peece of the roote holden in the mouth, is a present remedie against the suffocation of the mother.

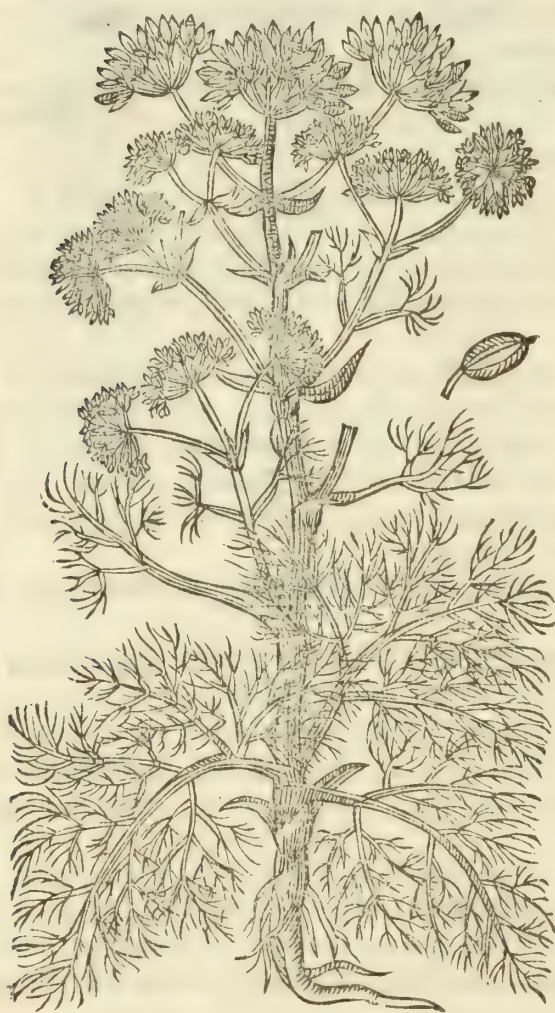
Of herbe Ferula, or Fennell Giant. Chap. 411.

* *The kindes.*

D *Ioscorides* maketh mention of a *Ferula*, out of which is gathered the Gum *Sagapene*, & also he declareth that the Gums *Galbanum*, and *Ammoniacum*, are liquors of this herb *Ferula*: but what difference there is in the liquors, according to the climate or countrey where it groweth, he doth not set downe; for it may be that out of one kinde of *Ferula* sundry iuices may be gathered, that is to say, according to the diuersitie of countries where they grow, as we haue saide: for as *Lasfer*, the iuice of *Lasferwoort* that groweth in *Cyrene*, doth differ from that liquor which groweth in *Media*, and *Syria*: so it is likely that the herb *Ferula* doth bring forth in *Media* *Sagapenum*, in *Cyrene* *Ammoniacum*, and in *Syria* *Galbanum*. *Theophrastus* saith, that the herbe *Ferula* is diuided into mo kinds, and he calleth one great, by the name of *Ferula*, and another little, by the name *Ferulago*.

Ferula.

Fennell Giant.



* *The description.*

F *Ferula* or Fennell Giant, hath very great & large leaues of a deep green colour, cut and iagged like those of Fennell, spreading themselves abroad like wings: among which riseth vp a great hollow stalke, somewhat reddish on that side next the sunne, diuided into certain spaces, with ioints or knees like those of Hemlockes or Kexes, of the bignes of a mans arme in the wrest, of the height of fower or fise cubites where it groweth naturally, as in *Italie*, *Greece*, and other hot countries: notwithstanding it hath attained to the height of 14. or 15. foote in my garden, and likewise groweth fairer and greater then from whence it came, as it fareth with other plants that come hither from hot regions; as for example, our great Artichock, which first was brought out of *Italie* into *England*, is become (by reason of the great moisture which our countrey is subiect vnto) greater, and better then those of *Italy*, inso-much that diuers *Italians* haue sent for some plants of our Artichockes, deeming them to be of another kinde; neuerthelesse in *Italie* they are small and dry, as they were before; euen so it hapneth vnto this *Ferula*, as we haue said. This foresaid stalke diuideth it selfe towarde the top into diuers other smaller branches, wheron are set the like leaues that growe next the ground, but much lesser: on the top of the branches at the first budding of the flowers, ap-

peare certaine bundles inclosed in thinne skins, like the yolke of an egge, which diuers call *Corculum Ferule*, or the little Hart of *Ferula*, which being brought to maturitie, openeth it selfe into an open tuft or vmbel like that of *Dill*, of a yellowish colour: after which come the seede, in colour and fashion

fashion like those of the Parsnep, but longer and greater, alwaies growing two together so closely ioined, that it cannot be discerned to be more then one seede vntill they be diuided: the roote is verie thicke and great, full of a certaine gummie iuice, that floweth foorth the roote being brused, broken or cut, which being dried or hardned, is that Gum which is called *Sagapenum*, and in shops *Serapium*.

There is likewise another smaller *Ferula*, like vnto the former in each respect, sauing it is altogether lesser: the roote likewise being wounded, yeeldeth foorth a sap or iuice, which when it is hardned is called *Galbanum*: of the Assyrians *Metopium*.

I haue likewise another sort sent me from Paris, with this title, *Ferula nigra*, which prospereth exceeding well in my garden, but difference I cannot finde any from the former, sauing the leaues are of a more blacke or swart colour.

* *The place.*

These plants are not growing wilde in England; I haue them all in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly, they perfect their seede in September, not long after the stalk with his leaues perish: the roote remaineth fresh and greene all winter.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke Νάρθηξ: in Latine *Ferula*: in Italian *Ferola*: in Spanish *Cananheia*: in English herbe *Ferula*, and Fennell Giant.

* *The temperature.*

These plants with their Gums are hot in the thirde degree, and drie in the second.

* *The vertues.*

The pith or marrowe called *Corculum Ferula*, as *Galen* teacheth, is of an astringent or binding A quality, and therefore good for them that spet blood, and that are troubled with the fluxe.

Dioscorides saith, that being put into the nostrils it staicth bleeding, and is giuen in wine to those B that are bitten with vipers.

It is reported to be eaten in Apulia roasted in the embers, first wrapped in leaues or in old clouts, C with pepper and salt, which as they say, is a pleasant sweete foode, that stirreth vp lust as they report.

The seede doth heate and attenuate or make thinne: it is a remedie against colde fits of an ague, D by procuring sweate, being mixed with oile, and the body annointed therewith.

A dram of the iuice of *Ferula*, which beareth *Sagapenum*, purgeth by siege tough and slimie humours, and all grosse flegme and choler: and is also good against all old and colde diseases, which are hard to be cured; it purgeth the braine, and is very good against all diseases of the head, against the Apoplexie and Epilepsie.

Being taken in the same maner it is good against cramps, palsies, shrinkings, and paines of the F sinewes.

It is good against the shortnes of breath, the colde and long cough, the paine in the side and G brest, for it mundifieth and clenseth the brest from all cold flegme, and rheumatike humors.

Sagapenum infused, or steeped in vineger all night, and spred vpon leather or cloth, scattereth, dis- H solueth, and driueth away all hard and colde swellings, tumors, botches, and harde lumpes growing about the ioints or else where, and is excellent good to be put into or mingled with all ointments or emplaisters, which are made to mollifie and soften.

The iuice of *Ferula Galbanifera*, called *Galbanum*, drunke in wine with a little Myrrhe, is good I against all venome or poison that hath beene taken inwardly, or shot into the bodie with venomous darts, quarrels, or arrowes.

It helpeth womens painfull trauell, if they do take thereof in a cup of wine the quantitie of a K beane.

The perfume of *Galbanum*, helpeth women that are griued with the rising of the mother, and is L good for those that haue the falling sicknes.

Galbanum softneth, mollifieth, and draweth foorth thornes, splinters, or broken bones, and con- M sumeth colde and flegmatike humours, seruing in sundrie ointments and implaisters, for the vse of Chirurgie, and hath the same Phisicall vertues, that are attributed vnto *Sagapenum*.

Of Dropwoort, or *Filipendula*. Chap. 412.

* The kinds.

There be diuers sorts of Dropwoorts, some of the champion or fertill pastures, some of more moist and dankish grounds, and some of the water.

1 *Filipendula*.
Dropwoort.



2 *Filipendula montana*.
Mountaine Dropwoort.



* The description.

1 The first kinde of *Filipendula* hath leaues growing and spred abroad like feathers, ech leafe consisting of sundry small leaues, dented or snipt rounde about the edges, growing to the stalke by a small and slender stemme; these leaues resemble wilde Tansie or Burnet, but that they be longer and thicker, set like feathers as is aforesaid: among these rise vp stalks a cubite & an halfe high, at the top wherof grow many faire white flowers, each small flower consisting of fixe slender leaues, like a little starre, bushing together in a tuft like the flowers of Meadsweete, of a soft sweet smell: the seed is smal and groweth together like a button: the roots are smal and blacke, wher-upon depend many little knops or blacke pellets, much like the rootes of the female Peonie, sauing that they be a great deale smaller.

2 The second kinde of *Filipendula*, called of *Pena* in his Obseruations *Oenanthe sive Filipendula altera montana*, is neither at this day very well knowne, neither did the old writers heeretofore once write or speake of it: but *Pena* that painfull Herbarist founde it growing naturally in Narbone in Fraunce, neere vnto Veganium, on the top of the high hils called *Paradisus Dei*, and neere vnto the mountaine Calcaris: this rare plant hath many knobbie long rootes, in thape like to *Aphodelus luteus*, or rather like the rootes of *Corruda*, that is, wilde Asparagus: from which riseth vp a stalke a
foote

foote high and more, which is thicke, round, and channeled, beset full of leaues like those of common Filipendula, but they be not so thicke set, or winged, but more like vnto the leaues of a Thistle, consisting of sundry smal leaues in fashion like to *Coronopus Ruelly*, that is, *Ruellius* his Bucks horne: rounde about the top of the stalke there groweth a very faire tuft of white flowers, resembling fine small hoods, growing close and thicke together, like the flowers of *Pedicularis*, that is, red Rattell, called of *Carolus Clusius* *Alectorolophos*, whereof he maketh this plant a kinde, but in my iudgement and opinion rather like *Cynorchis*, a kinde of Satyrion.

3 *Filipendula angustifolia*.
Narrow leaved Dropwoort.



4 *Filipendula Cicutae facie*.
Homlocke Dropwoort.



✱ *The description.*

3 There is another kind of Filipendula set forth vnder the name of *Oenanthe*, that hath many tuberous & thicke rootes like the male Peonie, and euery one of those knobs hath a certaine string or fibre annexed thereto; from whence ariseth a crested stalke two foote high, diuiding it selfe toward the top into sundry armes or branches; from the hollowe place or bosome of euery joint (out of which do grow those branches) the leaues do also proceed, very much cut or jagged like Fennel, euery small leafe for the most part resembling the forkes of the herbe called Harts horne, or Bucks horne: at the top of those branches come forth spokie rundles of white flowers, fashioned like starres.

4 The fourth kinde of Filipendula, is as strange a plant as the former, especially with vs heere in England, except in the watery places and rilles in the north, where *Paludarium* or water Smallice groweth, whereunto in leaues it is not vnlike, but more like *Ruta pratensis*, it hath many plumed branches, a naughtie fauour, and in colour and shape like *Cicuta*, that is Homlocke. The stalkes are two cubites high, comming from a roote, which exceedingly multiplieth it selfe into bulbes, like *Asphodelus albus*. These stalks are permanent and lasting, tender, and in taste sharpe and vnpleasant. The spokie tufts or rundles growing at the top are like *Cicuta* yea it much resembleth Homlocke in

propertie and euill qualities, and so do they affirme that haue prooued and seene the experience of it. For being taken in sharpe sawces, it doth well nigh poison, and those which eate of it haue beene made giddie in their heads, waxing very pale, staggering and reeling like drunken men. Beware and take good heede of this and such like simples; for there is no Phisition that will giue it: bicause there be many other excellent good simples, which God hath bestowed vpon vs, for the preuenting and curing of diseases.

5 *Filipendula aquatica.*
Water dropwoort.



* *The description.*

5 The fift and last kinde of *Filipendula*, which is the fourth according to *Mathiolus* his account, hath leaues like water Smalage, which *Plinie* calleth *Sylaus*, the leaues very much resembling those of *Lauer Cratena*; among which riseth vp a great and large stalke, deeply furrowed or crested, bearing at the top therof spokie or bushie rundles of white flowers. The rootes are compact of very many filaments or thrreds; among which come forth a few tuberous or knobby roots like vnto the second kinde.

* *The place.*

The first groweth plentifully vpon stonie rocks or mountaines, and rough places, and in fertill pastures. I found great plenty thereof growing in a fiede adjoining to Sion house, sometime a Nun-rieneere London, on the side of a medow called Sion Medow.

The second hath beene sufficiently spoken of in the description.

The third groweth neere vnto brookes and riuers sides. The fourth groweth between the plowed lands in the moist and wet furrowes of a fiede belonging to Battersey by London. The fift groweth neere the sides of riuers and water streames, especially neere the riuier of Thames or Tems, about the Bishop of Londons house at Fulham, and such like places.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower from May to the end of Iulie.

* *The names.*

They are commonly called *Filipendula*. The first is called of *Nicolas Mirepsus* *Philipendula*: of some *Saxifraga rubra*, and *Millefolium syluestre*: of *Plinie* *Molon*: in Italian and Spanish *Filipendula*: in English *Filipendula* and *Dropwoort*. Water *Philipendula* is called *Philipendula aquatica*, *Oenanthe aquatica*, and *Silauus Plinij*.

The fourth whose leaues are like to Homlocks, is called of *Cordus* *Olsenichium*: in English *Homlocke* *Filipendula*.

* *The nature.*

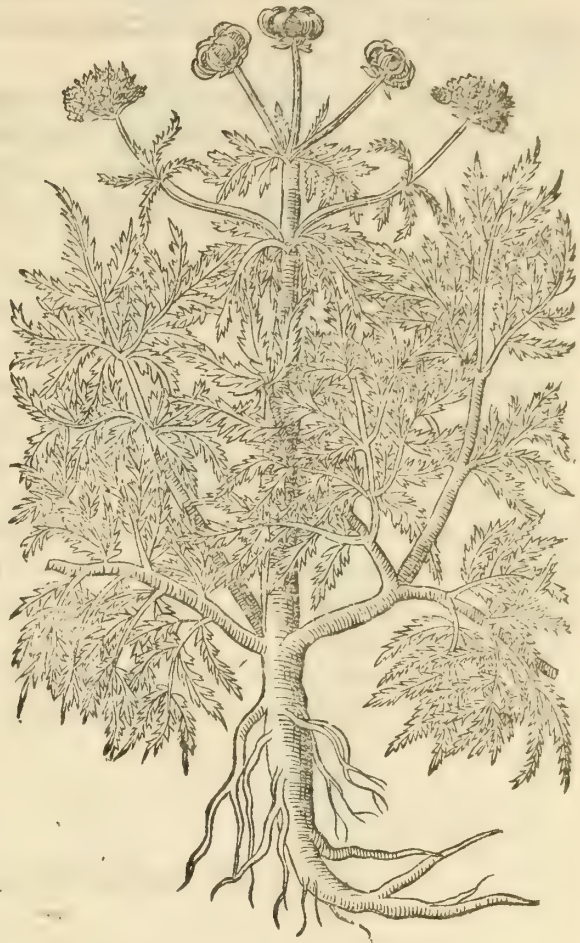
These kinds of *Philipendula* are hot and drie in the third degree, opening and clensing, and yet with a little astringtion or binding. All the kinds of *Oenantes* haue the same facultie.

* *The vertues.*

A The roote of common *Philipendula* boiled in wine and drunken, is good against all paines of the bladder, causeth one to make water, and breaketh the stone. The like *Dioscorides* hath written of *Oenanthe*; the roote, saith he, is good for them that pisse by drops.

B The powder of the rootes of *Philipendula* often vsed in meate, will preserue a man from the falling sicknesse.

Of Homlocks, or herbe Bennet. Chap. 413.

1 *Cicuta*.
Hemlocks.2 *Cicuta latifolia: a foetidissima*.
Broad leaved stinking Homlocks.

* The description.

1 **T**He first kinde of Hemlocke hath a long stalke, five or sixe foote high, great and hollow, full of ioints like the stalkes of Fennell, of an herbie colour; powdered with small red spots, almost like the stems of Dragons. The leaues are great, thicke, and small cut or iagged like the leaues of Cheruill, but much greater, and of a very strong and vnpleasant sauour. The flowers are white, growing by tuftes or spokie tops, which do change and turne into a white flat feede: the roote is short, and somewhat hollow within.

2 The Apothecaries in times past not knowing the right *Seseli Peloponnense*, haue erroneously taken this *Cicuta latifolia* for the same. The leaues whereof are broad, thicke, and like vnto *Cicutaria*, yet not the same; they called it *Seseli Peloponnense cum folio Cicuta*, the faculties whereof denie and refute that assertion and opinion, yea and the plant it selfe, which being touched, yeeldeth or breatheth out a most virulent or lothsome sinell: these things sufficiently argue, that it is not a kinde of *Seseli*, besides the reasons following. *Seseli* hath a reasonable good sauour in the whole plant, the roote is bare and single, without fibres like a Carrot: but *Cicuta* hath not onely a lothsome smell, but his rootes are great, thicke, and knobbie, like the rootes of *Myrrhis*: the whole plant doth in a manner resemble the leaues, stalkes and flowers of *Myrrhis odorata*, whose small white flowers do turne into long and crooked feedes, growing at the top of the branches three cubites high.

* The place.

Common Hemlocks groweth plentifully about towne wals and villages in shadowy places, and fat soiles neere ditches.

The seconde groweth vpon mountaines and desart places, and is a stranger in Englande; yet I haue plants thereof in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flourish and feede in September.

* *The names.*

Homlockes is called in Greeke *καλυειον*: in Latine *Cicuta*: in high Dutch *Schirling*: in low Dutch *Schierlinck*: in Spanish *Ceguta y Canahera*: in French *Cigue*: in English Hemlocke, Homlocke, Kexe, and herbe Bennet.

The second is called *Cicuta latifolia*, and *Cicutaria latifolia*, and *Seseli Peloponnense quorundam*: in English great Hemlocks, and stinking Homlock.

* *The temperature.*

Galen saith, that Homlocke is extreme colde in operation, euen in the fourth degree of coldnesse.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is therefore a very rash part to laie the leaues of Homlockes to the stones of yoong boies or virgins breasts, and by that meanes to keepe those parts from growing great: for it doth not one'y easely caule those members to pine away, but also hurteth the hart and liuer being outwardly applied; then must it of necessitie hurt more being inwardly taken; for it is one of the deadly poisons which killeth by his colde qualitie, as *Dioscorides* writeth, saying, Homlocke is a very euill, dangerous, hurtfull, and poisonous herbe, insomuch that whosoever taketh of it into his body dieth remedlesse, except the partie drinke some wine that is naturally hot, before the venome haue taken the hart, as *Plinie* saith: but being drunke with wine the poison is with greater speede carried to the hart, by reason whereof it killeth presently; therefore not to be applied outwardly, much lesse taken into the body.
- B The great Hemlocke doubtlesse is not possessed with any one good facultie, as appeereth by his lothsome smell, and other apparant signes, and therefore not to be vsed in Phisicke.

Of wilde and water Homlocks. Chap. 414.

* *The kinde.*

There be diuers sorts of wilde Homlocks, two figures shall be set forth vnto you, one of the land, another of the water, with the description of moe.

* *The description.*

1 **T**His wilde kinde of Hemlocke hath a thicke tough roote, from which rise vp diuers stiffe stalkes, hollowe, somewhat reddish toward the sunne, iointed or kneed at certaine distances, from which ioints spring forth long leaues very greene, and finely minced or iagged like the common Cheruill: the flowers stande at the tops of the stalkes in small spokie umbles; the feede followeth like those of Parsley, but lesser: the whole plant is of a naughtie smell.

2 Water Homlocks, which *L'Obelius* calleth *Cicutaria palustris*; *Clusius* and *Dodonæus* *Phellandrium*, riseth vp with a thicke, fat, and emptie hollowe stalke, full of knees and ioints, crested, chamfered, or furrowed, of a yellowish greene colour: the leaues shoote forth of the ioints and branches like vnto wilde Homlocks, but much thicker, fatter, and oileous, very finely cut or iagged, almost like those of the smallest *Visnaga* or Spanish Toothpickes: the flowers stande on the top of the stalkes in small whitish tufts: the feede followeth blackish, of the bignes of Anise feede, and of a sweete saour: the roote is thicke, and long within the water, very soft and tender, with very many strings fastned thereto.

1 *Cicntaria tenuifolia.*
Thinne leaved wilde Hemlocks.



2 *Cicutaria palustris.*
Wilde water Hemlocks.



* *The place.*

The first groweth among stones, rubbish, by the wals of cities and townes almost euery where.

The other groweth in the midst of water ditches, and standing pooles, and ponds, in most places of England: it groweth very plentifully in the ditches by a causey, as you go from Redresse to Detforde neere London, and many other places.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

There is not more to be saide of the names, then is expressed in their titles and description.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their temperature and faculties are answerable to the common Homlocke, which haue no vse in Phisicke as we haue said.

Of Earth Nut, Earth Chestnut, or Kipper Nut. Chap. 415.

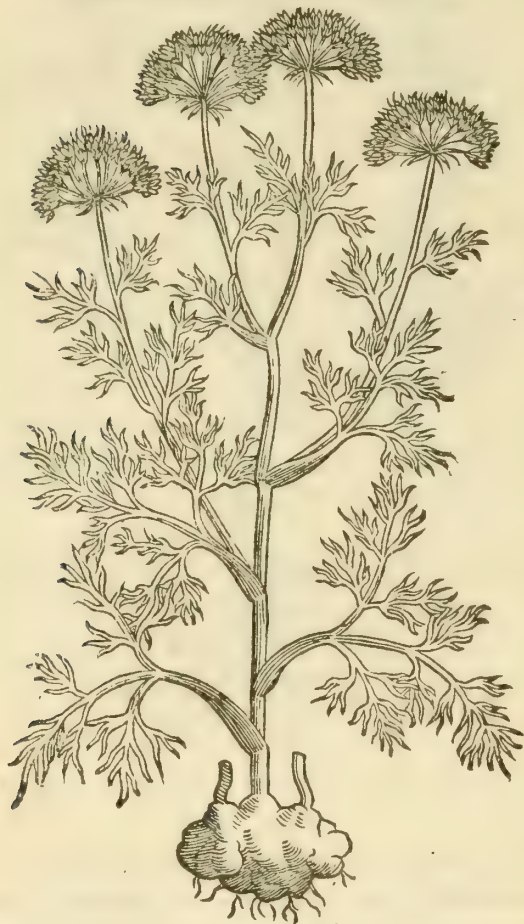
* *The description.*

1 **E** Arth Nut, or Kipper Nut, called after *L'Obelinus*, *Nucula terrestris*, hath small euen crested stalkes, a foote and somewhat more high; whereon do growe next the grounde leaues like those of Parsley, and those that do growe higher like those of Dill: the white flowers do stande on the top of the stalks in spokie rundles like the tops of Dill, which turne into small seede, of a very good sinell, not vnlike to those of Fennell, but smaller: the roote is rounde, knobbed with certaine eminences or bunchings out; browne without, white within, of a firme and solide substance, and of a taste like the Chessnut, or Chestnut, whereof it tooke his name.

2 There

2 There is also another Earth Nut, that hath stalks a foote high, wheron do grow iagged leaues like those of English Saxifrage, of a bright greene colour: the flowers growe at the top of the branches in small spoke tufts, consisting of little whitish flowers, laide ouer with a wash of light carnation: the roote is like the other, bulbus fashion, with some fewe strings hanging at the bottome, of a good and pleasant taste.

1 *Bolbocastanon.*
Earth Nut.



2 *Bolbocastanon altera Icon.*
Great Earth Nut.



* *The place.*

These herbes do growe in pastures and corne fieldes almost euery where: there is a field adioining to Highgate, on the right side of the middle of the village, couered ouer with the same: and likewise in the next fiede vnto the conduit heads by Maribone, neer the way that leadeth to Paddington by London, and in diuers other places.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly: the seede commeth to perfection afterwards.

* *The names.*

Alexander Trallianus hath made mention of *Βολβογαστρον* in his 7. booke, reckoning it vp among those kinds of meats or sustenances, which be good for such as haue rotten lungs, of some it is called *Agriocastanon*.

Guinterius thought the worde was corrupted, and that *Ealanocastanon* should be read, but this is as strange a worde as *Bolbocastanon*, which was deriued of the forme of a bulbe, and the taste of a Chestnut: of some *Nucula Terrestris*, or the little Earth Nut: it is thought to be *Bunium Dioscoridis* of some, but we thinke not so; of Doctor Turner *Apios*, yet there is another *Apios*, being a kind of *Tithymale*: of *Mathiolus Oenanthe*, making it a kinde of *Filipendula*: in high Dutch *Cerdnusz*: in lowe Dutch *Certnoten*: the people of Sauoy call it *Fauerottes*: in English Earth Nuts, Kipper nuts, and Earth Chestnuts.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

The roote of Earth Nuts are moderately hot and dry, and also binding: but the seed is both hotter and drier.

* *The vertues.*

The seede openeth and prouoketh vrine, and so doth the roote likewise.

The roote is good for those that spet and pisse bloud, if the roote be eaten rawe, or roasted in the Ashes.

The Dutch people do vse to eat them boiled and buttered, as we do Parsneps and Carrots, which so eaten comfort the stomacke, and yeelde nourishment that is good for the bladder and kidneies.

There is a plaister made of the seedes heereof, whereof to write in this place, were impertinent to our historie.

Of Cumin. Chap. 416.

* *The kindes.*

Dioscorides maketh one kinde of the garden or tame, and others wilde.

Cuminum sativum Dioscoridis.
Garden Cumin.

* *The description.*

THE garden Cumin is a lowe or base herbe, of a foote high: the stalke diuideth it selfe into diuers small branches, whereon do grow little jagged leaues very finely cut into small parcels like those of Fennell, but more finely cut, shorter and lesser: the spokie tufts growe at the top of the branches and stalkes, of a darke purplish colour, after which come the seede, of a strong or rancke smell, and a biting taste: the roote is slender, which perisheth when it hath brought his seede to ripenesse.

* *The place.*

Cumin is husbanded and sown in Italie and Spaine, and is very common in other hot countries, as in Aethiopia, Aegypt, Cilicia, and all the lesser Asia.

It delighteth to growe especially in putrified and hot soiles: I haue prooued the seeds in my garden, where they haue brought forth ripe seede much fairer and greater then any that commeth from beyond the seas.

* *The time.*

It is to be sown in the middle of the spring, a shewer of raine presently following doth much hinder the growing thereof, as *Ruellius* saith.

My selfe did sowe it in the midst of Maie, which sprung vp in fixe daies after: and the seede was ripe in the end of Iuly.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *κuminum σίκεον*, that is, tame or garden Cumin, that it may differ from the wilde ones; it is named in Latine *Cuminum*: in shops *Cuminum*: in high Dutch *Romische kumme*: in Italian *Comino*: in Spanish *Cominchos*: in French *Comin*: in English Cumin.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

The seede of garden Cumin, as *Galen* saith, is hot and dry in the thirde degree: *Dioscorides* saith, that it hath in it also a binding qualitie.

* *The veruues.*

A The seedes of Cumin scattereth and breaketh all the windines of the stomacke, belly, guts, and matrix: it is good against the griping torments, gnawing, or fretting of the belly, not onely receiued inwardly by the mouth, but also in glisters, and outwardly applied to the belly with wine and barley meale boiled together to the forme of a pultis.

B Being handled according to Art either in a Cataplasme, pultis, & plaister, or boiled in wine and so applied, taketh away blastings, swellings of the cods, or genitors: it consumeth windy swellings in the ioints, and such like.

C Being taken in a supping broth, it is good for the chest, and for colde lungs, and such as are oppressed with abundance of rawe humours.

D It stancheth bleeding at the nose, being tempered with vineger and smelt vnto.

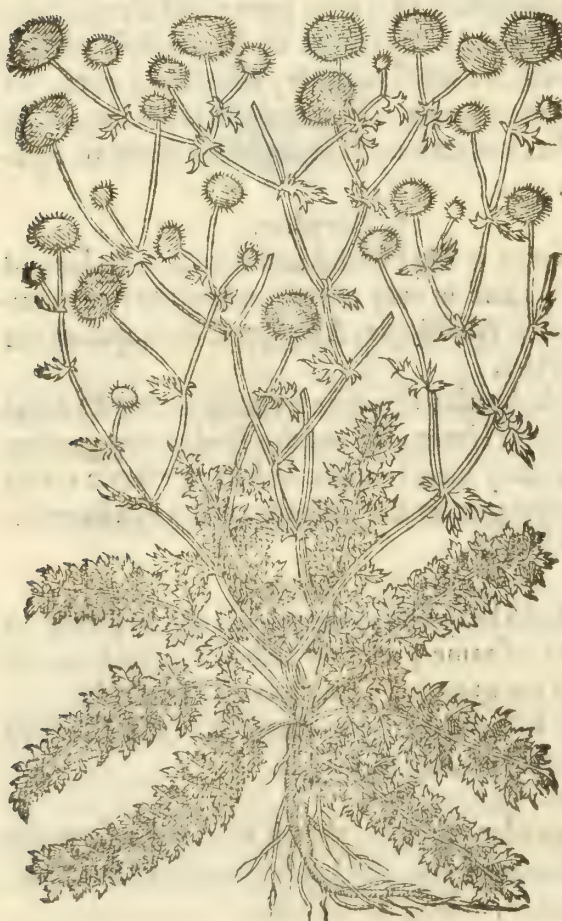
E Being quilted in a little bagge with some small quantity of baie salt, and made hot vpon a bed pan with fire, or such like, and sprinkled with good wine vineger, and applied to the side very hot, taketh away the stich and paines therof, and easeth the pleurisie very much.

Of wilde Cumin. Chap. 417.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers plants differing very notably one from another in shape, and yet all comprehended vnder the title of wilde Cumin.

1 *Cuminum sylvestre.*
Wilde Cumin.



2 *Cuminum siliquosum.*
Codded wilde Cumin.

* *The*

* *The description.*

1 **T**He wilde Cumin hath small white rootes, with some fibres thereto appendant; from which arise fundrie little iagged leaues, consisting of many lesser leaues, finely dented about the edges, in fashion like the smallest leaues of wilde Parsnep: among which springeth vp a slender bending stalk a foote high, like vnto *Peſten Veneris*, bearing at the top thereof white, round, and hairie buttons or knops, like *Arction*, as *Dioscorides* hath right well obserued: within which knops is contained a tender downie substance, among which is the seede, like the seede of *Dens Leonis*, but much lesser.

2 The second kinde of Cumin is very like vnto the aforesaide wilde Cumin, saue that it beareth a number of horned or crooked cods, after the maner of *Scorpioides*, but thicker and lesse crooked, and the seedes within the cods are seuerally distinct and separated one from another by equall partitions, in small crosses, yellow of colour, and somewhat long: the stalkes are little and tender, beset with leaues much like vnto the small leaues of *Carui*, or *Peſten Veneris*: and at the top of the stalkes there do grow pretie yellowe flowers, like those of great Celandine or Rocket, sauing that they be somewhat lesser.

3 *Cuminum Corniculatum, ſive Hypocoum Clusij.*
Horned wilde Cumin.

* *The description,*

3 The third kinde of Cumin is very like vnto the last before mentioned, but the leaues are much greater, more slender, and more finely cut, or iagged, like the leaues of *Seseli* of *Massylia*: among which riseth vp a stalke a cubite high or somewhat more, very smooth and whitish, at the top whereof spring forth fine yellow flowers, like the former, but in my opinion more like the Paunley or Harts ease: these flowers being vaded, there succede crooked cods, greater, and more full of knots or diuisions then the former, wherein is contained a small and flat yellowe seede like *Galega*: the roote is long, thicke, and single.

* *The place.*

These wilde Cumins do growe in Lycia, & Galatia, a prouince of Asia, and in Carthage a citie of Spaine; seldome seene in these northern parts; notwithstanding at the impression heereof, the last did flower and flourish in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in August, and perfect their seede in September.

* *The names.*

Their names haue beene touched in their titles in as ample maner as hath been set downe by any author.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the garden Cumin; notwithstanding I can not read in any author of their vse in phisicke.

Of Flixeweede. Chap. 418.

1 *Sophia Chirurgorum.*
Flixeweede.2 *Sophia latifolia.*
Broad leaved Flixeweede.

✱ The description.

1 **F**lixeweede hath rounde and harde stalkes, a cubite and a halfe high, whereon do growe leaues most finely cut and diuided into innumerable fine iags, like those of the sea Worme-wood called *Seriphium* or *Absinthium tenuifolium*, but much finer and smaller, drawing neere vnto the smallest leaues of Corianders, of an ouerworne greene colour: the flowers growe alongst the tops of the spriggie branches, of a darke yellow colour: after which come long cods full of small red seedes: the roote is long, straight, and of a woodie substance.

2 The second sort differeth not from the precedent, sauing that the leaues of this plant are broader, wherein especially consisteth the difference; notwithstanding in mine opinion *Taber Montanus* found this second sort growing in some fertill place, whereby the leaues did growe broader and greater, which mooued him to make of this a second sort, whereas in truth they are both but one, and the selfe same plant.

✱ The place.

This Flixeweede groweth in most places of England, almost euery where in the ruines of olde buildings, by high waies, and in filthy obscure base places.

✱ The time.

It slowreth and seedeth from Iune to the end of September.

✱ The names.

Flixeweede is called *Thalictrum*, & of some *Thalictum*, but vnproperly; for *Thalictrum* belongeth to English Rubarbe: the Paracelsians do vaunt and brag very much of an herbe called *Sophia*, adding

adding thereto the surname *Paracelsi*, wherewith they imagine to do woonders, whether this be the same plant it is disputable, the controuersie not as yet decided; neuerthelesse we must be content to accept of this for the true *Sophia*, vntill some disciple or other of his do shew or set foorth the plant wherewith their master *Paracelsus*, did such great matters: in English we call it Flixeweede, of his facultie against the flixe.

✧ *The temperature.*

Sophia drieth without any manifest sharpenesse or heate.

✧ *The vertues.*

The seede of *Sophia* or Flixeweede drunke with wine, or Smithes water, stoppeth the bloudie A flixe, the laske, and all other issues of bloud.

The herbe brused or put into vnguent, closeth and healeth vlcers, or olde sores and woundes, as *B Paracelsus* saith, and that bicause it drieth without acrimonie or sharpenes.

Of the great Celandine, or Swallow woort. Chap. 410.

Chelidonium maius.

Great Celandine.



✧ *The description.*

THe great Celandine hath a tender brittle stalke, round, hairie and full of branches, ech whereof hath diuers knees or knottie ioints, set with leaues not vnlike to those of Columbine, but tenderer & deeper cut or iagged, of a grayish Greene vnder, and Greene on the other side tending to blewnes: the flowers do grow at the top of the stalkes, of a golde yellow colour, in shape like those of the Wall flower; after which come long cods, full of bleake or pale seedes: the whole plant is of a strong sinell, nothing pleasant, and yeeldeth a thicke iuice of a milkie substance, and of the colour of Saffron: the roote is thicke and knobbie, with some threds annexed therto, which being broken or brused, yeeldeth a sap or iuice of the colour of golde.

✧ *The place.*

It groweth in vtilld places, by common way sides, among briars and brambles, about old wals, and in the shade rather then in the sunne.

✧ *The time.*

It is Greene all the yeere, it flowreth from April to a good part of sommer, the cods are perfected in the meane time.

✧ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *χελιδώνιον*: in Latine *Chelidonium maius*, and *Hirundinaria maior*: among the Apothecaries *Chelidonia*, diuers miscall it by the name *Celidonium*: it is named in Italian *Celidonia*: in Spanish *Celiduenha*, *Terna de las golundrinhas*: in high Dutch *Grosz Scholwurtz*: in lowe *Stinkende Souwe*: in French *Escleue*, or *Esclayre*, and *Celidone*: in English Celandine, great Celandine, common Celandine, Swallowe woort, and Tetterwoort.

It is called Celandine, not bicause it then first springeth at the comming in of the Swallowes, or dieth when they go away: for as we haue saide, it may be founde all the yeere, but bicause some holde opinion, that with this herbe the dams restore sight to their yoong ones when their eies be out, the which things are vaine and false: for *Cornelius Celsus* in his sixt booke doth witnesse, that when the sight of the eies of diuers yoong birds be put foorth by some outward meanes, it will
after

after a time be restored of it selfe, and soonest of all the sight of the Swallow, whereupon (as the same author saith) that the tale or fable grew, how thorow an herbe the damis restore that thing, which healeth of it selfe: the very same doth *Aristotle* alleadge in the sixt booke of the historie of liuing creatures: the eies of yóung Swallowes, saith he, that are not fledge, if a man do pricke them out, do grow againe, and afterwards do perfectly recouer their sight.

* *The temperature.*

The great Celandine is manifestly hot and dry, and that in the thirde degree, and withall scoureth and clenseth effectually.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice of the herbe is good to sharpen the sight, for it clenseth and consumeth awaie slimie things that cleaue about the ball of the cie, and hinder the sight, and especially being boiled with hony in a brasen vessell, as *Dioscorides* teacheth.
- B The roote cureth the yellowe iaudise, that commeth of the stopping of the gall, especially when there is no ague ioyned, for it openeth and deliuereth the gall and liuer from stoppings.
- C The roote being chewed, is reported to be good against the toothach.
- D The iuice must be drawne forth in the beginning of sommer, and dried in the sunne, saith *Dioscorides*.
- E The roote of Celandine boiled with Annise seede in white wine, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and cureth the iaudise very safely, as hath beene often prooued.
- F The roote cut in small peeces is good to be giuen vnto Haukes against sundry diseases, wherunto they are subiect, as wormes, craie, and such like.

Of Coxcombe, or yellowe Rattle. Chap. 420.

Crista Galli.

Yellow Rattle, or Coxcombe.

* *The description.*



Crista Galli, or *Crista gallinacea*, hath a straight vpright stalke, set about with narrow leaues, snipt rounde about the edges: the flowers growe at the top of the stems, of a yellowe colour; after which come vp little flat pouches or purses, couered ouer or contained within a little bladder, or flat skin, open before like the mouth of a fish, wherein is contained flat yellowish seede; which being ripe and drie, will make a noise or ratling when it is shaken or mooued, of which propertie it tooke the name yellow Rattle.

* *The place.*

It groweth in drie meadowes and pastures, and is to them a great annoiance.

* *The time.*

It flowreth most part of the sommer.

* *The names.*

It is called in low Dutch *Rattelen*, and geete *Rattelen*: commonly in Latine *Crista Galli*, and *Gallinacea Crista*: in English Coxcombe, Penie grasse, yellow or white Rattle: in high Dutch it is called *geel Rodel*: in French *Cresse de Coc*: diuers take it to be the olde writers *Alectorolophos*.

* *The*

* *The temperature and vertues.*

But what temperature or vertue this herbe is of, men haue not as yet beene carefull to knowe, seeing it is accounted vnprofitable.

*Of red Rattle, or Loufewoort. Chap. 421.**Pedicularis.*

Loufewoort, or red Rattle.

* *The description.*

Red Rattle (of *Dodonæus* called *Fistularia*, and according to the opinion and censure of *Carolinus Clusius*, *Pena* and others, the true *Alectrolophos*) hath very small, rent, or iagged leaues, of a browne redde colour, and weake; finall and tender stalkes, whereof some lie along trailing vpon the ground; within verie moorish medowes they grow a cubite high and more, but in moist and wet heathes, and such like barren grounds not aboue an handfull high: the flowers grow round about the stalke, from the midst thereof euen to the top, and are of a browne red colour, in shape like the flowers of dead Nettle; which being past, there succeede little flat pouches, wherein is contained flat and blackish seede, in shewe very like vnto the former: the root is small, white, and tender.

* *The place.*

It groweth in moist and moorish medowes, the herbe is not onely vnprofitable, but also hurtfull, and an infirmitie of the medowes.

* *The time.*

It is founde with his flowers and stalkes in Maie and Iune.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greek *οβιζορι*; in high Dutch *Braun Rodel*; in Latine *Pedicularis* of the effect, bicause

it filleth sheepe and other cattle that feede in medowes where this groweth full of lice: diuers of the later Herbarists cal it *Fistularia*, of some *Crista Galli*, and diuers take it to be *Mimulus herba*: in English Rattle grasse, red Rattle grasse, and Loufewoort.

* *The temperature.*

It is colde and drie and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

It is helde to be good for fistulaes and hollowe vlcers, and to stay the ouermuch flowing of the *A*menfes, or any other fluxe of bloud, if it be boiled in red wine and drunke.

*Of Yarrowe, or Nosebleede. Chap. 422.** *The description.*

Common Yarrowe hath very many stalkes comming vp a cubite high, round, and somewhat hard: about which stande long leaues, cut in the sides sundrie wise, and as it were made vp of many smal iagged leaues, euery one of which seeme to come neere to the slender leaues

of Coriander: there stande at the top tufts or spoked rundles, the flowers whereof are either white or purple, which being rubbed do yelde a strong smell, but vnpleasant; the roote sendeth downe many stringes.

2 The second kinde of Milfoile or Yarrow, hath stalkes, leaues, and rootes like vnto the former, sauing that his spokie tufts are of an excellent faire red or crimson colour, and being a little rubbed in the hand, is of a reasonable good saour.

1 *Millefolium terrestre vulgare.*
Common Yarrow.



2 *Millefolium flore rubro.*
Red flowered Yarrow.



* *The place.*

The first groweth euery where in drie pastures and meadowes: red Milfoile groweth in a field by Sutton in Kent, called Holly Deane, from whence I brought those plants that do grow in my garden; but it is not common euery where as the other is.

* *The time.*

They flower from Maie to the end of October.

* *The names.*

Yarrow is called of the later Herbarists *Millefolium*, it is *Dioscorides* his *αχιλλειος*: in Latin *Achillea*, and *Achillea sideritis*, which thing he may very plainly see that will compare it with that description which *Dioscorides* hath set downe: this was founde out saith *Pliny* in his 25. booke chapter 5. by *Achilles* *Chirons* disciple, which for that cause is named *Achilleios*, of others *Sideritis*, among vs *Millefolium*: yet be there other *Sideritides*, and also another *Panaces Heracleion*; whereof we will in-treat in another place: *Apuleius* setteth downe diuers heero of, some of which are also found among the bastard names in *Dioscorides*: in Latine it is called *Militaris Supercilium Veneris*, *Acram*, or *Acorum syluaticum*: of the French men *Millefeuille*: in high Dutch *Sarben*, *Scharffgras*: in low Dutch *Geruwe*: in Italian *Millefoglio*: in Spanish *Milhoyas yerua*: in English Yarrow, Nose bleed, common Yarrow, red Yarrow, and Milfoile.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

Yarrow, as *Galen* saith, is not vnlike in temperature to the *Sideritides*, or Iron worts, that is to say, clensing, and meanly colde, but it most of all bindeth.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Yarrow doth close vp wounds, and keepeth them from inflammation, or fiery swelling: it stancheth bloud in any part of the body, and it is likewise put into bathes for women to sit in: it stoppeth the laske, and being drunke it helpeth the bloody fluxe.

Most men say, that the leaues chewed, and especially greene, are a remedie for the toothach. B

The leaues being put into the nose, do cause it to bleede, and easeth the paine of the megrim. C

It cureth the inward excoriations of the yarde of a man comming by reason of pollutions or extreme flowing of the seede, although the issue do cause inflammation and swelling of those secret parts, and though the spermatick matter do come downe in great quantitie, if the iuice be iniected with a firing, or the decoction. This hath beene prooued by a certaine friende of mine, sometimes a fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, who lightly brused the leaues of common Yarrowe with Hogs grease, and applied it warme vnto the priue parts, and therby did diuers times helpe himselfe, and others of his fellowes, when he was a student, and a single man liuing in Cambridge.

One dram in powder of the herbe giuen in wine, presently taketh away the paine of the colick D

Of yellow Yarrow, or Milfoile. Chap. 423.

1 *Millefolium luteum.*
Yellow Yarrow.



2 *Achillea, sive Millefolium nobile.*
Achilles Yarrow.

* *The description.*

1 **Y**ellowe Yarrow is a small plant, scarce aboue a span high: the stalkes whereof are covered with long leaues, very finely cut in the edges like feathers in the wings of little birds: the tuftes or spoked rundles, bring forth yellow flowers, of the same shape and forme of the common Yarrow: the roote consisteth of threddie strings.

M m m 2

2 Achilles

2 Achilles Yarrow or noble Milfoile, hath a thicke tough roote, with strings fastned thereto; from which immediately rise vp diuers stalkes, very Greene and crested, whereupon do growe long leaues composed of many small iaggges, cut euen to the middle rib: the flowers stande on the top of the stalkes in spokie vmbles or tufts, of a yellowish colour, and pleasant smell.

* *The place.*

These kinds of Yarrow are seldome found: they grow in a fat and fruitfull soile, and somtimes in medowes, and are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie especially, in the moneth of August they are likewise seene.

* *The names.*

Dioscorides description doth sufficiently declare, that this herbe is *Stratiotes Millefolium*: in Greeke *στρατιώτης χυλίοφυλλος*: the height of the herbe sheweth it, the forme of the leaues agree; there is some ambiguitie or doubt in the colour of the flowers, which *Dioscorides* describeth to be white, as the vulgar copies haue; but *Andreas Lacuna* addeth out of the old booke, of a yellow colour: it is named of the later age *Millefolium minus*, or little Yarrow, and *Millefolium luteum*, yellowe Yarrow, or Nose bleede: the Apothecaries and common people know it not.

* *The temperature.*

Yarrow is meanly colde, and somewhat binding.

* *The vertues.*

A It is a principall herbe for all kinde of bleedings, and to heale vp new and olde vlcers and Greene wounds: there be some saith *Galen*, that vse it for fistulaes.

B This plant *Achillea* is thought to be the very same, wherewith *Achilles* cured the wounds of his soldiers, as before in the former chapter.

Of Valerian, or Setmall. Chap. 424.

* *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of Valerians, some of the garden, some of the fildes, and also some of the water.

* *The description.*

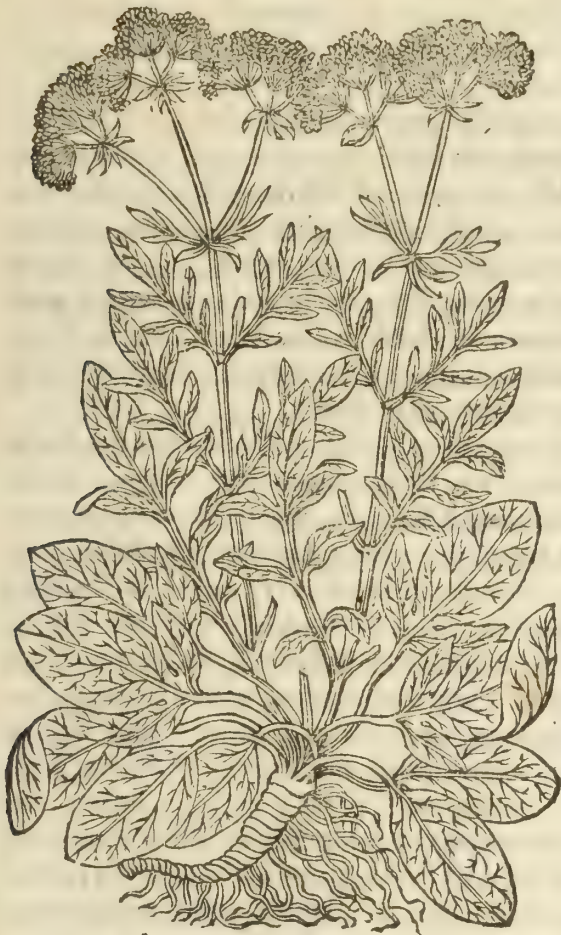
1 The tame or garden Valerian hath his first leaues long, broade, smooth, Greene, and vndeuided; and the leaues vpon the stalkes greater, longer, and deeply gashed on either side, like the leaues of the greater Parsnep, but yet lesser: the stalk is about a cubite high, smooth and hollowe, with certaine ioints far distant one from another: out of which ioints growe soorth a couple of leaues, and in the tops of the stalks vpon spoked rundles stande flowers heaped together, which are small, opening themselues out of a long and little narrow necke, of colour whitish, and withall of a light red purple: the roote is an inche thicke growing aslope, fastned on the vpper part of the earth by a multitude of strings, the most part of it standing out of the ground, of a pleasant sweete smell when it is broken.

2 The greater wilde Valerian hath leaues diuided and iagged, as those of the former; those about the stalke hereof are also smooth, hollow, and iointed, and about a cubite high: the flowers stand on spoked rundles like to those of the former, but of a light purple colour: the rootes are slender, and full of strings and small threds, not altogether without smell.

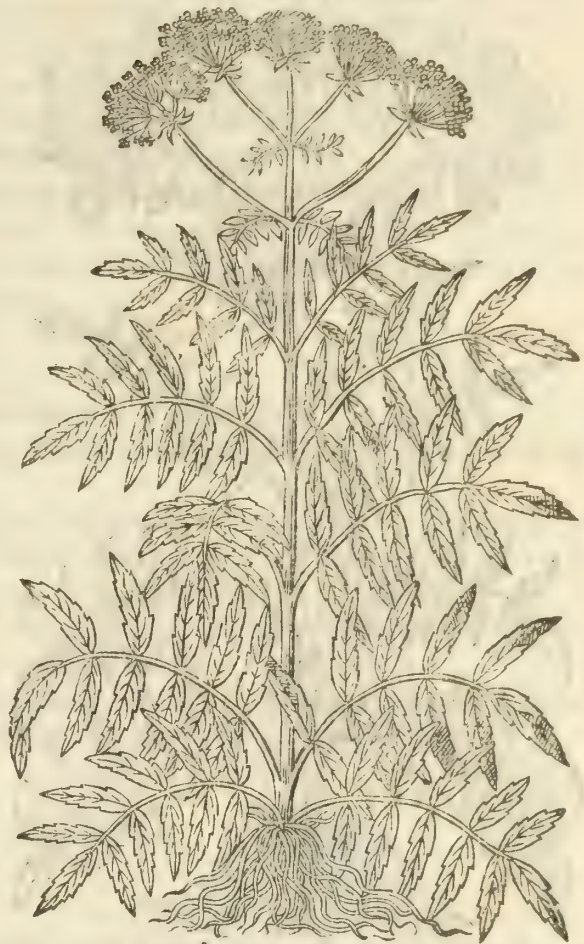
3 The other wilde one is much like in forme to the garden Valerian, but far lesser: the first leaues thereof be vndeuided, the other are parted and cut in sunder: the stalkes a span long: the flowers which stande on spoked rundles are like to those of the others, of a light whitish purple colour: the rootes be slender, growing aslope, creeping, and full of fine small threds, of little smell.

4 There is a small Valerian growing vpon rocks and stonie places, that is like vnto the last described, sauing it is altogether lesser.

1 *Valeriana hortensis.*
Garden Valerian, or Setwall.



2 *Valeriana maior sylvestris.*
Great wilde Valerian.



3 *Valeriana minor.*
Small Valerian.



4 *Valeriana Petrea.*
Stone Valerian.



5 *Valeriana Græca.*
Greekish Valerian.



* *The description.*

5 The fift sort of Valerian hath diuers small hollow stalks, a foote high and somewhat more, garnished with leaues like vnto those that doe grow on the vpper part of the stalks of common Valerian, but smaller cut or iagged almost to the middle rib: at the top of the stalkes do grow the flowers clustering together, of a blew colour, consisting of fīue leaues apeece, hauing in the middle thereof small white threds tipped with yellowe: the seede is small, growing in little huskes or seede vessels: the roote is nothing else but as it were all of threds.

I haue another sort of Valerian, the seede whereof was sent me from that reuerend Phisition *Bernard Paladane*, vnder the title of *Valeriana Mexicana*, hauing small tender stalkes trailing vpon the ground, very weake and brittle; whereupon do growe smooth greenish leaues like those of Corne Sallade (which we haue set forth among the Lettuce, vnder the title *Lactuca Agnina*, or Lambes Lettuce:) among the leaues come forth the flowers clustering together, like vnto the great Valerian in forme, but of a deepe purple colour: the roote is verie small and threddie, which perisheth with the rest of the plant, when it hath brought his seede to ma-

turitie or ripenes, and must be lowen anewe the next yeere in Maie and not before.

There is also another sort or kinde of Valerian called by the name *Phyteuma*, of the learned Phisitions of Montpelier and others (set forth vnder the stocke or kinred of the Valerians, resembling the aforesaid Corn Sallad, which is called of some *Prolifera* from the Greeke title *Phyteuma* as if you should say, good to make conception, and to procure loue:) the lowest leaues are like those of the small Valerian, of a yellowish colour; the vpper leaues become more iagged: the stalkes are an handfull high, on the tops whereof do stande small rounde spokie tufts of white flowers; which being past, the seedes appeere like small rounde pearles, which being ripe, growe to be somewhat flat, hauing in the middle of each seede the print of an hole, as it were grauen or bored therein. The roote is small and single, with some fibres annexed thereto.

* *The place.*

The first and likewise the Greeke Valerian are planted in gardens; the wilde ones are found in moist places hard to riuers sides, ditches, and waterie pits; yet the greater of these is brought into gardens where it flourisheth, but the lesser hardly prospereth.

* *The time.*

These flower in Maie, Iune, and Iuly, and most of the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

Generally, the Valerians are called by one name, in Latine *Valeriana*: in Greeke *ῥαζανή*; and in shops also *Phu*, which for the most part is ment by the garden Valerian, that is called of *Dioscorides* *ῥαζανή*; in Latine *Sylvestris*, or *rustica Nardus*; of *Pliny* *Nardus Cretica*, which names are rather referred to those of the next chapter, although these be reckoned as wilde kinds thereof: of certaine in our age *Marinella*, *Amantilla Valentiana*, *Genicularis*, *Herba Benedicta* and *Theriacaria*: in most shops *Valeriana Domestica*: of *Theophrastus* *Paracelsus* *Terdina*: in high Dutch *Wortz baldian*: in lowe Dutch *Speerkrutt*, *S. Jois crutt*, and *Galeriane*: in English Valerian, Capons taile, and Setwall, but vnproperly; for that name belongeth to *Zedoaria*, which is not Valerian: what hath beene set downe in the titles shall serue for the distinctions of the other kinds.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

The garden Valerian is hot, as *Dioscorides* saith, but not much, neither the greene roote, but the dried ones; for the greene is easely perceiued to haue very little heate, and the dried to be hotter, which is found by the taste and sinell.

* *The vertues.*

The dry roote as *Dioscorides* teacheth, prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the desired sicknesse, A helpeth the paine in the sides, and is put into counterpoisons and medicines preseruatiue against the pestilence, as are treacles, mithridates, and such like; whereupon it hath beene had (and is to this day among the poore people of our northerne parts) in such veneration amongst them, that no brothes, pottage, or phisicall meates are woorth any thing, if Setwall were not at one end: whereupon some woman poet or other hath made these verses:

They that will haue their heale,
Must put Setwall in their keale.

It is vsed generally in slight cuts, wounds, and small hurts. B

The extraction of the rootes giuen, is a most singular medicine against the difficultie of making C water, and the yellowe iaudise.

Wilde Valerian is thought of the later Herbarists to be good for them that are bursten, for such D as be troubled with the crampe and other conuulsions, and for all those that are brused with falles.

The leaues of these and also those of the garden, are good against vlcers and forenesse of the E mouth and gums, if the decoction thereof be gargarized or helde in the mouth.

Some holde opinion that the rootes of wilde Valerian dried and powdered, and a dram waight F thereof taken with wine, doth purge vpward and downward.

Of Mountaine Setwall, or Nardus. Chap. 425.

1 *Nardus Celtica.*

Mountaine Spikenard.

2 *Nardus Celticarepens.*

Creeping mountaine Spikenard.



* The description.

¹ **T**He *Nardus* named *Celtica*, but now *Ligustica Nardus*, flourisheth in high mountaines. The Vallesians in their mother toong call it *Seliga*, that is *Saliunca*; neither do I doubt, but that it is the same which *Virgil* doth speake of in these verses,

*Puniceis humilis quantum Saliunca rosetis,
Iudicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amintas.*

For it is a very little herbe creeping on the ground, and afterward lifting vp it selfe with a stalke of a handfull high; whereupon from the lower part growe small thin leaues, like those of *Gnaphalium* or Cottonweede, whitish and somewhat yellowish: vpon the roughnesse of the roote, there are many scales, platted one vpon another; but vnder the roote there are many browne strings and hairie threds, in smell like the rootes of *Astrabacca*, in taste sharpe and bitter. The flowers growe along the vpper branches, white and very small.

2 The second sort of Spikenard hath many threddie rootes, from the which rise vp many scalie, rough, and thicke stalkes, hauing at the top certaine flat hoarie leaues, growing vpon small and tender footestalkes. The whole plant is of a pleasant sweete smell.

3 *Hirculus*.
Vrine woort.



4 *Nardus Montana*.
Wilde Mountaine Spikenard.



* The description.

3 *Hirculus* is a plant very rare, which as yet I neuer sawe, notwithstanding we are greatly beholding to *Carolus Clusius*, the father of forren simples, who finding this plant among many bunches or handfulls of Spikenard, hath made it knowne vnto posterity, as he hath done many other rare plants, in translating of *Garcia* the Lusitanian phisition, he setteth it forth with a light description, saying, it is a base and lowe herbe two hands high, bringing forth leaues without any stalkes at all.

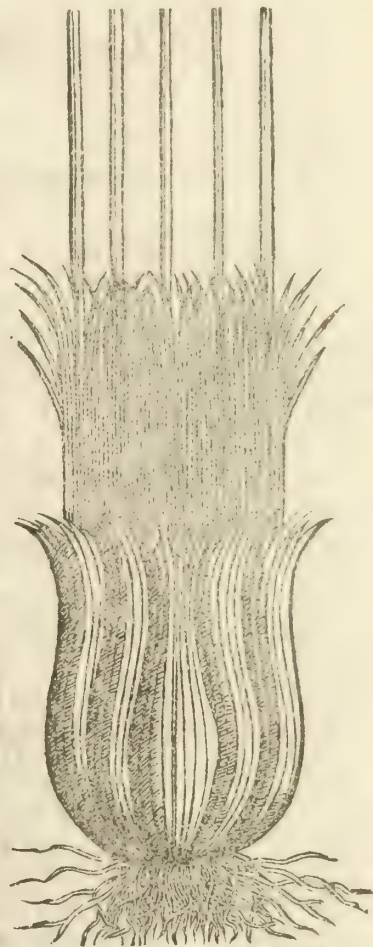
4 Mountaine

4 Mountaine Spikenard hath a great thicke knobbed roote, set here and there with some tender fibres, of a pleasant sweet smell: from the which come forth three or fower smooth broad leaues, & likewise iagged leaues deeply cut, euen to the middle rib; among which rise vp naked stalkes, garnished in the middle with a tuft of small iagged leaues. The flowers growe at the top of the stalke, vnbled or tuft fashion, like those of Fennell. The seede is small and chaffie.

5 *Nardus Indica.*
Indian Spikenard.



6 *Nardus Narbonensis.*
French Spikenard.



* *The description.*

5 The Spikenard of India is a lowe plant, growing close vnto the ground (as doth our Thistle, which we call *Carduus acaulis*) composed of many rough scaly cloues, of a pleasant smell. The roote is small and threddie.

6 The French Spikenard, being a bastard kinde, groweth close vpon the ground like the precedent, compact of scaly rough leaues: in the middle whereof cometh forth a great bush of rough grasse, sharpe and cutting; among the which shoote vp diuers round stalkes. The roote is small and threddie. The whole plant is altogether without smell, which sheweth it to be a bastard kinde of Spikenard.

* *The place.*

These plants are strangers in England, growing in great plentie vpon the mountaines by Ludenberge and Heluetia, on the rocks among the mosse.

The first and second, if my memorie faile me not, do growe in a field in the north part of England called Crag close, and in the foote of the mountaine called Ingleborrow Fels.

* *The time.*

The leaues growe to withering in September, at which time they smell more pleasantly, than when they flourished and were Greene.

* *The names.*

Nardus is called in Pannonia or Hungarie, of the countrey people *Speick*, of some *Betzfin*, that is,

is, the herbe of Vienna, bicause it doth growe there in great abundance, from whence it is brought into other countries: of *Gesnerus Saliunca*: in English Spikenard: of the Valletians *Selliga*, and *Nardus Celtica*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

It mightily prouoketh vrine, as recordeth *Rondeletius*, who traouelling through the desart countrie, chanced to lodge in a monasterie, where was a Chanon which could not make his water, but was presently helped by the decoction of this plant, through the aduise of the said *Rondeletius*.

Of Larkes heele, or Larkes clawe. Chap. 426.

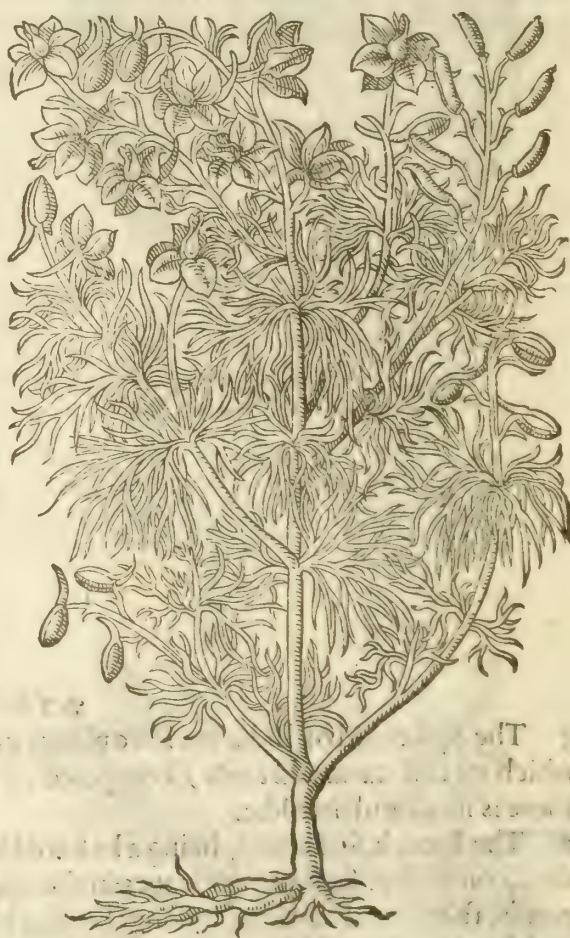
* *The kindes.*

There be diuers Larkes heeles, some wilde, and others of the garden.

1 *Consolida regalis satina.*
Garden Larkes heele.



2 *Consolida satina flore albo.*
White Larkes spur.



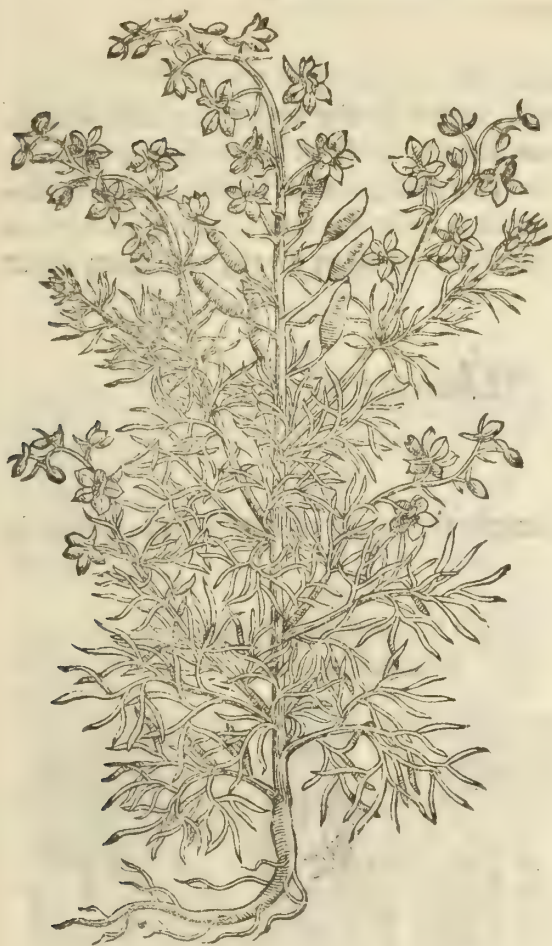
* *The description.*

1 **T**He garden Larkes spur hath a rounde stem full of branches, set with tender iagged leaues, very like vnto the small Sothernwood: the flowers grow alongst the stalks toward the tops of the branches, of a blewe colour, consisting of fiue little leaues which grow togither and make one hollowe flower, hauing a taile or spur at the ende, turning in like the spur of Toade flaxe. These flowers are sometimes of a purple colour, somtimes white, murrey, carnation, and of sundry other colours, vaying infinitely, according to the soile or countrey wherein they liue: after come the seede very blacke, like those of Leekes: the roote perisheth at the first approach of winter.

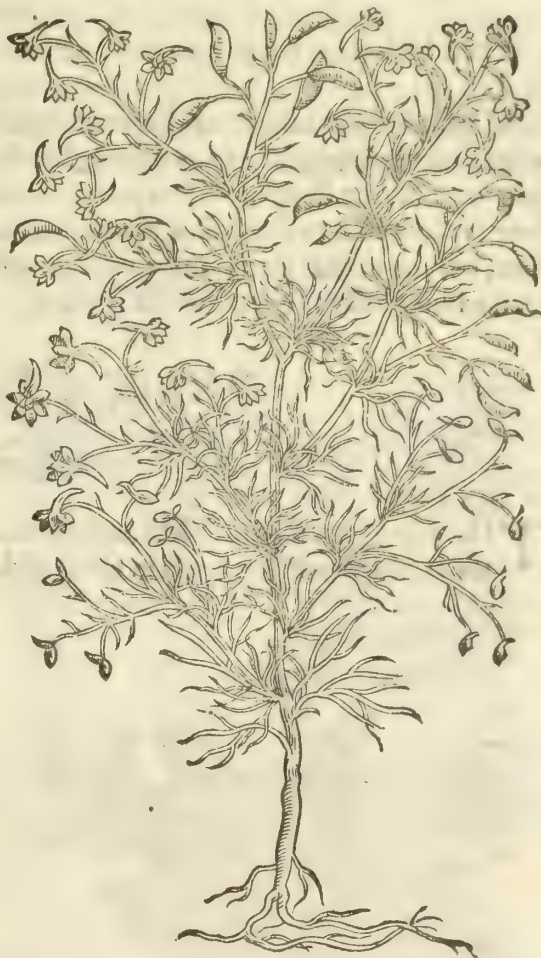
2 The second Larkes spur is like the precedent, but some thing smaller in stalkes and leaues: the flowers are also like in forme, but of a white colour, wherein especially is the difference.

3 *Consolida*

3 *Consolida regalis flore rubro.*
Red Larkes spur.



4 *Consolida regalis sylvestris.*
Wilde Larkes heele.



✱ *The description.*

3 Larkes spur with red flowers hath leaues, stalkes, rootes, and feedes like the others, saving that the flowers heerof are of a bright purple tending to rednes, wherein consisteth the difference.

4 The wilde Larkes spur hath most fine jagged leaues, cut and hackt into diuers parts, confusedly set vpon a small middle tendrell: among which growe the flowers, in shape like the others, but a great deale lesser, sometimes purple, otherwhiles white, and often of a mixt colour: the roote is small and threddie.

✱ *The place.*

These plants are set and sown in gardens: the last groweth wilde in corne fieldes, and where corne hath growen.

✱ *The time.*

They flower for the most part all sommer long.

✱ *The names.*

Larkes heele is called *Flos Regius*, of diuers *Consolida regalis*, who make it one of the consounds or Comfreies: it is also called *Delphinium*, which *Dioscorides* describeth in his thirde booke, where-with it may agree: it is reported by *Gerardus* of Veltwijck, who remained Leger with the great Turke from the Emperour *Charles* the first, that the saide *Gerard* sawe at Constantinople a copie which had in *Delphinio*, not leaues, but flowers like Dolphines; for the flowers, and especially before they be perfected, haue a certaine shewe and likenes of those Dolphines, which old pictures and armes of certaine ancient families, haue expressed with a crooked and bending figure or shape; by which signe also the heauenly Dolphin is set forth: And it skilleth not, though the Chapter of *Delphinium* be thought to be falsified and counterfeited: for although it be some other mans and not *Dioscorides*, it is notwithstanding some one of the olde writers, out of whom it is taken, and
toisted

soitted into *Dioscorides* his bookes; of some it is called *Bucinus*, or *Bucinum*: in English Larkes spur, Larkes heele, Larkes toes, Larkes clawe, and Munkes hoode: in high Dutch *Ridder spooren*, that is, *Equitis calcar*, Knight spur: in Italian *Sperone*: in French *Pied d'alonette*.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes are temperate, and warme of nature.

* *The vertues.*

We finde little extant of the vertues of Larkes heele, either in the ancient or later writers woorth the writing, or to be credited, for it is set downe that the seede of Larkes spur drunken is good against the stinging of scorpions, whose vertues are so forcible, that the herb only thrown before the scorpion or any other venemous beast, causeth them to be without force or strength to hurt, insonmuch that they cannot mooue or stirre vntill the herbe be taken away, with many other such trifling toies not woorth the reading.

Of Gith, or Nigella. Chap. 427.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of Gith, or Nigella, differing some in the colour of the flowers, others in the doublenes thereof, and in smell of the seede.

1 *Melanthium.*
Garden Nigella.



2 *Melanthium sylvestre.*
Wilde Nigella.



* *The description.*

1 The first kind of Nigella hath weake and brittle stalkes, of the height of a foote, full of branches, beset with leaves verie much cut and iagged, resembling the leaues of *Fumiteria*, but much greener: the flowers grow at the top of the branches, of a whitish blew colour, each flower

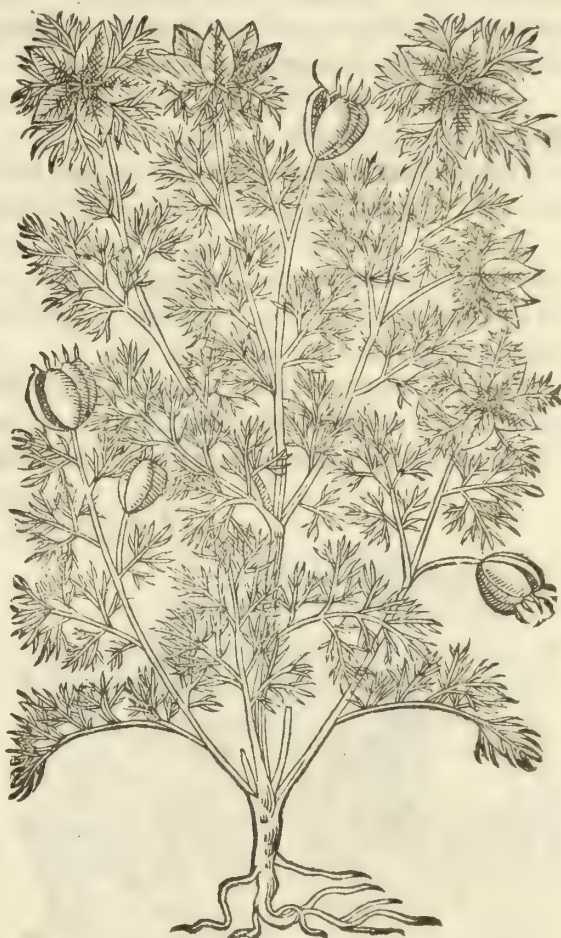
flower being parted into five small leaues, starre fashion: the flowers being vaded, there come vp small knops or heads, hauing at the end thereof five or sixe little sharpe hornes or pointels, and euery knop or head is diuided into sundrie small cels or partitions, wherein the seede is contained, which is of a blackish colour, very like vnto Onion feede, in taste sharpe, and of an excellent sweet fauour.

2 The wilde Nigella hath a streaked stalke a foote or more high, beset full of grayish leaues, verie finely iagged, almost like the leaues of Dil: the flowers are like the former, saue that they are blew: the cods or knops are like the heads or huskes of Columbines, wherein is contained the sweete and pleasant feede, like the former.

3 *Melanthium Damasenum.*
Damaske Nigella.



4 *Nigella flore albomultiplici.*
Double flowred Nigella.



* The description.

3 The thirde kinde of Nigella, which is both faire and pleasant, called Damaske Nigella, is verie like vnto the wilde Nigella in his small cut and iagged leaues, but his stalke is longer: the flowers are like the former, but greater, and euery flower hath five small Greene leaues vnder him, as it were to support and beare him vp: which flowers being gone, there succede and follow knops and feede like the former, but without smell or fauour.

4 The fourth kinde of Nigella hath many small and slender stalkes, set full of slender and thinne leaues deeply cut or iagged, of a faint yellowish Greene colour: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, of a whitish colour, and exceeding double, which being vaded, there succede bowles or knobs, full of sweete blacke feede like the former: the roote is small and tender.

* The place.

The tame are sown in gardens: the wilde ones do grow of themselues among Corne and other graine, in diuers countries beyond the seas.

* The

* *The time.*

The seede must be sown in Aprill: it flowreth in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Gith is called in Greek *μελανθιον*: in Latine also *Melanthium*: in shops *Nigella*, and *Nigella Romana*: of diuers *Gith*, and *Salusandria*, and some among the former bastard names *Papauer nigrum*: in high Dutch *Swartzkymnich*: in low Dutch *Nardus saet*: in Italian *Nigella*: in Spanish *Axenaz*, *Alpiure*: in French *Nielle odorante*: in English *Gith*, and *Nigella Romana*, in Cambridgeshire Bishops woort: and also *Dina Catharinae flos*, Saint Katherines flower.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of the garden *Nigella* is hot and dry in the third degree, and of thinne parts.

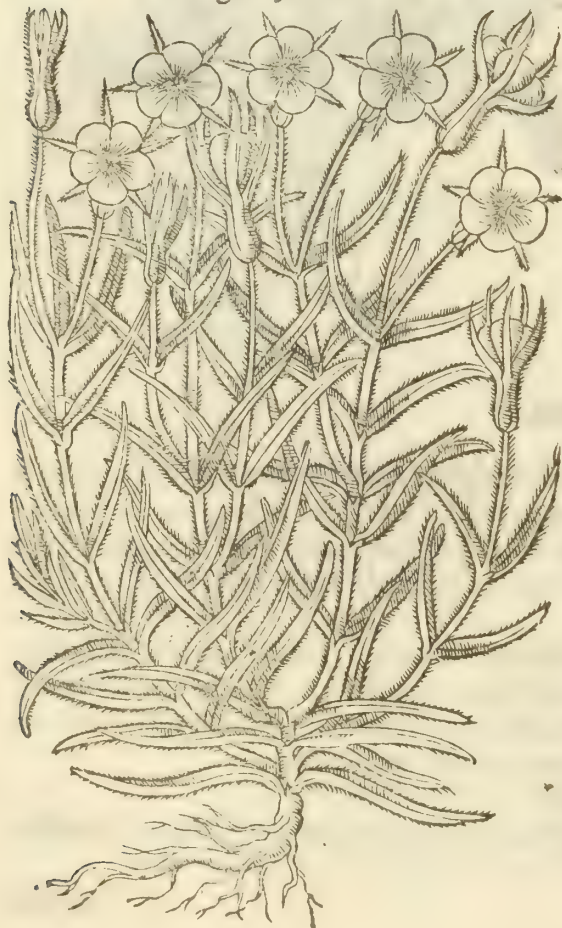
* *The vertues.*

- A The seed of *Nigella Romana* drunke with wine, is a remedie against the shortnes of breath, dissolueth and putteth forth windines, prouoketh vrine, the menses, increaseth milke in the breasts of nurses if it be drunke moderately; otherwise it is not onely hurtfull to them, but any that take thereof too often, or in too great a quantitie.
- B The seede killeth and drieth forth wormes, whether it be taken with wine or water, or laide to the nauell in maner of a plaister.
- C The oile that is drawne forth thereof hath the same propertie, which the vnskilfull Apothecaries do take and vse in steede of oile of Nard, not without great error.
- D The seede parched or dried at the fire, brought into powder, and wrapped in a peece of fine lawne or sarcenet, cureth all murs, catarrhes, rheumes, and the pose, drieth the braine, and restoreth the sense of smelling vnto those which haue lost it, being often smelled vnto from day to day, and made warme at the fire when it is vsed.
- E It taketh away freckles, scurfs, & hard swellings, being laid on mixed with vineger. To be brief, as *Galen* saith, it is a most excellent remedie where there is neede of clensing, drying, and heating.
- F It serueth well among other sweetes to put into sweet waters, bagges, and odoriferous powders.

Of Cockle. Chap. 428.

Pseudomelanthium.

Bastard *Nigella*, or Cockle.

* *The description.*

Cockle is a common and hurtfull weede in our Corne, and very well knowne by the name of Cockle, which *Pena* calleth *Pseudomelanthium*, and *Nigellastrum*, by which names *Dodonaeus* and *Fuchsius* do also terme it; *Moutonius* calleth it *Lolium*; and *Tragus* calleth it *Lichnoides segetum*. This plant hath straight, slender, and hairie stems, garnished with long hairie and grayish leaues, which growe together by couples, inclosing the stalke rounde about: the flowers are of a purple colour, declining to rednesse, consisting of five small leaues, in proportion very like to wilde Campions: when the flowers be vaded there follow round knops or heads ful of blackish seede, like vnto the seede of *Nigell*, but without any smell or sauour at all.

* *The place and time.*

The place of his growing, and time of his flowering, are better knowne then desired.

* *The names.*

Cockle is called *Pseudo-melanthium*, and *Nigellastrum*, wilde or bastarde *Nigella*; of *Fuchsius* *Lolium*: of *Mouton* *Lichnoides segetum*, of *Tragus* *Githago*: in high dutch *Konigete*: in low Dutch *Coene roosen*: in French *Nielle des Bledz*: in

in English Cockle, fiele Nigella, or wilde Nigella: in Italian *Githone*, whereupon most Herbarist being mooued with the likenes of the word, haue thought it to be the true Gith or *Melanthium*; but how far they are deceiued, it is better knowne then needfull to be confuted: for it doth not onely differ in leaues from the true Gith, but also in other properties, and yet it is called Gith or *Melanthium*, and that is of the blacknes of the seede; yet not properly, but with a certaine addition, that it may differ from the true *Melanthium*: for *Hippocrates* calleth it *Melanthium ex Tritico*, of wheate: *Octavius Horatianus* calleth that Gith which groweth among corne, and for the same cause it is named of the learned of this our time *Nigellastrum*, *Githago*, and *Pseudomelanthium*: *Ruellius* saith, it is called in French *Niele*, and *Flos Micancalus*.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of Cockle is hot and dry about the later end of the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

The seede made in a pessarie or mother suppositorie with honie put vp, bringeth downe the defired sicknes, as *Hippocrates* in his booke of womens diseases doth witnes.

Octavius Horatianus giueth the seede parched and beaten to powder to be drunke against the B yellow iaudise.

Some ignorant people haue vsed the seede heereof for the seede of Darnell, to the great danger C of those who haue receiued the same: what hurt it doth among corne, the spoile vnto bread, as well in colour, taste, and vnholsonnes, is better knowne then desired.

Of Fumitorie. Chap. 429.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers herbes comprehended vnder the title of Fumitorie, some wilde, and others of the garden; some with bulbous or tuberous rootes, and others with fibrous or threddie rootes: and first of those whose rootes are nothing but strings.

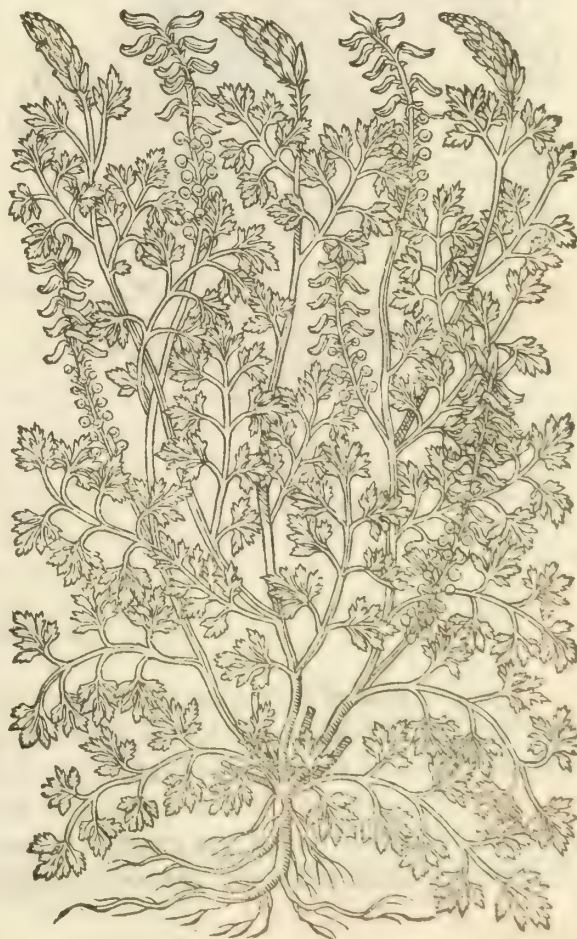
1 *Fumaria purpurea.*

Common or purple Fumitorie.



2 *Fumaria flore albo.*

White flowred Fumitorie.



* The description.

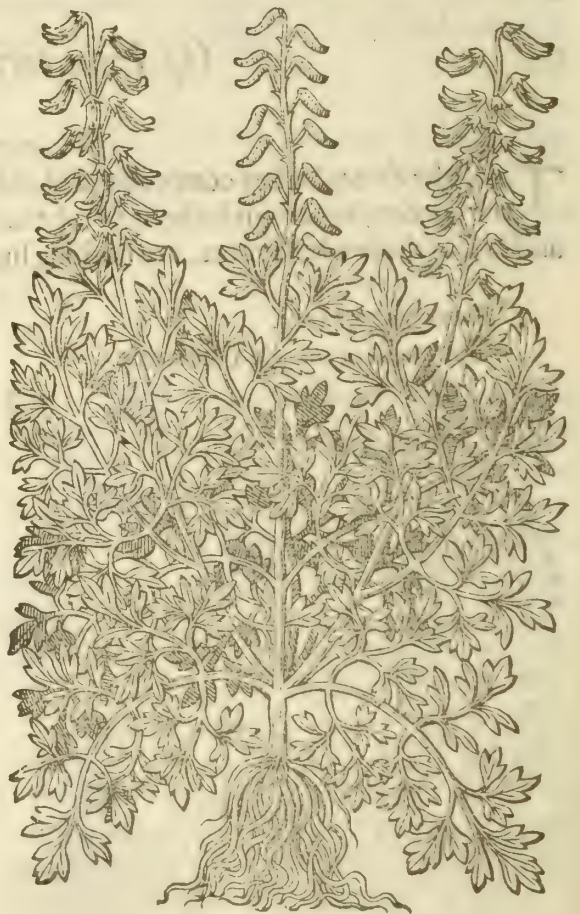
1 **F**umitorie is a very tender little herbe; the stalkes thereof are slender, hauing as it were little knots or ioints full of branches, that scarce grow vp from the ground without proppings, but for the most part they growe sidelong: the leaues rounde about are small, cut on the edges as those of Coriander, which as well as the stalkes are of a whitish Greene: the flowers be made vp in clusters at the tops of the small branches, of a red purple colour: then rise vp huskes, round and little, in which lieth the small seede: the roote is slender, and groweth straight downe.

2 The second kinde of Fumitorie hath many small and tender branches, whereupon growe little iagged leaues, in colour, taste and fashion like vnto the former, but much lesser, hauing at the top of the branches many small clasping tendrels, with which it taketh holde vpon hedges, bushes, and whatsoeuer groweth next vnto it: the flowers are small and clustering together, of a white colour, mixed with a little blew, after which do succede cods, containing the seede: the roote is single, and of a finger length.

3 *Fumaria tenuifolia.*
Fine leaved Fumitorie.



4 *Fumaria lutea.*
Yellow Fumitorie.



* The description.

3 The third kind of Fumitorie hath a very small root, consisting of diuers little strings, from which arise small and tender branches, trailing heere and there vpon the ground; beset with many small and tender leaues, most finely cut and iagged, like the little leaues of Dill, of a deepe Greene colour tending to blewnes: the flowers stande on the tops of the branches, in bunches or clusters thicke thrust together, like those of the medowe Clauer, or three leaved grasse, of a most bright red colour, and very beautifull to behold: the roote is verie small and threddie.

4 The yellow Fumitorie hath many crambling threddie rootes, somewhat thicke, grosse, and fat, like those of *Asparagus*: from which rise diuers vpright stalkes a cubite high, diuiding themselues towarde the top into other smaller branches, whereon are confusedly placed leaues like those of *Thalictrum* or English Rubarbe, but lesser and thinner: alongst the tops of the branches grow yellow flowers, resembling those of Sage, which being past there followeth small seede like vnto dust.

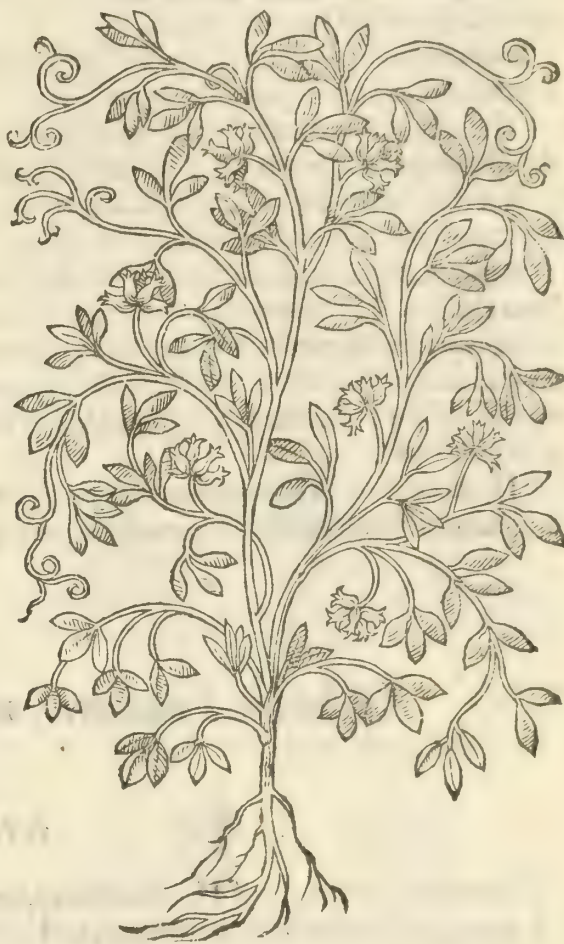
5 *Fumaria alba latifolia.*

White broad leaved Fumitorie.



6 *Fumaria latifolia minor.*

Small broad leaved Fumitorie.



* *The description.*

5 The white Fumitorie with broad leaues hath a very small roote, deeply thrust into the ground; from which arise small tender branches trailing heere and there vpon the ground, garnished with diuers leaues confusedly set vpon short tendrels or foote stalks, smooth, very Greene of colour, and set together by three and three, like vnto the Trefoiles or three leaved grasie: among the leaues come foorth clusters of white flowers, set together in bunches, resembling a cluster of filberd nuts when they are but yoong, of a white colour, tipped at the points with a little light bluish of purple hard to be discerned, except it be aduisedly looked vpon.

6 The smaller broad leaved Fumitorie is like vnto the last described in each respect, sauing it is altogether lesser, wherein onely consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

The Fumitories do grow in corne fieldes among Barley and other graine, in vineyards, gardens, and such like manured places; I founde the last and thirde in number growing in a corne field betweene a small village called Charleton and Greenwich.

* *The time.*

Fumitorie is sown with his flower in the beginning of Maie, and so continueth to the ende of sommer, then is it the best time to be gathered to keepe drie or distill.

* *The names.*

Fumitorie is called in Greeke *καπνός*, and *καπνίον*, and often *καπνίτης*: in Latine *Fumaria*, of *Plinie Capnos*: in shops *Fumusterra*: in high Dutch *Erdtrauch*: in lowe Dutch *Gyscom*, *Duyuen*, *Beruel*: in Spanishe *Palomilha*: in French and English *Fumiterre*.

* *The temperature.*

Fumitorie is not hot as some haue thought it to be, but colde and something drie, it openeth and clenseth by vrine.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is good for all them that haue either scabs or any other filth growing on the skin: and for them also that haue the French disease.
- B It remooueth stoppings from the liuer and spleene, it purifieth the bloud, and is oftentimes good for them that haue a quartaine ague.
- C The decoction of the herbe is vsed to be giuen, or else the syrupe that is made of the iuice: the distilled water thereof is also profitable for the purposes aforesaid.
- D It is oftentimes boiled in whaie, and in this maner it helpeth in the ende of the spring and in sommer time those that are troubled with scabs.
- E *Paulus Aegineta* saith, that it plentifully prouoketh vrine, and taketh away the stoppings of the liuer and feeblenes thereof, that it strengthneth the stomacke and maketh the belly soluble.
- F *Dioscorides* affirmeth, that the iuice of Fumitorie, of that which groweth among Barley, as *Aegineta* addeth, with gum Arabicke, doth take away vnprofitable haire that prick the eies, growing vpon the eie lids, the haire that pricke being first plucked away, for it will not suffer others to growe in their places.
- G The decoction of Fumitorie drunken, driueth forth by vrine and siege, all hot, cholerick, burnt, and hurtfull humours, and is a most singular digester of salt and pituitous humours.

Of bulbus Fumitorie, or Hollowe roote. Chap 430.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of Hollow rootes, some greater, others lesser, some of one colour and climate, and others of diuers mixed, as shall be declared.

* *The description.*

1 The leaues of great Hollow roote are iagged and cut in sunder, as be those of Coriander, of a light greenish colour, that is to say, like the gray colour of the leaues of Columbine, whereunto they be also in forme like, but lesser: the stalkes be smooth, rounde, and slender, an handfull long; about which, on the vpper part stande little flowers orderly placed, long, with a little horne at the ende, like the flowers of Toade flaxe, of a light red tending to a purple colour: the seede lieth in flat cods, very soft and greenish when it is ready to yeelde vp his blacke shining ripe seede: the roote is bumped or bulbus, hollowe within, and on the vpper part pressed downe somewhat flat, couered ouer with a darke yellow skin or barke, with certaine strings fastned thereto, and of a bitter and austere taste.

2 The second is like vnto the first in each respect, sauing that it bringeth flowers of a white colour, and the other not so.

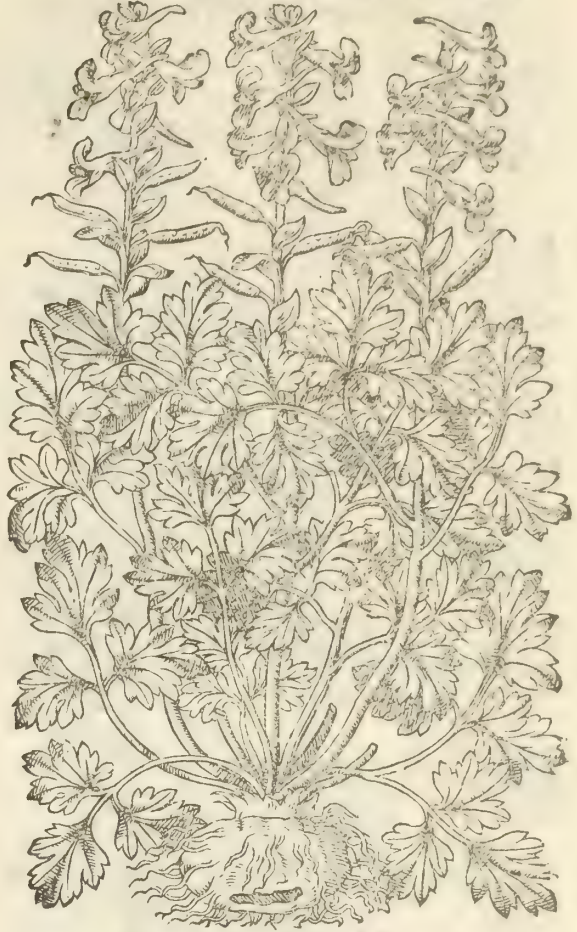
3 The small purple Hollow roote, hath rootes, leaues, stalkes, flowers, and seedes, like vnto the precedent, the especiall difference is, that this plant is somewhat lesser.

4 The small white Hollowe roote likewise agreeth with the former in each respect, sauing that this plant bringeth white flowers, and the other not so.

1 *Radix caua maior purpurea.*
Great purple Hollow roote.



2 *Radix caua maior alba.*
Great white Hollow roote.



3 *Radix caua minor purpurea.*
Small purple Hollow roote.



4 *Radix caua minor alba.*
Small white Hollow roote.



5 *Radix caua purpurea variegata.*
Purple Hollow roote of two colours.



6 *Radix caua alba variegata.*
White Hollow roote diuerfly mixed.



* The description.

5 This kinde of Hollow roote is also like the last described, sauing that the flowers heereof are mixed with purple and white, which maketh it to differ from the others.

6 There is not any difference that is possible to be distinguished from the last described, sauing that the flowers heereof are of a mixt colour, white and purple, with some yellowe in the hollownes of the same, wherein consisteth the difference from the precedent.

7 This thin leaved Hollow roote, hath likewise an hollow roote, couered ouer with a yellow pilling, of the bignes of a tennice ball: from which shoote vp leaues spred vpon the ground, verie like vnto the leaues of Columbines, as well in forme as colour, but much thinner, more iagged, and altogether lesser: among which rise vp small tender stalkes, weake, and feeble, of an handfull high, bearing from the middle thereof to the top very fine flowers, fashioned vnto one peece of the Columbine flower, which resembleth a little birde of a purple colour.

8 This other thin leaved Hollow root is like the precedent, sauing that this plant bringeth foorth white flowers tending to yellownes, or as it were the colour of the field Primrose.

9 *Bunniens holwoztele*, as the Dutch men do call it, hath many small iagged leaues growing immediatly from the ground: among which rise vp very slender stalkes, whereon do growe such leaues as those next the ground: on the top of the branches stand faire purple flowers, like vnto the others of his kinde, sauing that the flowers heereof are as it were small birdes, the bellies or lower parts wherof, are of a white colour, wherein it differeth from all the rest of the Hollow rootes.

10 The last and small Hollow roote is like the last described, sauing that it is altogether lesser, and the flowers heereof are of a Greene colour, not vnlike in shape to the flowers of Cinkfoile.

- 7 *Radix caua tenuifolia purpurea.*
Purple Hollow roote with thin leaues.



- 8 *Radix caua tenuifolia alba.*
White Hollow roote with thin leaues.



- 9 *Radix caua minor.*
Bunnikens Holwort, or Hollow roote.



- 10 *Radix caua minima viridi flore.*
Smal Bunnikens Holwort with green flowers.



* *The place.*

These plants do grow about hedges, brambles, and in the borders of fieldes and vineyardes, in low and fertill grounds, in Germanie and the lowe countries, neuerthelesse the two first, and also the two last described do grow in my garden.

* *The time.*

These do flower in March, and their seede is ripe in Aprill: the leaues and stalkes are gone in Maie, and nothing remaining saue onely the rootes, so little a while do they continue.

* *The names.*

Hollow roote is called in high Dutch *Holwurtz*: in low Dutch *Hoolwoortele*, that is, *Radix caua*: in English Hollow roote, and Holewoort: it is vsed in shops in steede of *Aristolochia*, or round Birthwoort, which errour is better knowne then needfull to be confuted: and likewise their errour is apparant, who rashly iudge it to be *Pistlochta*, or little Birthwoort. It shoulde seeme the old writers knew it not, for some haue made it *Leontopetalis speciem*, or a kind of lions Turnep; others *Eriphium*, & others som *Thesium*, most men *Capnos Chelidonia*: it seemeth to agree with *Leontopetalon*, in bulbed rootes, and somewhat in leaues, but in no other respects, as *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* do testifie. And if *Eriphium* haue his name ἀνὰ τὴν ἄνοιαν, that is to say, of the spring, then this roote may be not vnproperly *Eriphium*, and *Veris Planta*, or the plant of the spring: for it is euident that it appeereth and is Greene in the spring onely: some thinke it hath beene called *Eriphium ab Hædo*, or of the goat; but this *Eriphion* is quite another plant, as both *Apuleius* writeth, and that booke also mentioneth which is attributed to *Galen*, and dedicated to *Paternianus*. In the booke which is dedicated to *Paternianus*, there be read these wordes; *Eriphion* is an herb which is found vpon high mountaines, it hath leaues like Sinallage, a fine flower like the Violet, and a roote as great as an Onion: it hath likewise other rootes which send forth rootes after rootes. Whereby it is euident that this roote whereof we intreat is not this kinde of *Eriphium* at all, for *Eriphium* howsoeuer the ancients haue foisted this long discourse of controuersies, is the selfe same bulbe mentioned in the first part of our historie by the name *Gladious*, which is also called *Eriphium*, and *Zyphium*. Concerning *Thesium* the old writers haue written but little: *Theophrastus* saith, that the roote thereof is bitter and being stamped purgeth the belly: *Pliny* in his 21. booke 17. chapter sheweth that the roote which is called *Thesium*, is like the bulbed plants, and is rough in taste: *Athenaus* citing *Timachida* for an author saith, that *Thesium* is called a flower, of which *Ariadnes* garland was made. These things seeme well to agree with hollow roote; for it is bumped or bulbous, of taste bitter and austere, or something rough; which is also thought to purge: but what certainty can be affirmed, seeing the olde writers are so brieue? What maner of herbe *Capnos Chelidonia* is, which groweth by hedges, and heereupon is surnamed *pegasus*, *Aëtius* doth not expounde, onely the name thereof is founde in his seconde Tetrab. the thirde booke, Chapter 110. in *Martianus* his *Colyrium*, and in his Tetrab. 3. booke 2. Chapter, among such things as strengthen the liuer. But if *Capnos Chelidonia* be that which *Pliny* in his 25. booke, chapter 13. doth call *Prima Capnos*, or the first *Capnos*, and commendeth it for the dimnes of the eies, it is plaine inough that *Radix caua*, or the Hollow roote, is not *Capnos Chelidonia*: for *Plinies* first *Capnos* is branched, and fouldeth it selfe vpon hedges; but Hollow roote hath no such branches growing on it, and is a lowe herbe, and is not helde vp with props, nor needeth them. But if *Aëtius* his *Capnos Chelidonia* be an other herbe differing from that of *Plinie*, (which thing perchance was the cause why it should be surnamed *Chelidonia*) there is some reason why it shoulde be called *Capnos Chelidonia*, for it is somewhat like Fumitorie in leaues, though greater, and commeth vp at the first spring, which is about the time when the Swallowes do come in; neuerthelesse it doth not follow, that it is true and right *Capnos Chelidonia*; for there be also other herbes comming vp at the same season, and perish in short time after, which notwithstanding are not called *Chelidonia*.

* *The temperature.*

Hollow roote is hot and dry, yet more drie then hot, that is to say, dry in the thirde degree and hot in the second; it bindeth, clenseth and somewhat wasteth.

* *The vertues.*

A Hollow root is good against old and long lasting swellings of the almonds in the throte, and of the iawes: it likewise preuaileth against the paines of the Hemorrhoides, which are swoln and painful, being mixed with the ointment of Poplar buds, called *Vng. Populeon*.

B It is reported, that a dram waight heereof being taken inwardly, doth purge by siege, and draweth forth flegme.

Of Columbines. Chap. 431.

1 *Aquilegia cerulea.*
Blew Columbines.2 *Aquileia rubra.*
Red Columbines.

* The description.

1 **T**He blew Columbine hath leaues like the great Celandine, but somewhat rounder, indented on the edges, parted into diuers sections of a blewish Greene colour, which being broken yeelde forth little iuice or none at all: the stalke is a cubite and a halfe high, slender, red-dish, and slightly haired: the slender sprigs whereof bring forth euery one, one flower with five little hollowe hornes, as it were hanging forth, with small leaues standing vpright, of the shape of little birds: these flowers are of colour sometimes blew, at other times of a red or purple, often white, or of mixt colours, which to distinguish feuerally woulde be to small purpose, being things so familiarly knowne to all; after the flowers growe vp coddles, in which is contained little blacke and glittering seede: the rootes are thicke, with some strings thereto belonging, which continue many yeeres.

2 The second doth not differ sauing in the colour of the flowers, for like as the others are described to be blew, so these are of a purple red, or horse flesh colour, which maketh the difference.

3 The double Columbine hath stalkes, leaues, and rootes like the former: the flowers hereof are very double, that is to say, many of those little flowers (hauing the forme of birds) are thrust one into the belly of another, sometimes blew, often white, and otherwhiles of mixt colours, as nature list to plaie with hir little ones, differing so infinitely that to distinguish them apart, woulde require moie time then were requisite to leese: and therefore it shall suffice what hath beene saide for their descriptions.

3 *Aquilina multiplex.*
Double Columbines.



* *The place.*

They are set and sown in gardens for the beautie and variable colours of the flowers.

* *The time.*

They flower in Maie, Iune, and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Columbine is called of the later Herbaristes *Aquileia*, *Aquilina*, and *Aquilegia*: of *Costeus Pothos*, of *Gesnerus Leontostamum*, of *Dalecampius* of Louaine, *Iouis flos*: of some *Herba Leonis*, or the herbe wherein the Lion doth delight: in high Dutch *Agley*; in low Dutch *Akeleyen*; in French *Ancoiles*: in English Columbine.

* *The temperature.*

Columbines are thought to be temperate betweene heate and moisture.

* *The vertues.*

A Notwithstanding what temperature or vertues Colombrines haue, is not yet sufficiently knowne; for they are vsed especially to decke the gardens of the curious, garlandes, and houses: neuerthelesse *Tragus* writeth, that a dram waight of the seede, with halfe a scruple or ten graines of saffron giuen in wine, is a good and effectuell medicine for the stopping of the liuer, and the yellow jaundise; but saith he, that who so hath taken it must bee well couered with clothes, and then sweate.

B Most do attribute vnto it the vertues of wilde Otes; others of Centory, but rashly and without any reason; most in these daies following others by tradition, do vse to boile the leaues in milke against the forenes of the throte, falling & excoriation of the vuula: but the ancient writers haue saide nothing heerof: *Ruellius* reporteth, that the flowers of Columbines are not vsed in medicine, yet some there be that do affirme they are good against the stopping of the liuer, which effect the leaues do also performe.

Of Wormewood. Chap. 432.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Wormewood, one with broad leaues that excelleth the rest: other two haue smaller and slenderer leaues; the rest are bastard kinds: *Dioscorides* maketh mention of three sorts of Wormewood, *Ponticum*, *Seriphium*, and *Santonicum*, which are to be referred to the former kindes.

* *The description.*

1 T He first kinde being our common and best knowne Wormewood, hath leaues of a grayish colour, very much cut or iagged, and very bitter: the stalkes are of a woodie substance two cubites high, and full of branches, alongst which do grow little yellowish bottoms, wherein is found small seede like the seede of Tansey, but smaller: the roote is likewise of a woodie substance, and full of fibres.

2 The second kinde of Wormewood bringeth forth slender stalkes about a foote high or somewhat more, garnished with leaues like the former, but much lesser, and cut or iagged into most fine and small cuts or diuisions: the flowers are like the former, hanging vpon small stems with their heads

heads downward: the rootes are whitish, small and many, crawling and crambling one ouer another, and thereby infinitely do increase, of saour lesse pleasant then the common Wormewoode. Some haue termed this plant *Abinthium santonicum*, but they had slender reason so to do: for if it was so called bicause it was imagined to growe in the prouince of Santoinge; it may very well appeere to the contrary; for in the Alpes of Galatia a countrey in Asia minor, it groweth in great plenty, and therefore may rather be called *Galatium Sardonium*, and not *Santonium*: but leauing controuersies impertinent to the History, it is the Ponticke Wormewood of *Galens* description, and so holden of the learned *Paludane*, who for his singular knowledge in plants, is woorthie triple honor, and likewise manie others.

1 *Abinthium latifolium* sine ponticum.
Broad leaved Wormwood.



2 *Abinthium tenuifolium ponticum* Galeni.
Small Ponticke Wormwood.



* *The place.*

This broad leaved Wormewood delighteth to grow on rockes and mountaines, and in vntilled places; it groweth much vpon dry bankes, it is common euery where in all countries; the best faith *Dioscorides* is founde in Pontus, Cappadocia, and on mount Taurus; *Pliny* writeth that Ponticke Wormewood is better then that of Italie; *Ouid* in these words doth declare that Ponticke Wormewood is extreme bitter:

*Turpia deformes gignunt abinthia campi,
Terraque de fructu, quam sit amara docet.*

Vntilled barren ground the filthy lothsome Wormewood yeelds,
And knowne its by the fruite how bitter are the fieldes.

And *Bellonius* in his first booke of singularities chap. 76. doth shewe, that there is also a broad leaved Wormewood like vnto ours growing in the prouinces of Pontus, and is used in Constantino-ple by the Phisitions there; it is likewise founde in certaine colde countries of Switzerlande, which by reason of the chilnesse of the aire riseth not vp, but creepeth vpon the ground, wherupon diuers call it creeping Wormewood.

* *The time.*

The little flowers and feedes are perfited in Iuly and August, then may Wormwood be gathered and laid vp for profitable vses.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ἄψινθος*: it is named of *Apuleius Absinthium rusticum*, countrey Wormwood, or peasants Wormwood; we haue named it *Absinthium latifolium*, broad leaved Wormwood, that it may differ from the rest: the interpreters of the Arabians call the better sort, which *Dioscorides* nameth Ponticke Wormwood, *Rom. num Absinthium*, Romaine Wormwood, and after these the barbarous Phisitions of the later age: the Italians name Wormwoode *Affenso*: the Spaniards *Axenxios*, *Affenxios*, most of them *Donzell*: the Portingales *Alosna*: in high Dutch *Wieromut*, *Wiermut*: in French *Aluysne*: in English common Wormwood.

Victor Trincanella, a singular Phisition, in his practise tooke it for *Absinthium Ponticum*.

* *The temperature.*

Wormwood is of temperature hot and dry, hot in the seconde degree, and dry in the thirde: it is bitter and clenfing, and likewise hath power to binde or fasten.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is very profitable to a weake stomacke that is troubled with choler, for it clenfeth it thorough his bitternes, purgeth by siege and vrine: by reason of the binding quality, it strengthneth and comforteth the stomacke, but helpeth nothing at all to remooue flegme contained in the stomacke as *Galen* addeth.
- B If it be taken before a surfeit it keepeth it off, and remooueth lothsomnes, saith *Dioscorides*: and it helpeth not onely before a surfeit, but also it quickly refresheth the stomacke and belly after large eating and drinking.
- C It is oftentimes a good remedie against long and lingering agues, especially tertians: for it doth not onely strengthen the stomacke and make an appetite to meate, but it yeeldeth strength to the liuer also, and riddeth it of obstructions or stoppings, clenfing by vrine naughtie humours.
- D Furthermore Wormwood is excellent good for them that vomite blood from the spleene, the which hapneth when the spleene being overcharged & filled vp with grosse blood doth vburden it selfe, and then great plenty of blood is oftentimes cast vp by vomite. It hapneth likewise that store of black & corrupt blood mixed with excrements passeth downwards by the stooles & it oftentimes hapneth that with violent and large vomiting the sicke man fainteth or swooneth, or when he is reuiued doth fall into a difficult and almost incurable tympanie, especially when the disease doth often happen; but from these dangers Wormwood can deliuer him, if when he is refreshed after vomite and his strength any way recovered, he shall a good while vse it, in what maner soeuer he himselfe shall thinke good.
- E A gaine, Wormwood voideth away the wormes of the guts, not onely taken inwardly, but applied outwardly: it withstandeth all putrefactions; it is good against a stinking breath; it keepeth garments also from the Mothes; it driueth away gnats, the bodie being annointed with the oyle thereof.
- F Likewise it is singular good in pultesies and fomentations to binde and to dry.
- G Besides all this *Dioscorides* declareth, that it is good also against windines and griping paines of the stomacke and belly, with Sefeli and French Spikenard: the decoction cureth the yellowe iaudise or the infusion, if it be drunke thrise a day some ten or twelue sponsuls at a time.
- H It helpeth them that are strangled with eating of mushrumes, or toad stooles, if it be drunke with vineger.
- I And being taken with wine, it is good against the poison of Mistletoe, and of Hemlocke, and against the biting of the shrew mouse, and of the sea Dragon, it is applied to the tquencie or inflammations of the throte with hony and niter, and with water to night wheales, and with hony to swartish markes that come vpon bruses.
- K It is applied after the same maner to dim eies, and to mattering eares.
- L *Ioachimvs Camerarius* of Noremberg commendeth it greatly against the iaudise, giuing of the flowers of Wormwood, Rosemarie, Sloes, of each a small quantitie, and a little Saffron, boiled in wine, the body first being purged and prepared by the learned Phisition.

Of small leaved Wormwood, which is called *Romane*
Wormwood. Chap. 433.

Absointhium tenuifolium seu Romanum.
Romish Wormwood.



* *The description.*

Small leaved Wormwood bringeth forth very many little branches, slender, a span or a foote high, full of leaues, lesse by a great deale, and tenderer then the former, most finelie and nicely minced: the flowers like those of the former; hang vpon the little branches and sprigs: the rootes are smal creeping ouerthwart, from whence do rise a great number of yong sprouts: this Wormwood also is somewhat white, and lesse bitter a good deale then the broad leaved one, and hath not so ranck, or so vnpleasant a smell, but rather delightfull.

* *The place.*

It groweth plentifully in Mysia, Thracia, Hungarie, and Austria, and in other regions neere adioining; it is also founde in Bohemia, and in many vtilld places of Germanie; it is a garden plant in the low Countries, and in England.

* *The time.*

It bringeth forth flowers and seede in Autumne: a little while after when winter commeth the herbe withereth away, but the roote remaineth alieue, from which, leaues and stalkes do come againe in the spring.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called *Absointhium Romanum*: & in low dutch *Roomsche Afsene*, by which name it is known to very many Phisitions & apothecaries, who vse this in steed of Pontick Wormwood: furthermore it hath a leafe and flower farre lesse then the other Wormwoods: likewise the smell of this is not onely pleasant, but it yeeldeth also a spicie sent, whereas all the rest haue a strong and lothsome smell: and this Pontick Wormwood doth differ from that which *Dioscorides* commendeth, for *Dioscorides* his Pontick Wormwood is accounted among them of the first kinde, or of broad leaved Wormwood; which thing also *Galen* affirmeth in his sixt booke of the faculties of medicines, in the chapter of Sothernwood. There be three kinds of Wormwood (saith he) whereof they vse to call one by the generall name, and that is especially Pontick: whereby it is manifest that *Galen* in this place hath referred Pontick to no other then to the first Wormwood; and therefore many not without cause maruell, that *Galen* hath written in his booke of the method of curing, how Pontick Wormwood is lesse in flower & leafe; manie excuse him, and lay the fault vpon the corruption of the booke, and in his 9. booke of Methode the lesfer they would haue the longer. Therefore this Wormewood with the lesfer leafe is not the right Ponticke Wormwood, neither againe the Arabians Romaine Wormwood, who haue no other Romaine then Ponticke Wormwood of the Gracians. Also many beleene that this is called *Santonicum*, but this is not to be sought for in Mysia, Thracia, or other countries Eastward, but in Fraunce beyond the Alpes, if we may beleene *Dioscorides* his copies: there be that woulde haue it growe not beyond the Alpes of Italy, but in Galatia a countrey in Asia, and in the region of the Sardines, which also is the lesfer Asia, whereupon it was called in Greeke *Sardonium*, which was changed into the name *Santonicum* through the error of the translators: *Dioscorides* his copies keepe the word *Sardonium*, and *Galen*s copies *Santonicum*, which came to posterity as it seemeth. It is cal-

led in English small leaved Wormwood, Romaine Wormwood, garden or Cypres Wormwood, and French Wormwood.

* *The temperature.*

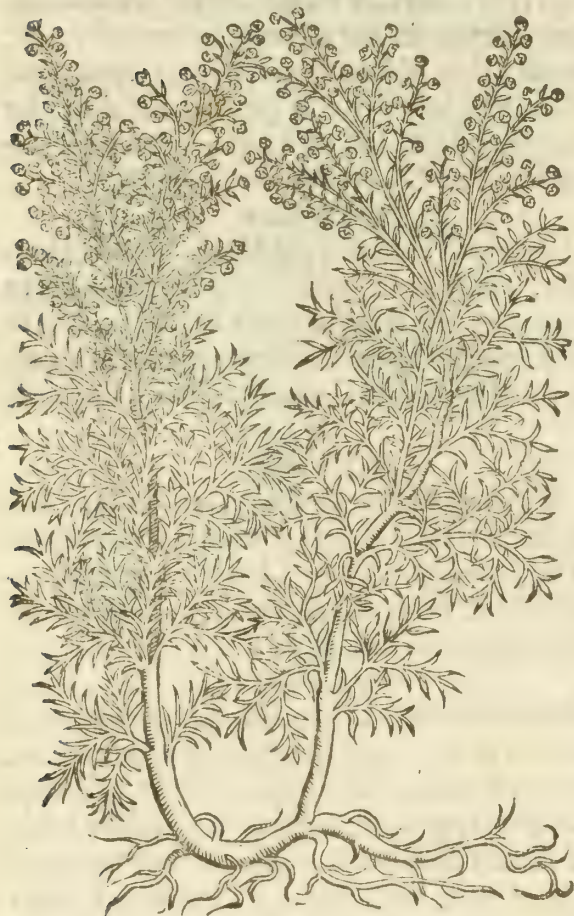
Small leaved Wormwood is of facultie hot and dry, it is bitter also, but lesse a good deale then the broad leaved one, the greatest force it hath is in binding.

* *The vertues.*

The faculties are referred vnto the common Wormwood.

Of sea Wormwood. Chap. 434.

- 1 *Absinthium marinum album.*
White sea Wormwood.



- 2 *Absinthium marinum latifolium.*
Broad leaved sea Wormwood.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He white sea Wormwood (which *Pena* and *L'Obelius* call *Absinthium Ponticum*, or *Tridentinum*, *Dodonaeus* in his last Edition *Seriphium*) hath many leaues cut and diuided into infinite fine iaggges, like those of Sothernwood, of a white hoarie colour and strong smell, but not vnpleasent: among which rise vp tough hoarie stalkes set with the like leaues, on the top whereof do grow small yellowish flowers: the roote is tough, and creepeth farre abroad, by meanes whereof it greatly increaseth.

2 The broad leaved sea Wormwood hath very many soft leaues, growing close by the ground, of a darke swart colour, nothing so finely cut or iaggged as the other of his kinde: the flowers growe vpon the tops of the stalkes of a yellowish colour: the roote is tough and creeping.

* *The place.*

These Woorinwoods do growe vpon the railed grounds, in the salt marshes neere vnto the sea,

in most places of England ; which being brought into gardens doth there flourish as in his naturall place, and retaineth his smell, taste, and naturall qualitie, as hath beene often prooued.

* *The time.*

These bring forth flowers and seedes, when the other Wormwoods do.

* *The names.*

Sea Wormwood is called in Greeke *ἀψίνθιον θαλάσσιον*: in Latine *Absinthium maritimum*, and likewise *Seriphium*: in Dutch *Se Afsene*: of diuers *Santonicum*, as witnesseth *Dioscorides*: neuerthelesse there is another *Santonicum* differing from sea Wormwood: in English of some women of the countrey, garden Cypresse.

* *The temperature.*

Sea Wormwood is of nature hot and dry.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides affirmeth, that being taken of it selfe, or boiled with Rice, and eaten with hony, killeth A the small wormes of the guts, and gently looseth the belly ; the which *Pliny* also doth asseme.

The iuice of sea Wormwood drunke with wine resisteth poison, especially the poison of Hem- B lockes.

The leaues stamped with figs, saltpeter, and the meale of Darnell, and applied to the bellie, sides, C or flankes, helpeth the dropsie, and such as are splenitike.

The same is singular against all inflammations, and heate of the stomacke and liuer, exceeding D all the kinds of Wormwood for the same purposes that common Wormwood serueth.

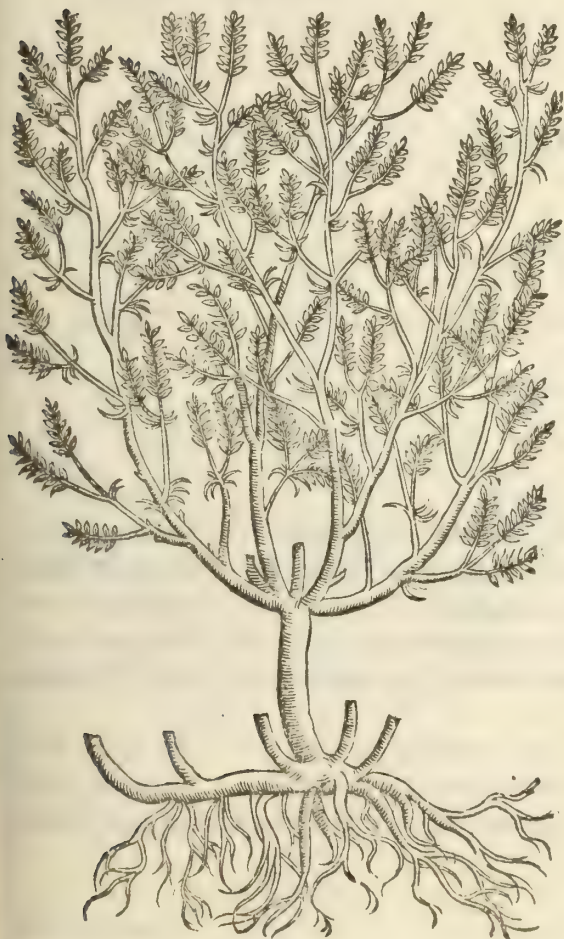
It is reported by such as dwell neere the sea side, that the cattle which do feed where it groweth E become fat and lusty very quickly.

The herbe with his stalkes laid in chestes, presses, and wardrobs, keepeth clothes from mothes F and other vermine.

Of holie Wormwood. Chap. 435.

Sementina.

Holie Wormwood.



* *The description.*

THIS Wormwood called *Sementina* & *Semen sanctum*, which we haue Englithed Holie, is that kinde of Wormwood which beareth that seede which we haue in vse, called Worm-seede: in shoppes *Semen santolinum*: about which there hath been great controuersie amongst writers, some holding that the seede of *Santonicum Galatium* to be the true Wormseede, others deeming it to be that of *Romanum Absinthium*: it doth muche resemble the firste of the sea Wormwoods in shape and proportion: it riseth vp with a woodie stalke, of the height of a cubite, diuided into diuers branches and wings; whereupon are set very small leaues, among which are placed clusters of seede in such abundance, that to the first view it seemeth to be a plant consisting all of seede.

* *The place.*

It is a foraine plant, the seedes being sown in the gardens of hot regions do prosper well; in these colde countries it will not growe at all. Neuerthesse there is one or two companions about London, who haue reported vnto me that they had great store of it growing in their gardens yeerely, which they solde at a great price vnto our London

London Apothecaries, and gained much money thereby; one of the men dwelleth by the Bagge and Bottle neere London, whose name is *Cornmale*, into whose garden I was brought to see the thing that I would not beleue; for being often tolde that there it did growe, I still persisted it was not true: but when I did behold this great quantitie of Wormwood, it was nothing else but common *Ancos*. How many Apothecaries haue beene deceiued, how many they haue robbed of their money, and how many children haue beene nothing the better for taking it, I referre it to the iudgement of the simplest, considering their owne report, to haue solde manie hundreth poundes waight of it; the more to their shame be it spoken, and the lesse wit or skill in the Apothecaries: therefore haue I set downe this as a caueat vnto those that buie of these seedes, first to taste and trie the same before they giue it to their children, or commit it to any other vse.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and bringeth forth his seede in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

The French men call it *Barbotine*: the Italians *Semen zena*: whereupon also the Latines name it *Sementina*: the seede is called euery where *Semen sanctum*, Holie seede, and *Semen contra Lunbricos*: in English Wormseed; the herbe it selfe is also called Wormseed, or Wormseedwoort: some name it *Semen Zedoaria*, Zedoar seed.

* *The temperature.*

This seed is very bitter, and for that cause of nature hot and dry.

* *The vertues.*

- A It is good against wormes of the belly and intrailles, taken any way, and better also if a little Rheubarbe be mixt withall, for so the wormes are not onely killed, but likewise they are driuen downe by the siege, which thing must alwaies be regarded.
- B The seed mixed with a little *Aloes succotrine*, and brought to the forme of a plaister, and applied to the nauell of a childe doth the like.

Of forrein and bastard Wormwoods. Chap. 436.

* *The kinds.*

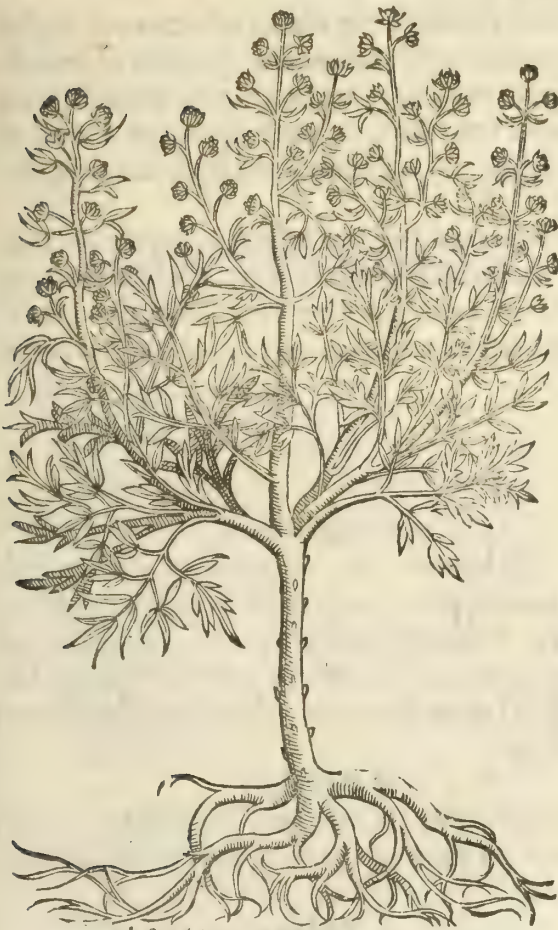
There be diuers sorts of forrein Wormwoods, as shall be declared in this present Chapter.

* *The description.*

1 **T**Ree Wormwood, *Pena* that painfull Herbarist hath described, which the ancient writers haue not mentioned, to haue a truncke or stocke growing to the height of three or fower cubits, of a woodie substance like vnto the Hollihocke, diuiding or branching it selfe into sundry armes toward the top, set full of small jagged leaues, not much vnlike the Pine tree, but of an hoarie colour, and ranke smell: the flowers and seedes are like vnto the common Wormwoode.

2 *Absinthium album* hath straight and vpright stalkes, a cubite and a halfe high, beset with broad leaues, but verie deeply cut or clouen, in shewe like vnto Mugwoort: at the top of the stalks do growe small flowers starre fashion, compact of fixe small leaues: the roote is long with some fibres annexed vnto it.

1 *Absinthium arborescens.*
Tree Wormwood.



3 *Absinthium Aegyptium.*
Wormwood of Egypt.



2 *Absinthium album.*
White Wormwood.



4 *Absinthium inodorum.*
Vnsauoric Wormwood.



*The description.

3 This kinde of Wormwood *Gesnerus* and that learned Apothecarie *Valerandus Donroz*, called *Absinthium Egyptium*, but *L'Obelius Absinthium Ponticum*, and *Tridentium*, do differ verie little in shape and shew one from another; yet all such differences as there are be knowne and discerned by the place and countrey where they grow: the leaues of this plant are verie like to the leaues of *Trichomanes*, which is our common Maidenhaire, of a white colour, euery small leafe standing one opposite against another, and of a strong saour.

4 This Wormwood which *Dodonæus* calleth *Absinthium inodorum*, and *Inspidum*, is very like vnto the sea Wormwood, in his small and tender leaues: the stalke beareth flowers also like vnto the forefaide Sea wormwood, but it is of a sad or deepe colour, hauing neither bitter taste, nor any saour at all, whereupon it was called and that very fitly *Absinthium inodorum*, or *Absinthium inspidum*: in English foolish, or vnsauory wormwood.

5 *Absinthium marinum, Abrotoni fœmina facie.*
Mugwoort Wormwood.



from the Santons, groweth farre from the Alpes; but if it growe neere adioining to the Alpes, then hath it not his name of the Santons.

*The temperature and vertues.

White wormwood is hot and somewhat drie.

A Vnsauorie Wormwood as it is without smell and taste, so is it scarce of any hot qualitie, much lesse hath it any scouring facultie; these are not vsed in Physicke where the others may be had, being as it were wilde or degenerate kindes of Wormwood, some of them participating both of the forme and smell of other plants.

*The description.

5 This kinde of sea Wormwood is a shrubbie and woodie plant, in face and shewe like to Mugwoort, of a strong smell; hauing flowers like those of the common wormwood, at the first shewe like those of Lauander cotton: the roote is tough and woodie.

*The place.

These plants are strangers in England, yet we haue some fewe of them in the gardens of Herbarists.

*The time.

The time of their flowring and seeding is referred to the other wormwoods.

*The names.

The white Wormwoode *Conradus Gesnerus* nameth *Seriphium fœmina*, and saith, that it is commonly called *Herba alba*, or white Herbe; an other had rather name it *Santonium*, for as *Dioscorides* saith, *Santonium* is founde in Fraunce beyonde the Alpes, and beareth his name of the countrey where it groweth: but that part of Swifferland which belongeth to Fraunce is accounted of the Romaines to be beyond the Alpes; and the prouince of the Santons is far from it: for this is a part of Guines scituated vpon the coast of the Ocean, beneath the floude Gerond northward: therefore Santon wormwood if it haue his name

Of Mugwoort. Chap. 437.

* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Mugwoorts, as shall be declared.

1 *Artemisia mater Herbarum.*
Common Mugwoort.



2 *Artemisia tenuifolia.*
Thinne leaved Mugwoort.



* The description.

1 **T**He first kinde of Mugwoort hath broad leaues, very much cut or clouen, like the leaues of common wormwood, but smaller, of a darke greene colour aboue, and hoarie vnderneath: the stalkes are long and straight, and full of branches, whereon do grow small rounde buttons, which are the flowers, sinelling like Marierome when they waxe ripe: the roote is great and of a woodie substance.

2 The seconde kinde of Mugwoort hath a great thicke and woodie roote: from whence arise fundrie branches of a reddish colour, beset full of small and fine iagged leaues, very like vnto sea Sothernwood: the seed groweth alongst the small twiggie branches, like vnto little berries, which fall not from their branches, in a long time after they be ripe.

3 There is another Mugwoort of the sea, that hath leaues like vnto sea Purflane, thick, fat, and oileous, of a grayish colour: among which riseth vp a stalke two cubits high, diuiding it selfe into fundrie branches, beset full of small and barren flowers, like sea wormwood: the roote is thicke and of a woodie substance.

3 *Artemisia marina.*
Sea Mugwoort.



* *The description.*

There is also another Mugwoort, which hath many branches rising from a woodie roote, standing vpright in distances one from another, of an ashie colour, beset with leaues not much vnlike sea Purcelane; about the lower part of the stalkes, and toward the top of the branches they are narrower and lesser, and cut with great and deepe iaggges, thicke in substance; and of a whitish colour, as all the rest of the plant is: it yeeldeth a pleasant smell like *Abrotonum marinum*, and in taste is somewhat saltish: the flowers are many and yellow, which being vaded, there followeth mossie seede, like vnto that of common wormwood.

* *The place.*

The common Mugwoort groweth wilde in sundry places about the borders of fields, about high waies, brooke sides, and such like places.

Sea Mugwoort groweth about Rie and Winchelsey castle, and at Portsmouth by the Ile of Wight.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iulie and August.

* *The names.*

Mugwoort is called in Greeke *Αρτεμισία*: and also in Latine *Artemisia*, which name it had of *Artemisia* Queene of Halicarnassus, and wife

of noble *Mausolus* king of Caria, who adopted it for hir owne herbe: before that it was called *παρθένισ*, *Parthenis*, as *Pliny* writeth. *Apuleius* affirmeth that it was likewise called *Parthenion*, who hath very many names for it, and many of them are placed in *Dioscorides* among the bastard names: most of these agree with the right *Artemisia*, and diuers of them with other herbes, which now and then are numbred among the Mugwoorts: it is also called *Mater Herbarum*: in high Dutch *Beisufz*, and *Sant Iohanus Gurtel*: in Spanish and Italian *Artemisia*: in French *Armoisa*: in lowe Dutch *Bijuoet*, *Sint Ians krypt*: in English Mugwoort, and common Mugwoort.

* *The temperature.*

Mugwoort is hot and dry in the second degree, and somewhat astringent.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Pliny* saith that Mugwoort doth properly cure womens diseases.
- B *Dioscorides* writeth that it bringeth downe the termes, the birth and the afterbirth.
- C And that in like maner it helpeth the mother, and the paine of the matrix, to be boiled as bathes for women to sit in; and that being put vp with myrrh, it is of like force that the bath is of; and that the tender tops are boiled and drunke for the same infirmities, and that they are applied in manner of a pultis to the share to bring downe the monthly course.
- D *Pliny* saith, that the trauailer or waifaring man, that hath the herbe tied about him, feeleth no wearisomnes at all, and that he who hath it about him can be hurt by no poisonsome medicines, or by any wilde beast neither yet by the sunne it selfe; and also that it is drunke against *Opium*, or the iuice of blacke Poppie. Many other fantastick deuises inuented by Poets are to be seene in the workes of the auncient writers, tending to witchcraft and forcerie, and the great dishonor of God: wherefore I do of purpose omit them as things vnwoorthie of my recording or your reuiewing.

Mugwoort

Mugwoort pound with oile of sweete Almonds, and laid to the stomacke as a plaister, cureth all E the paines and griefes of the same.

It cureth the shakings of the ioints declining to the palsie, and helpeth the contraction and drawing together of the nerues and sinewes.

Of Sothernwood. Chap. 438.

* The kindes.

Dioscorides affirmeth that Sothernwood is of two kindes, the female and the male, which are euery where knowne by the names of the greater, and of the lesser: besides these there is a thirde kinde, which is of a sweeter smell, and lesfer then the others; and also others of a bastarde kinde.

1 *Abrotanum femina.*
Female Sothernwood.



2 *Abrotanum mas.*
Male Sothernwood.



* The description.

1 **T**He greater Sothernwood by carefull manuring, doth oftentimes grow vp in maner of a shrub, and commeth to be as high as a man, bringing forth stalkes an inch thicke or more: out of which spring very many sprigs or branches set about with leaues, diuerly iagged and finely indented, somewhat white, and of a certaine strong smell: in steede of flowers little small cluster buttons do hang on the sprigs from the middle to the very top, of colour yellow, and at the length turne into seede: the roote hath diuers strings.

2 The lesser Sothernwood groweth lowe, full of little slender sprigs, of a woody substance: the leaues are more indented then those of the former, not so white; it beareth no cluster buttons: the roote is made of many strings.

3 *Abrotanum humile.*
Dwarfe Sothernwood.



5 *Abrotanum campestre.*
Wilde Sothernwood.



4 *Abrotanum Inodorum.*
Vnsauorie Sothernwood.



* *The description.*

3 The thirde kinde is also shorter: the leaues of this be iagged and deeply cut after the manner of the greater Sothernwood, but they are not so white, yet more sweete, wherein they are like vnto Lauander cotton. This kinde is verie full of seede: the cluster buttens stande alongst on the sprigs euen to the very top and be of a glittering yellow: the roote is like to the rest.

4 The vnsauorie Sothernwood growes flat vpon the ground with broade leaues, deeply cut or iagged in the edges like those of the common Mugwoort: among which rise vp weake and feeble stalkes, trailing likewise vpon the ground, set confusedly heere & there with the like leaues that grow next the ground, of a grayish or hoary color, altogether without smell. The flowers growe alongest the stalkes of a yellowish colour, smal and chaffie: the roote is tough and woodie with some strings annexed thereto.

5 This wilde Sothernwood hath a great long thick roote, tough and woodie; couered ouer with a scalie barked like the scalie backe of an adder, and of the same colour: from which rise verie many leaues like those of Fennell, of an ouerworne green colour: among which grow small twiggie braunches:

ches on the tops, and alongst the stalkes do grow small clustering flowers of a yellow colour : the whole plant is of a darke colour, as well leaues as stalkes, and of a strong vsfauorie smell.

* *The place.*

Theophrastus saith, that Sothernwood delighteth to grow in places open to the sunne: *Dioscorides* affirmeth that it groweth in Cappadocia, and Galatia a countrey in Asia, and in Hierapolis a citie in Syria : it is planted in gardens almost euery where; that of Sicilia and Galatia is most commended of *Plinie*.

* *The time.*

The cluster buttons of Sothernwood do flourish and be in their prime in August, and now and then in September.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *Αβροτον*: the Latines and the Apothecaries keepe the same name *Abrotonum*: the Italians and diuers Spaniards call it *Abrotano*; and other Spaniards *Terna lombriguera*: in high Dutch *Stabmurtz*: in low Dutch *Auerogne*, and *Auercrut*: the French *Aurone*, and *Auroesne*: the Englishmen Sothernwood; it hath diuers bastarde names in *Dioscorides*: the greater kinde is *Dioscorides* his *Famina*, or female Sothernwood, and *Pliny* his *Montanum* or mountaine Sothernwood; the mountaine Sothernwood we take for the female, & the champion for the male. There be notwithstanding some that take Lauander Cotton to be the female Sothernwood, grounding thereupon, bicause it bringeth forth yellowe flowers in the top of the sprigs like custer buttons: but if they had more diligently pondered *Dioscorides* his words, they would not haue been of this opinion: the lesser Sothernwood is *Mas* the male, & is also *Plinies* champion Sothernwood, in Latine *Campestre*. The thirde as we haue saide is likewise the female, and is vsually called sweete Sothernwood, bicause it is of a sweeter sent then the rest; *Dioscorides* seemeth to call this kind *Siculum*, Sicilian Sothernwood.

* *The temperature.*

Sothernwood is hot and dry in the end of the third degree: it hath also force to distribute and to rarifie.

* *The vertues.*

The tops, flowers, or seed boiled or stamped rawe with water and drunke, helpeth them that can not take their breath without holding their neckes straight vp, and is a remedie for the crampe, and for sinewes thrunk and drawne together; for the sciatica also, and for them that can hardly make water, and it is good to bring downe the termes.

It killeth wormes and driueth them out: if it be drunke with wine, it is a remedie against deadly poisons.

Also it helpeth against the stinging of scorpions and fiede spiders, but it hurteth the stomacke.

Stamped and mixed with oyle it taketh away the shiuering cold that commeth by the ague fits, and it heateth the body if it be annointed therewith before the fits do come.

If it be pouned with barley meale and laide to pushes, it taketh them away.

It is good for inflammations of the eies, with the pulpe of a roasted Quince, or with crums of bread, and applied pultis wise.

The ashes of burnt Sothernwood with some kinde of oyle, that is of thinne parts, as of *Palma Christi*, Radish oyle, oyle of sweete Marierome, or Organie, cureth the pilling of the haire of the head, and maketh the beard to grow quickly: being strowed about the bed or a fume made of it vpon hot embers it driueth away serpents: if but a branch be laid vnder the beds head, they say that it prouoketh venerie.

The seede of Sothernwood made into powder, or boiled in wine and drunke, is good against the difficultie and stopping of vrine, it expelleth, wasteth, consumeth, and digesteth all colde humours, tough slime, and flegme, which do vsually stop the spleene, kidneies and bladder.

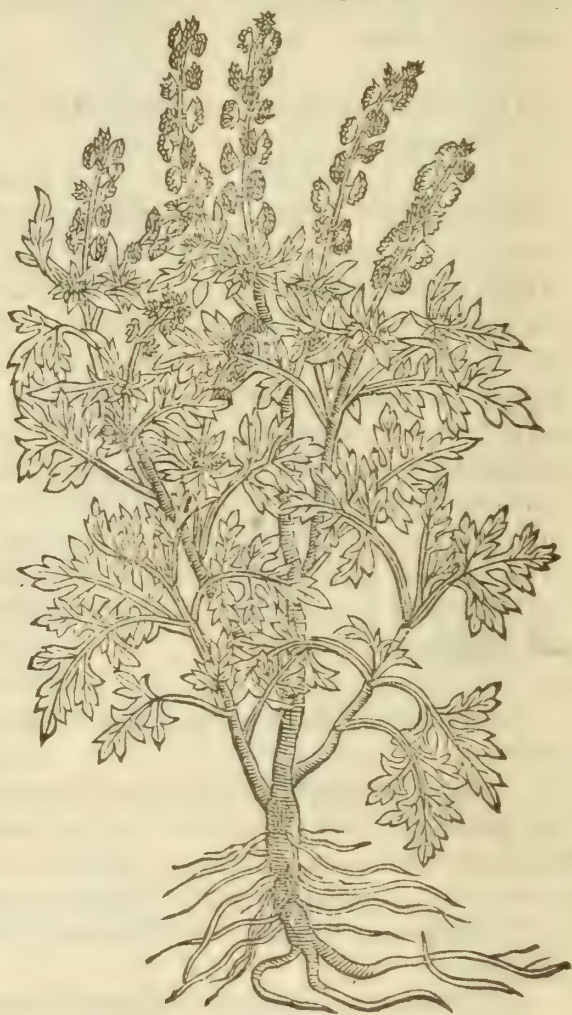
Sothernwood drunke in wine is good against all venome and poison.

The leaues of Sothernwood boiled in water vntill they be soft, and stamped with barley meale and barrowes grease vnto the forme of a plaister, dissolueth and wasteth all colde humours and swellings, being applied or laide thereto.

Female Sothernwood or Lauander Cotton, drunk in wine, is good against the bitings of serpents, and expelling of poison.

It killeth wormes in children, as daily experience proueth, for women do vse it to that purpose with good successe.

Of Oke of Ierusalem, and Oke of Cappadocia. Chap. 439.

1 *Botrys.*
Oke of Ierusalem.2 *Ambrosia.*
Oke of Cappadocia.* *The description.*

1 **O**ke of Ierusalem or *Botrys*, hath sundry small stems, a foote and an halfe high, diuiding themselues into many small branches, beset with small leaues, deeply cut or iagged, very much resembling the leafe of an Oke, which hath caused our English women to call it Okes of Ierusalem; the vpperside of the leafe is of a deepe greene, and somewhat rough and hairie, but vnderneath it is of a darke reddish or purple colour: the seedie flowers do grow clustring about the branches, like the yoong clusters or blowings of the vine: the roote is small and threddie; the whole herbe is of a pleasant smell and saour, and of a faint yellowish colour; and the whole plant dieth when the seede is ripe.

2 The fragrant smell that this kinde of *Ambrosia*, or Oke of Cappadocia yeeldeth, hath moued the Poers to suppose that this herbe was meate and foode for the gods: *Dioscorides* saith it groweth three handfuls high; in my garden it groweth to the height of two cubits, yeelding in any weake crooked, and streaked branches, diuiding themselues into sundry other small branches, hauing from the midst to the top thereof, many mossie yellowish flowers not much vnlike common Wormwood, standing one before another in good order, and the whole plant is as it were covered ouer with bran or a mealie dust: the flowers do change into small prickly cornered buttons, much like vnto *Tribulus terrestris*, wherein is contained blacke round seede, not vnpleasant in taste and smell: the leaues are in shape like the leaues of Mugwoort, but thinner & more tender, all the whole plant is horie, & yeeldeth a pleasant saour: the whole plant perished with me at the first approch of winter.

There

There is another kinde of *Ambrosia*, which hath a long small and slender roote, with a few fibres annexed thereto: from which rise vp diuers small hoarie stems of a cubite high, set full of hoarie leaues a great deale lesser than the former, and more finely cut or iagged: the flowers growe vpon small twigs without any leaues among them, in shew like little rough berries, of a dusky colour: the whole plant is very hairie and of a good smell.

There is likewise another kinde of *Ambrosia* very like vnto the last before mentioned, but that his leaues are thinner and more finely cut, resembling the small leaues of English Saxifrage; the flowers and feedes are much smaller and the roote greater.

* *The place.*

These plants are brought vnto vs from beyond the seas, especially from Spaine and Italie.

* *The time.*

They flower in August, and their seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Oke of Ierusalem is called in Greeke *Borrys*: in Latine *Botrys*: in Italian *Botri*: in Spanish *Bien granada*: in high Dutch *Traukentraut*, and *Krottenkraut*: in French and lowe Dutch *Pymet*: in English Oke of Ierusalem, and of some Oke of Paradise. Oke of Cappadocia is called in Greeke *αμβροσία*: in Latine *Ambrosia*; neither hath it any other knowen name. *Plinie* saith that *Ambrosia* is a wandering name, and is giuen vnto other herbes. For *Botrys* Oke of Ierusalem, as we haue written, is of diuers also called *Ambrosia*: in English it is called Oke of Cappadocia.

* *The temperature.*

These plants are hot and drie in the second degree, and consist of subtrill partes.

* *The vertues.*

These plants are good to be boiled in wine and ministred vnto such as haue their breasts stopped, and are short winded, and cannot easily drawe their breth; for it cutteth and wasteth grosse humors and tough flegme. The leaues are of the same force being made vp with Sugar, they commonly call it a Conserue.

It giueth a pleasant taste to flesh that is sodden with it, and eaten with the broth.

It is dried and laid among garments not onely to make them smell sweete, but also to preserue them from moths and other vermine: which thing it doth also performe.

Of Lauander Cotton. Chap. 440.

* *The kindes.*

C *Hamacyparissus*, or Lauander Cotton, whereof there be two sortes, of which one is very common in our English gardens: the other lesse knowne, which the Italians call *Santolina*.

* *The description.*

L auander Cotton bringeth forth clustered buttons of a golden colour, and of a sweete smell, and is often vsed in garlands and decking vp of gardens and houses. It hath a woodie stocke, out of which grow forth branches like little boughes, slender, very many, a cubite long, set about with little leaues, long, narrow, purled or crumpled; on the tops of the branches stande vp flowers, one alone on euery branch, made vp with short threds thrust close together, like to the flowers of Tanfie, and to the middle buttons of the flowers of Cammomil, but yet something broader, of colour yellow, which be changed into seede of an obscure colour. The roote is of a woodie substance. The shrub it selfe is white both in branches and leaues, and hath a strong sweete smell.

There are set forth two figures, one by *Taber Montanus*, vnder the title *Absothium maritimum tenuifolium*: the same is set forth in diuers written copies for *Abrotonum femina*, differing very notably in kinde, yet so like that they cannot be distinguished: doubtlesse I take them to be one plant, & therefore with the ancients we hold it for the female Sothernwood, or lauander Cotton. It agreeth with our common Lauander Cotton in each respect, sauing that it is altogether lesser, and the leaues more finely cut and hackt, and of a greener colour; yet whitish as well leaues as branches.

Chamaecyparissus.
Lauander Cotton.



B It killeth wormes either giuen greene or dry, and the seede hath the same vertue against wormes, but auoideth them with greater force. It is thought to be equall with the vsuall worrne seede.

* *The place.*

Lauander Cotton groweth in gardens almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

• They are both called by one name *Santolina*, or Lauander Cotton, of most *Chamaecyparissus*. But *Pliny* concerning *Chamaecyparissus*, is so short and briefe, that by him (his successors) their opinions can neither be reiected, nor receiued.

They are doubtles much deceiued that would haue Lauander Cotton to be *Abrotanum fœminam*, or the female Southernwood; and likewise they are in the wrong, who take it to be *Scriphium*, Sea Wormwood; and they who first let it abroach to be a kinde of Southernwood, we leaue them to their errors: bicause it is not absolutely to be referred to one, but a plant participating of Wormwood and Southernwood.

* *The temperature.*

The seede of Lauander Cotton hath a bitter taste, being hot and drie in the third degree.

* *The vertues.*

Plinie saith, that the herbe *Chamaecyparissus* being drunke in wine, is a good medicine against the poisons of all serpents and venemous beasts.

Of Sperage, or Asparagus. Chap. 441.

* *The kindes.*

THe ancients haue set forth two sortes of Sperage: the garden and the wilde Sperage. The latter writers haue found more of the wilde kinde.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He first being the manured and garden Sperage, hath at his first rising forth of the ground, thicke tender shootes, very soft and brittle, of the thicknes of the greatest swans quill, in taste like vnto the greene Beane, hauing at the top a certaine scalie soft bud, which in time groweth to a branch of the height of two cubites, diuided into diuers other smaller branches, whereon are set many little leaues like haires, more fine than the leaues of Dill: among which come forth small mossie yellowish flowers, which yeeld forth the fruit greene at the first, after red as Corall, of the bignes of a finall Pease, wherein is contained grosse blackish seede exceeding hard, which is the cause that it lieth so long in the ground after the sowing before it do spring vp. The rootes are many, thicke, soft, and spoongie strings hanging downe from one head, and spread themselues all about, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 We haue in our marish and lowe grounds neere vnto the sea, a Sperage of this kinde, which differeth little from that of the garden, and yet in kinde there is no difference at all, but onely in manuring: by which all things, or most things are made more beautifull and larger.

1 *Asparagus*

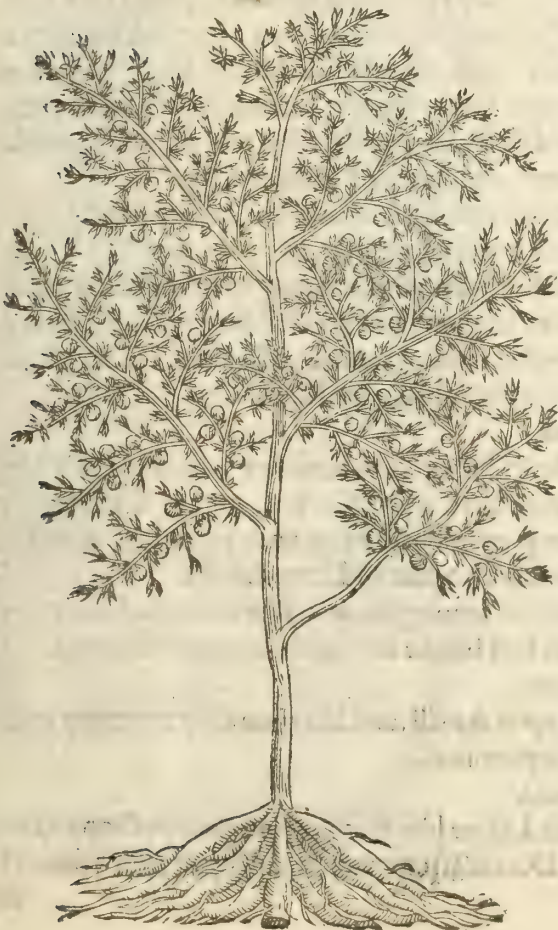
1 *Asparagus sativus*.
Garden Sperage.



2 *Asparagus palustris*.
Marsh Sperage.



3 *Asparagus petraeus*.
Stone or mountaine Sperage.



4 *Asparagus sylvestris*.
Wilde Sperage.



3 Stone or mountaine Sperage, is one of the wilde ones, set forth vnder the title of *Corruda*, which *L'Obel* calleth *Asparagus Petraeus*, and *Galen Myacanthinus*, that doth verie well resemble those of the garden, in stalkes, rootes and branches, sauing that those fine hairie leaues which are in the garden Sperage, be soft, blunt, and tender; and in this wilde Sperage sharpe, harde, and pricking thornes, though they be small and slender: the fruite heereof is round, of the bignes of a Pease, and of a blacke colour: the rootes are long, thicke, fat, and very many.

4 This fourth kinde differeth from the last described, being a wilde Sperage of Spaine and Hungarie: the plant is altogether set with most sharpe thornes, as are the branches of Whinnes, Gorse, or Fursen: the fruit is red when it is ripe: the rootes are like the others, but greater and tougher.

5 *Asparagus sylvestris Spinofus Clusij.*
Wilde thorney Sperage.



* *The description.*

5 *Carolus Clusius* describeth also a certaine wilde Sperage with sharpe prickles all alongst the stalks, orderly placed at euerie ioint one, hard, stiffe, and whitish, the points of the thornes pointing downwards: from the which ioints also do grow out a fewe long Greene leaues fastned together, as also a little yellowe flower, and one berrie three cornered, and of a blacke colour, wherein is contained one blacke seede, seldome more: the rootes are like the other.

Many and sundry authors haue taken this for a kinde of Sperage called *Nepa*, for the plant *Scorpio*, bicause of his sharpe prickles; and therefore it was called *Nepa à Scorpione*, of the small beast called *Nepa*, whose taile is verie dangerous, as are the prickles of this plant: it is verie hard to discern this plant from *Corruda*, which hath caused *Mathiolus* his errour to be the greater, in taking *Nepa* for *Asparagus maritimus*: this plant hath many woodie rootes, one folded ouer another: from which arise small stalkes, beset with sharpe thicke leaues, resembling *Corruda*, verie terrible to be touched by reason of his prickley leaues, which are of a bitter taste.

Dripis being likewise a kind hereof, hath long & small rootes creeping in the ground like Couch grasse: from which spring vp branches a cubite

high, full of knottie ioints: the leaues are small like vnto Iuniper, not much differing from *Corruda*, or *Nepa*: the flowers grow at the top of the stalke in spokie tufts or rundles, of a white colour, closely thrust together: the seede before it be taken out of the huske is like vnto Rice.

* *The place.*

The first being our garden *Asparagus* groweth wilde in Essex, in a medowe adioining to a Myll beyond a village called Thorp, and also Singleton, not farre from Carbie, and in the medowes neere Moulton in Lincolnshire: likewise it groweth in great plentie neere vnto Harwich, at a place called Landamer lading, and at north Moulton in Holland, a part of Lincolnshire.

The wilde Sperages do grow in Portingale and Biscaie among stones, one of the which *Petrus Bellonius* doth make mention to grow in Candie, in his first booke of singularities, 18. Chapter.

* *The time.*

The bare naked tender shootes of Sperage spring vp in Aprill, at what time they are eaten in salads; they flower in Iune and Iuly; the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The garden Sperage is called in Greeke *ἀσπράγος*: in Latine likewise *Asparagus*: in shops *Sparagus*, and *Speragus*: in high Dutch *Spargen*: in low Dutch *Asparges*, and *Copalcruyt*: that is to say

say *Herba Coralli*; or Corall woort, of the red berries, which beare the colour of corall: in Spanish *Asparragos*; in Italian *Asparago*; in English Sperage, & likewise Asparagus after the Latine name: in French *Asperges*. It is named *Asparagus* of the excellencie, bicause *Asparagi*, or the springes heereof are preferred before those of other plants whatsoeuer: for this Latine word *Asparagus* doth properly signifie the first spring or sprout of euery plant, especially when it is tender, and before it do grow into an harde stalke, as are the buds, tendrels, or yooing springes of wilde Vine, or Hoppes, and such like.

Wilde Sperage is properly called in Greeke *μαράνθα*, which is as much to say as Mouse prickle, and *δάσπερος περάσος*, that is to say, *Petræus Asparagus*, or Stone Sperage: it is also named in Latine *Asparagus syluestris* and *Corruda*.

✱ *The temperature.*

The rootes of the garden Sperage, and also of the wilde do cense without manifest heat and drinesse.

✱ *The vertues.*

The first sprouts or naked tender shootes heereof be oftentimes sodden in flesh broth and eaten, **A** or boiled in faire water, and seasoned with oile, vineger, salt, and pepper, then are serued at mens tables for a sallade; they are pleasant to the tasten easily concocted, and gently loosen the belly.

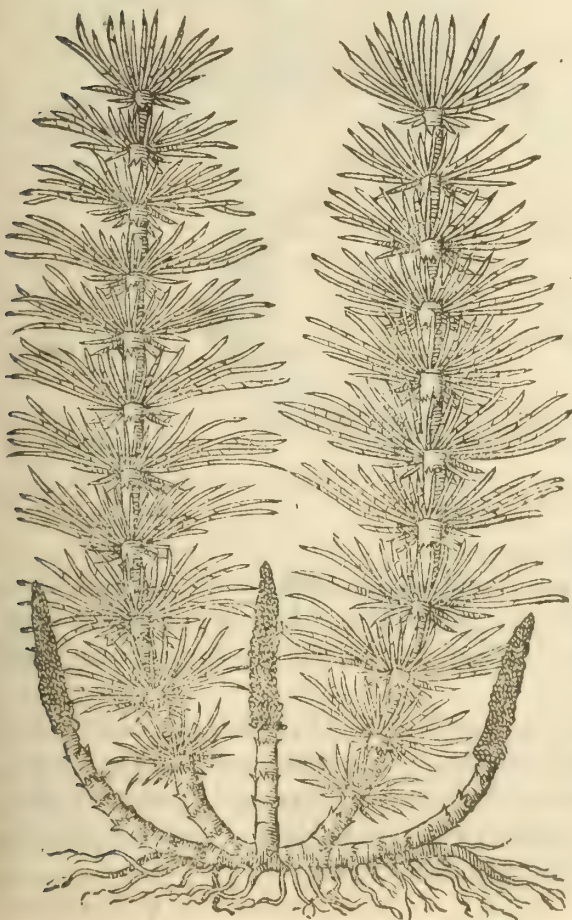
They somewhat prouoke vrine, good for the kidneies and bladder, but they yeeld vnto the bodie **B** little nourishment, and the same moist, yet not faultie: they are thought to increase seede, and stirre vplust.

Of Horse taile, or Shaue grasse. Chap. 442.

✱ *The kindes.*

THere be two kindes of Horse taile described of the ancients, one great, the other little: the later age hath found more.

1 *Equisetum maius.*
Great Horse taile.



2 *Equisetum nudum.*
Naked Horse taile.

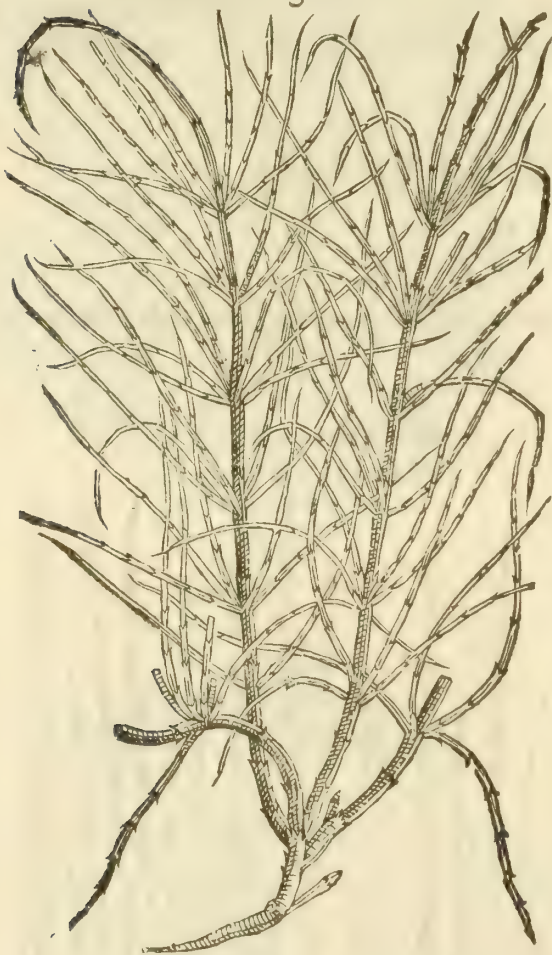


* The description.

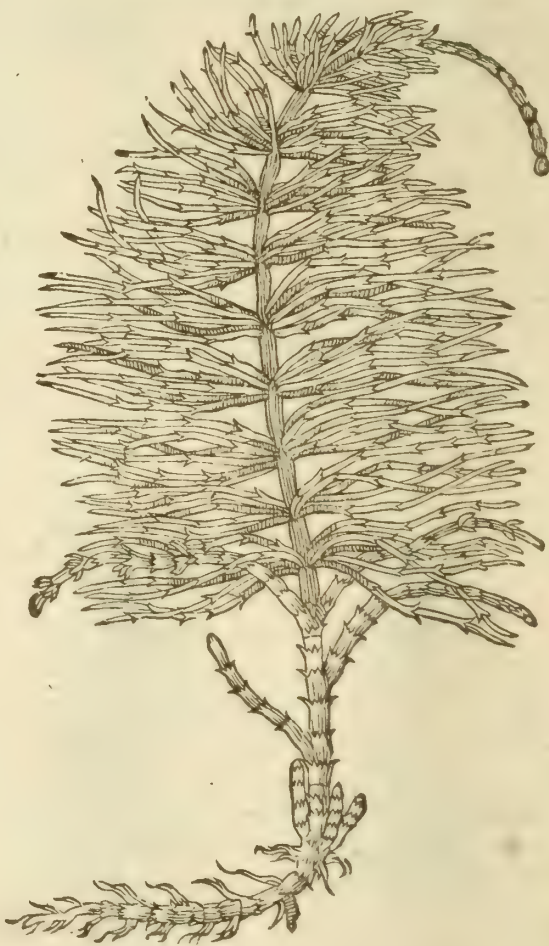
1 Great Horse taile, riseth vp with a rounde stalke, hollowe within like a Reede, a cubite high, compact as it were of many small peeces, one put into the end of another, sometimes of a reddish colour, very rough, and set at euery ioint with many stiffe rushlike leaues, or rough bristles, which maketh the whole plant to resemble the taile of a Horse; whereof it tooke his name: on the top of the stalke do stand in steed of flowers clustered and thick Catkins, not vnlike vnto the first shootes of Sperage, which is called *Myacantha*: the roote is iointed and creepeth in the grounde.

2 This small or naked Shaue grasse, wherewith Fletchers and Combemakers doerubbe and polish their worke, riseth out of the ground like the first shootes of *Asparagus*, iointed or kneed by certaine distances like the precedent, but altogether without such bristley leaues, yet exceeding rough and cutting: the roote groweth aslope in the earth like those of the Couch grasse.

3 *Equisetum segetale*.
Corne Horse grasse.



4 *Equisetum palustre*.
Water Horse taile.

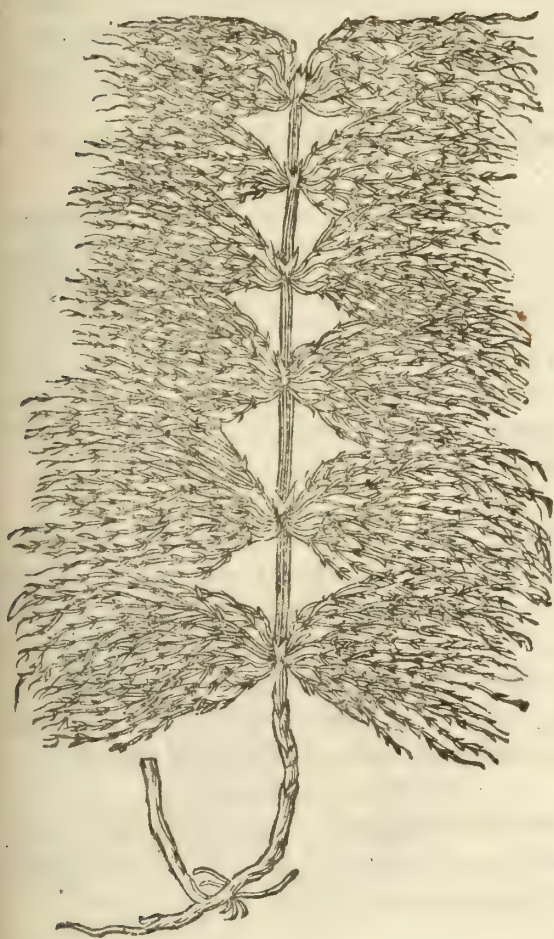


* The description.

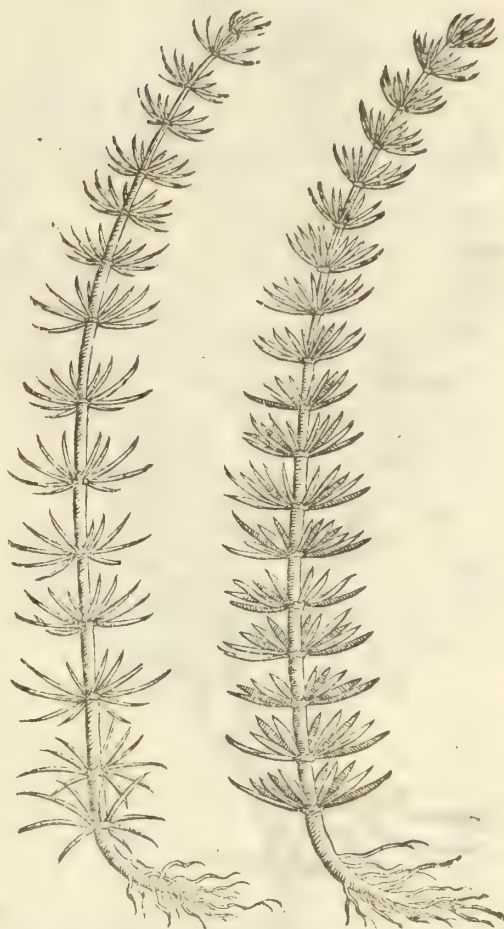
3 Horse taile which for the most groweth among corne, and where corne hath beene, hath a verie slender roote and single: from which rise vp diuers iointed stalkes, whereon doe growe verie long, rough, narrow iointed leaues, like vnto the first described, but thicker and rougher, as is the rest of the plant.

4 Water Horse taile that groweth by the brinckes of riuers, and running streams, and often in the middelt of the water, hath a very long roote, according to the depth of the water, grosse, thicke, and iointed, with some threds annexed thereto: from which riseth vp a great, thicke, iointed stalke, whereon do growe long, rough, rushie leaues, pyramides or steeple fashion: the whole plant is likewise rough, hard, and fit to shaue and rub wooden things as the other.

5 *Equisetum sylvaticum.*
Wood Horfe taile.



6 *Canda equina femina.*
The female Horfe taile.



* *The description.*

5 This kinde of Horfe taile that groweth in woods and shadowie places, hath a small roote and single: from which riseth vp a rough chamfered stalke iointed by certaine spaces, hauing at each ioint two bushes of rough bristley leaues, set one against another like the other of his kind.

6 The female Horfe taile groweth for the most part in waterish places, and by the brinks of small rils and pirling brookes, it hath a long roote like that of Couch grasse; from which rise vp diuers hollow stalkes, set about at certaine distances, with small leaues in rundles like those of Woodroof, altogether barren of seede and flower, whereof it was called *Semine Vidua*.

7 *Clusius* hath set foorth a plant, that he referreth vnto the stocke of the Horfe tales, which he thus describeth: It hath many twiggie or rushie stalkes, whereupon it was called *Iuncaria*, and may be englished Rush weede. The leaues growe vpon the branches like those of Flaxe; on the tops of the stalkes growe small chaffie flowers of a whitish colour. The seede is small and blacke of colour. The roote is little and white. The whole plant is sweetish in taste.

Dodonaus setteth foorth another Horfe taile, which he called Climing Horfe taile, or Horfe taile of Olympus. There is, saith he, another plant like Horfe taile, but greater and higher. It riseth vp oftentimes with a stalke as big as a mans arme, diuided into diuers branches; out of which there grow long slender sprigs very full of ioints, like to the first Horfe taile. The flowers stand about the iointes of a mossie substance, small as are those of the Cornell tree, in places whereof growe vp red fruite full of sower iuice, not vnlike to little Mulberies, in which is the seede. The roote is hard and woodie. This groweth now and then to a great height, and sometimes lower. *Bellonius* writeth in his Singularities, that it hath beene seene to be equall in height with the Plane tree: it commeth vp lower, neere to shorter and lesser trees or shrubs, yet doth it not fasten it selfe to the trees with any tendrels or clasping aglets; much lesse doth it winde it selfe about them, yet doth it delight to stand neere and close vnto them.

7 *Iuncaria Salmanticaensis.*
Italian ruschie Horfe taile.



* *The place.*

The titles and descriptions shew the place of their growing. The last *Bellonius* reporteth to grow in diuers vallies of the mountaine Olympus, and not far from Ragusa a citie in Sclauonia.

* *The time.*

They flower from Aprill to the end of sommer.

* *The names.*

Horfe taile is called in Greeke *ἵππων*, *Hippuris*: in Latine *Equisetum* and *Equinalis*: of *Plinie* in his 15. booke 28. chapter, *Equisetis*, of the likenesse of a horse taile: of some *Salix Equina*: in shops *Cauda equina*: in high Dutch *Schaffthew*: in lowe Dutch *Peertsteert*: in Italian *Coda di Cavallo*: in Spanish *Coda de mula*: in French *Queue de cheual*, and *Ca-queue*: in English Horfe taile, and Shauegrasse.

Shauegrasse is not without cause named *Asprella*, of his ruggednesse, which is not vnknown to women, who scowre their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith, which the Germane women call *Rannenkraut*, and thereupon some of our huswiues do call it Pewterwoort. Of some it is called *Ephedra*, *Anabasis*, and *Causon*.

* *The temperature.*

Horfe taile, as *Galen* saith, hath a binding facultie, with some bitternesse, and therefore it doth mightily drie, and that without biting.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Dioscorides* saith, that Horfe taile being stamped and laid to, doth perfectly cure wounds (yea though the sinewes be cut in sunder) as *Galen* addeth. It is of so great and so singular a vertue in healing of woundes, as that it is thought and reported for truth, to cure the woundes of the bladder, and other bowels, and helpeth ruptures or burstings.
- B The herbe drunke either with water or wine, is an excellent remedie against bleeding at the nose, and other fluxes of blood. It staieth the ouermuch flowing of womens flowers, the bloodie fluxe, and the other fluxes of the belly.
- C The iuice of the herbe taken in the same manner can do the like, and more effectually.
- D Horfe taile with his rootes boiled in wine, is very profitable for the vlcers of the kidneies and bladder, the cough, and difficultie of breathing.

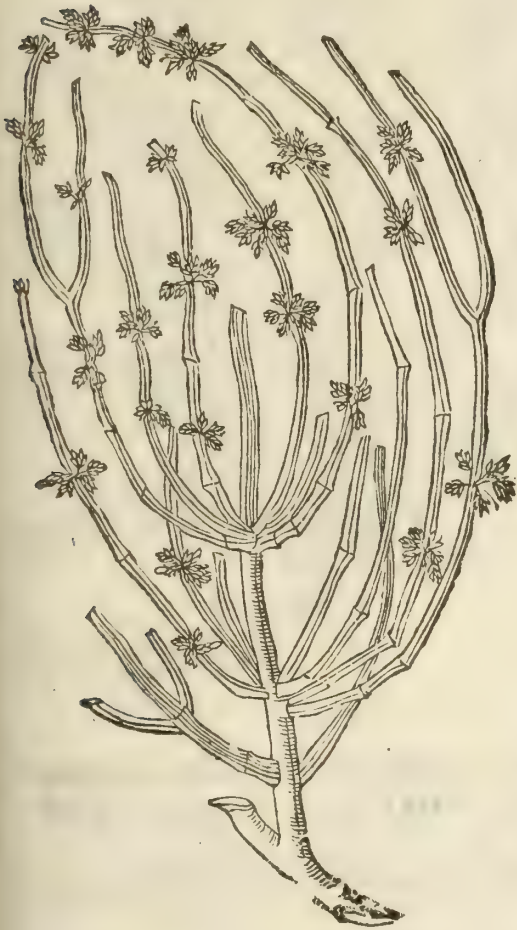
Of Sea cluster, or Sea Raisin. Chap. 443.

* *The description.*

Sea Grape is not vnlike to Horfe taile, but it is lesler and lower: it bringeth foorth little stalks, slender, small, and round, almost like rushes, set with very many little ioints, such as those are of the Horsetaile, and diuided into many wings and branches; the tops whereof are sharpe pointed, somewhat hard and pricking: it is without leaues: the flowers growe in clusters out of the ioints with little stems, they are small and of a whitish green colour: the fruite consisteth of manie little pearles, like to the vnripe berrie of Raspis, or Hindberry; when it is ripe it is red with a saffron colour, in taste sweete and pleasant: the seede or kernell is hard, three square, sharpe on euerie side, in taste binding: the roote is iointed, long, and creepeth aslope: the plant it selfe also doth rather lie on the ground then stande vp: it groweth all full of small stalkes and branches, casting themselves all abroad.

2 *Carolus Clusius* hath set foorth another sort of sea Grape, far different from the precedent; it riseth vp to the height of a man, hauing many branches of a woodie substance, in forme like to Spanish Broome, without any leaues at all: whereupon do grow clusters of flowers vpon slender footestalkes, of a yellowish mossie or herby colour, like those of the Cornell tree: after which come the fruite like vnto the mulberie, of a reddish colour and sower taste, wherein lieth hid one or two feedes like those of Miller, blacke without and white within: the roote is hard, tough, and woodie.

1 *Vuamarina*.
Sea Grape.



2 *Vuamarina* 4. *Clusii*.
Shrubby sea Grape of *Clusius* description.



* *The description.*

3 This kinde of sea Grape differeth not from the last described in any one point, sauing that it is altogether lesser, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

4 *Tragon Mathioli*, or rather *Tragos improbus Mathioli*, which he vnaduisedly called *Tragon*, is without controuersie nothing else but a kinde of *Kali*, or a kinde of *Crithmum alterum*, or comming neere to the plant called *Pastinaca marina*, or *Secacul*: this plant riseth vp out of the ground with stalkes a cubite high, diuided into sundry other grosse, thicke, and writhen branches, set, or armed with many pricking leaues, of the colour and shape of *Aizoon*, and somewhat thicke and fleshie: among which come foorth such prickley burs, as are to be seene in *Tribulo terrestris*, as that it is harde for a man to touch any part thereof, without pricking of the handes: the flowers are of an herbie colour, bringing foorth flat seede like vnto *Kali*: the roote is slender, and spreadeth vnder the turfe of the earth: the whole plant is full of clammie iuice, not any thing astringent, but somewhat saltish, and of no singular vertue that is yet knowne: wherefore I may conclude, that this cannot be *Tragos Dioscoridis*, and the rather for that this *Tragon* of *Mathiolus*, is an herbe and not a shrub, as I haue before spoken in *Vuamarina*, neither beareth it any berries or graines like Wheate, neither is it pleasant in taste and smell, or any thing astringent, all which are to be founde in the right *Tragos* before expressed, which (as *Dioscorides* saith) is without leaues, neither is it thorney as *Tragus improbus Mathioli*: this plant I haue found growing in the Ile of Shepey, in the tract leading to the house of Sir Edward Hobbie, called Sherland.

3 *Vua marinaminor.*
Small shrubbe sea Grape.



4 *Tragos Mathioli.*
Bastard sea Grape.



* *The place.*

It loueth to grow vpon dry banks and sandie places neere to the sea : it is founde in Languedock not far from Montpelier, and in other places by the sea side, and is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

When it groweth of it selfe the fruite is ripe in Autumne, the plant it selfe remaineth long green, for all the colde in winter.

* *The names.*

It is called of the later Herbarists *Vua marina*: in French *Raisin de Mer*, of the pearled fruite, and the likenes that it hath with Raspis berrie, which is as it were a Raisin or Grape, consisting of many little ones : it is named in Greeke *τεργος*, but it is not called *Tragus*, or *Traganos*, of a Goate, (for so signifieth the Greeke word) or of his ranke and rammish smell, but bicause it bringeth forth fruite fit to be eaten, of the verbe *τερωω* which signifieth to eate : it may be called Scorpion, bicause the sprigs thereof are sharpe pointed like to the Scorpions taile.

* *The temperature.*

The berries or raisons, and especially the seede that is in them haue a bindidg qualitie, as we haue saide, and they are drie in the later end of the second degree.

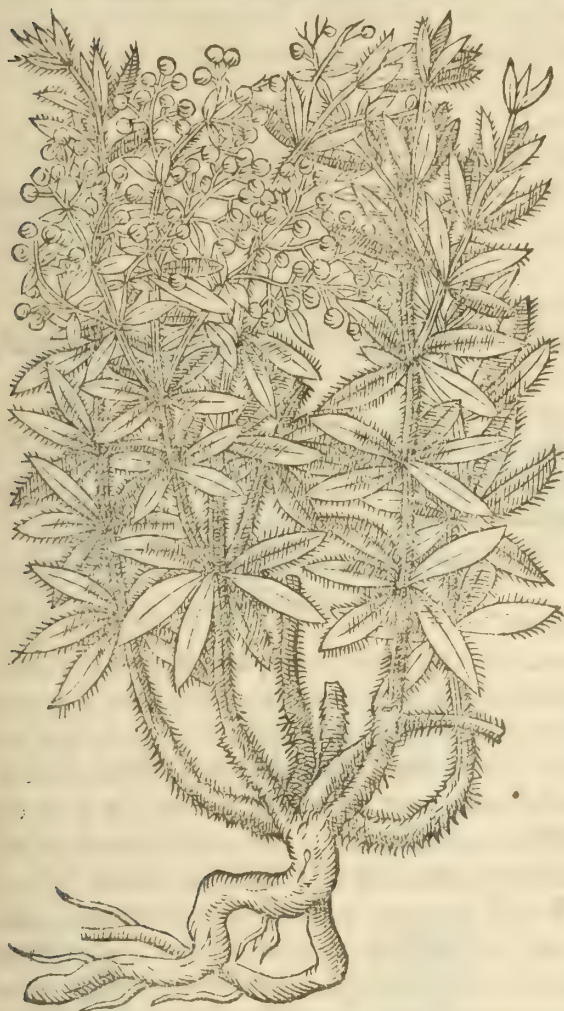
* *The vertues.*

A *Dioscorides* writeth, that the Raisons of sea Grape do staie the fluxe, and also the whites in women, when they much abound.

Of Madder. Chap. 444.

* *The kinds.*

There is but one kinde of Madder onely : but if all those that are like vnto it in leaues and maner of growing were referred thereto, there shoulde be many sorts : as Goose grasse, soft Cliuer, our Ladies Bedstraw, Woodroose, and Crossewoort, all which are like to Madder in leaues, and therefore they be thought to be wilde kinds thereof.

1 *Rubia tinctorum*. Red Madder.2 *Rubia sylvestris*. Wilde Madder.3 *Rubia marina*. Sea Madder.* *The description.*

1 **T**He garden or manured Madder, hath long stalkes or trailing branches dispersed farre abroad, vpon the ground, square, rough, and full of ioints, at every ioint set rounde with greene rough leaues, in maner of a starre, or as those of Woodroose: the flowers growe at the top of the branches, of a faint yellowe colour: after which come the seede, rounde, greene at the first, afterwarde red, and lastly of a blacke colour: the roote long, fat, full of substance, creepeth farre abroad within the vpper crust of the earth, and is of a reddish colour, when it is greene and fresh.

2 Wilde Madder is like in forme vnto that of the garden, but altogether smaller, and not so rough: the flowers are white: the roote is verie small and tender, and oftentimes of a reddish colour.

3 Sea Madder hath a roote two foote long, with many dry threds hanging thereat, of a reddish colour like Alkanet, on the outside of the same forme and bignes, but within it of the colour of the serapings of Iuniper, or Cedar wood, sending forth diuers slender stalkes rounde and

full of ioints: from which come foorth small thin leaues, stiffe and sharpe pointed, somewhat hairy, in number commonly fower, standing like a Burgonion crosse; from the bosome of which come foorth certaine tufts of smaller leaues thrust together vpon a heape: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes of a pale yellowish colour.

* *The place.*

Madder is planted in gardens, and is very comon in most places of England.

The seconde groweth in moist medowes, in moorish grounds, and vnder bushes almost euerie where.

The last groweth by the sea side in most places.

* *The time.*

They flourish from Maie vnto the end of August: the rootes are gathered and dried in Autumn, and solde to the vse of Diers, and Medicine.

* *The names.*

Madder is called in Greeke *ερυθρανιον*, *Erythrodanum*: in Latine *Rubia*, and *Rubeia*: in shops *Rubia tinctorum*: *Paulus Aegineta* sheweth that it is named *Thapson* which the Diers vse, and the Romaines call it *Herba Rubia*: in Italian *Rubbia*, and *Robbia*: in Spanish *Ruua*, *Roya*, and *Granza*: in French *Garance*: in high Dutch *Rotte*: in lowe Dutch *Me*, and *Me crappen*: in English Madder, and red Madder.

* *The temperature.*

Of the temperature of Madder, it hath bene disputed among the learned, and as yet not censured, whether it do binde or open; some say both, diuers diuersly deeme: a great Phisition (I do not say the great learned) called me to account as touching the faculties heereof, although he had no commission so to do, notwithstanding I was content to be examined vpon the point, what the nature of Madder was, bicause I haue written that it performeth contrary effects, as shall be shewed: the rootes of Madder, which both the Phisitions and Diers do vse, as they haue an obscure binding power and force; so be they likewise of nature and temperature colde and drie: they are withall of diuers thin parts, by reason whereof their colour doth easily pearce: yet haue they at the first a certaine little sweetenes, with an harsh binding qualitie presently following it; which not onely we our selues haue obserued, but also *Auisen* the prince of Phisitions, (the great Phisitions master) who in his 58 Chapter hath written, that the roote of Madder hath a rough and harsh taste: nowe master Doctor, whether it binde or open I haue answered, attending your censure: but if I haue erred, it is with the multitude, and those of the best, and best learned.

* *The vertues.*

- A The decoction of the rootes of Madder is euery where commended for those that are bursten, brused, wounded, and that haue fallen from high places.
- B It stancheth bleeding, mitigateth inflammations, and helpeth those parts that be hurt and brused.
- C For these causes they be mixed with potions, which the later Phisitions call wound drinke: in which there is such force and vertue, as *Mathiolus* also reporteth, that there is likewise great hope of curing of deadly wounds in the chest and intrails.
- D Our opinion and iudgement is confirmed by that most expert man, somtimes Phisition of London *Iohannes Spiringus*, who in his *Rapsodes* hath noted, that the decoction of Madder giuen with *Triphera*, that great composition is singular good to stay the reds, the hemorrhoides and bloudie fluxe, and the same approoued by diuers experiments: which confirmeth Madder to be of an astringent and binding qualitie.
- E Of the same opinion as it seemeth is also *Eros Iulia* hir freed man (commonly called *Trotula*) who in a composition against vntimely birth doth vse the same: for if he had thought that Madder were of such a qualitie as *Dioscorides* writeth it to be of, he woulde not in any wise haue added it to those medicines which are good against an vntimely birth.
- F For *Dioscorides* reporteth, that the roote of Madder doth plentifully prouoke vrine, and that grosse and thicke, and oftentimes bloud also, and it is so great an opener, that being but onely applied, it bringeth downe the menses, the birth, and afterbirth: but the extreme rednes of the vrine deceiued him, that immediately followeth the taking of Madder, which rednes came as he thought, from bloud mixed therewith, which notwithstanding cometh no other wise then from the colour of the Madder.

For the roote hereof taken any maner of way doth by & by make the vrine extreme red: no other- G
 wise then Rubarb doth make the same yellow, not changing in the mean time the substance therof,
 nor making it thicker then it was before, which is to be vnderstoode in those which are in perfect
 health, which thing doth rather shew that it doth not open, but binde, no otherwise then Rubarbe
 doth; for by reason of his binding qualitie the waterish humours do for a while keepe their colour.
 For colours mixed with binding things do longer remain in the things colored, and do not so soon
 vade: this thing they well knowe that gather colours out of the iuices of flowers and herbes, for
 with them they mixe allume, to the end that the colour may be retained and kept the longer, which
 otherwise woulde be quickly lost. By these things it manifestly appeereth that Madder doth no-
 thing vehemently either cleuse or open, and that *Dioscorides* hath rashly attributed vnto it this
 kinde of qualitie, and after him *Galen* and the rest that followed, standing stiffely to his opinion.

Plinie saith, that the stalkes with the leaues of Madder, are vsed against serpents. H

The roote of Madder boiled in Meade or honied water, and drunken, openeth the stoppings of I
 the liuer, the milt and kidneies, and is good against the iaudise.

The same taken in like maner prouoketh vrine vehemently, insomuch that the often vse thereof K
 causeth one to pisse blood, as some haue dreamed.

Langius and other excellent Phisitions haue experimented the same to amende the lothsome L
 colour of the Kings euill, and helpeth the vlcers of the mouth, if vnto the decoction be added a
 little allume and honie of Roses.

Of Goose grasse, or Clyuers. Chap. 445.

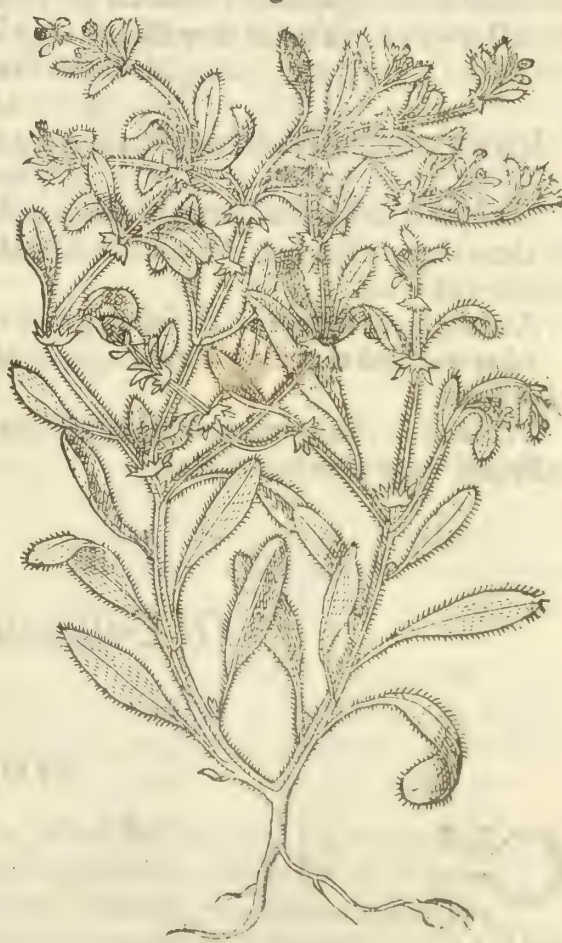
1 *Aparine.*

Goose grasse or Cleuers.



2 *Aparina maior Plinij.*

Great Goose grasse.



* The description.

A *Parine*, *Cliners* or *Goose grasse*, hath many small square branches, rough and sharpe, full of ioints, beset at euery ioint with small leaues starre fashion, and like vnto small Madder: the flowers are very little and white, pearking on the tops of the sprigs: the seedes are small, rounde, a little hollow in the midst in maner of a nauell, set for the most part by couples: the rootes slender and full of strings: the whole plant is rough, and his ruggednes taketh holde of mens vestures and woollen garments as they passe by: being drawne along the tooing it fetcheth bloud: *Dioscorides* reporteth, that the shepheards in steede of a Cullander do vse it to take haire out of milke, if any remaine therein.

2 The great *Goose grasse* of *Plinie*, is one of the Moone woorts of *L'Obelius*, it hath a very rough tender stalke, whereupon are set broade leaues somewhat long, like those of *Scorpion grasse*, or *Alysson Galeni*, *Galens* Moonewoort, very rough and hairy: the flowers growe at the top of the branches of an herbie colour; after which commeth rough cleauing seedes, that do sticke to mens garments which touch it: the roote is small and single.

* The place.

Goose grasse groweth neere the borders of fieldes, and oftentimes in the fieldes themselues mixed with the corne, also by common waies, ditches, hedges, and among thornes: *Theophrastus* and *Galen* write, that it groweth among Lentles, and with harde imbracing it doth choke it, and by that meanes is burdnesome and troublesome vnto it.

* The time.

It is found plentifully euery where in sommer time.

* The names.

It is named in Greek *ἀμαρύν*, *Apparine*: in Latine *Lappa minor*, but not properly: *Pliny* affirmeth it to be *Lappaginis speciem*: of som *Philanthropos*, as though he should say, a mans friend, bicause it taketh hold of mens garments; of diuers also for the same cause *Philadelphos*: in Italian *Speronella*: in Spanish *Presera*, or *amor di Hortalano*: in high Dutch *Bleeb kraut*: French *Reble*, ou *grateron*: in low Dutch *Bleefcruyt*: in English *Goose share*, *Goose grasse*, *Cleuer*, or *Clauer*.

* The temperature.

It is as *Galen* saith, moderately hot and dry, and somewhat of thinne parts.

* The vertues.

- A** The iuice which is pressed out of the seeds, stalkes, and leaues, as *Dioscorides* writeth, is a remedie for them that are bitten of the poisonfom spiders called in Latine *Phalangia*, and of vipers, if it be drunke with wine.
- B** And the herbe stamped with swines grease wasteth away the kernels by the throte.
- C** *Pliny* teacheth that the leaues being applied doth also stay the abundance of bloud issuing out of wounds.
- D** Women do vsually make pottage of *Cleuers* with a little mutton and otemeale, to cause lanknesse, and keepe them from fatnes.

Of Crossewoort. Chap. 446.

* The description.

Crossewoort is a lowe and base herbe, of a pale greene colour, hauing many square, feeble rough stalks full of ioints or knees, couered ouer with a soft downe: the leaues are little, short, and smal, alwaies fower growing together, and standing crosswise one right against another, making a direct Burgunion crosse: toward the top of the stalke, and from the bosome of those leaues come forth verie many small yellow flowers, of a reasonable good fauour, ech of which is also shap'd like a Burgunion crosse: the rootes are nothing else but a few small threds or fibres.

Cruciata.

Cruciata.
Crossewoort.

* *The place.*

Cruciata, or Crossewoort, groweth in moist and fertill medowes: I found the same growing in the churchyarde of Hampsteede neere London, and in a pasture adjoining thereto by the mill: also it groweth in the lane or high way beyond Charleton, a small village by Greenwich, and in sundry other places.

* *The time.*

It flowreth for the most part all sommer long.

* *The names.*

It is called *Cruciata*, and *Cruciatis*, of the placing of the leaues in manner of a crosse: in English Crossewoort, Golden Crossewoort; or Golden Mugwee.

* *The temperature.*

Crossewoort seemeth to be of a binding and drying qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

Crossewoort hath an excellent propertie, to A heale, ioine, and close wounds together, yea it is very fit for them, whether they be inwarde or outwarde, if the saide herbe be boiled in wine and drunke.

The decoction thereof is also ministred B with good successe to those that are bursten: and so is the herbe, being boiled vntill it be soft, and laide vpon the bursten place in manner of a pultis.



Of Woodrooffe. Chap. 447.

* *The description.*

W Oodrooffe hath many square stalkes full of ioints, and at euery knot or ioint seauen or eight long narrow leaues, set round about like a starre, or the rowell of a spurrie: the flowers grow at the top of the stemmes, of a white colour, and of a very sweete smell, as is the rest of the herbe, which being made vp into garlands or bundles, and hanged vp in houses in the heate of sommer, doth very well attemper the aire, coole and make fresh the place, to the delight and comfort of such as are therein.

There is another sort of Woodrooffe called *Asperula Cerulea*, or blew Woodrooffe: it is an herbe of a foote high, soft, haitie, and something branched, with leaues and stalkes like those of white Woodrooffe: the flowers therof are blue, standing vpon short stems on the tops of the stalks: the seede is small, round, and placed together by couples: the roote is long and of a red colour.

There is another herbe called *Sagina spargula*, or spurrie, which is sown in Brabant, Hollande, and Flaunders, of purpose to fatten cattle, and to cause them to giue much milke, and there called Spurrie, and franke Spurry: it is a base and lowe herbe, very tender, hauing many iointed stalkes, whereupon do grow leaues set in round circles like those of Woodrooffe, but lesser and smooother, in forme like the rowell of a spur, at the top of the stalkes do grow small white flowers, after which come round seede like those of Turneps: the roote is small and threddie.

Asperula.
Woodrooffe.



* *The place.*

White Woodrooffe groweth vnder hedges, and in woods almost euery where: the seconde groweth in many places of Essex, and diuers other parts in sandie grounds.

* *The time.*

They flower in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

Most haue taken Woodrooffe to be *Plinie* his *Alyssos*, which as he saith, doth differ from *Erythrodanum*, or garden Madder, in leaues onely, & lesser stalkes: but such a one is not onely this, but also that with blew flowers: for *Galen* doth attribute to *Alyssos*, a blew flower: notwithstanding *Galen*s and *Plinie*s *Alyssos*, are thought to differ from Woodrooffe, by *Galen*s own words, writing of *Alyssos* in his second book of Counterpoisons, in *Antonius Cous* his composition in this manner: *Alyssos* is an herbe very like vnto Horehound, but rougher and fuller of prickles about the circles: it beareth a flower tending to blew.

Woodrooffe is named of diuers in Latine *Asperula odorata*, and of most men *Aspergula odorata*, of others *Cordialis*, and *Stellaria*: in high Dutch *Hertzfreudt*: in low Dutch *Leuerkraut*: that is to saie *Iecoraria*, or *Hepatica*, Liuerwoort: in French *Muguet*: in English Woodrooffe, Woodrowe, and Woodrowell.

* *The temperature.*

Woodrooffe is of temperature somthing like vnto our Ladies Bedstraw, but not so strong, being in a meane betweene heat and drines.

* *The vertues.*

A It is reported to be put into wine, to make a man merrie, and to be good for the hart and liuer: it preuaileth in wounds, as *Cruciata*, and other vulnerarie herbes do.

Of Ladies Bedstraw. Chap. 448.

* *The kinds.*

THere be diuers of the herbes called Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheefe renning, some greater, others lesse, some with white flowers, and some with yellowe.

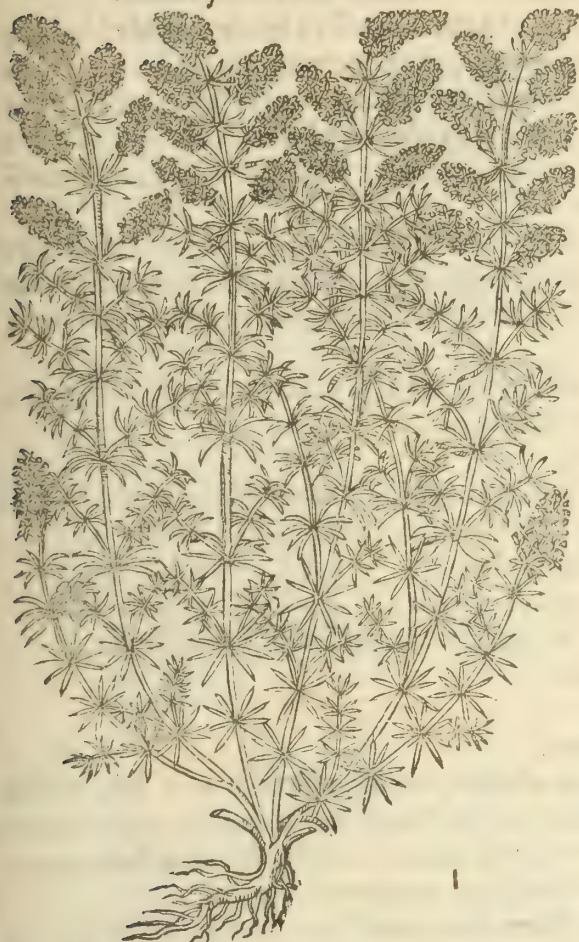
* *The description.*

1 **L**adies Bedstraw hath small, round, euen stalkes, weake and tender, creeping hither and thither vpon the ground: whereon doe growe very fine leaues, cut into small iags, finer then those of Dill, set at certaine spaces, as those of Woodrooffe: among which come foorth flowers of a yellow colour, in clusters or bunches thicke thrust together, of a strong sweete smell, but not vnpleatant: the roote is small and threddie.

2 Ladies Bedstraw with white flowers is like vnto Cleauers or Goose grasse, in leaues, stalkes, and maner of growing, yet nothing at all rough, but smooth and soft: the flowers be white, the seede round: the rootes slender, creeping within the ground: the whole plant rampeth vpon bushes, shrubs, and all other such things as stande neere vnto it, otherwise it cannot stande, but must reele and fall to the ground.

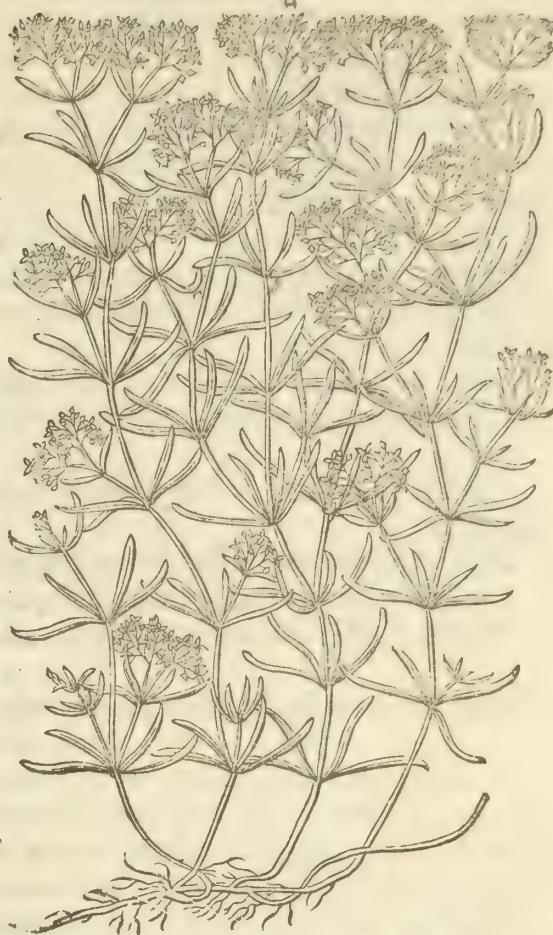
1 *Gallium luteum.*

Ladies yellow Bedstraw.



2 *Gallium album.*

Ladies Bedstraw with white flowers.



3 *Gallium rubrum.*

Ladies Bedstraw with red flowers.



4 *Gallium suecicollugo montana.*
Great Bastard Madder.



* *The description.*

3 This small *Gallium* or ladies little red bedstrowe, hath beene taken for a kinde of wilde Madder; neuerthelesse it is a kinde of Ladies bedstrow or cheefrenning, as appeereth both by his vertues in turning milke for cheefe, as also by his forme being in each respect like vnto yellow *Gallium*, and differeth in the colour of the flowers, which are of a darke red colour with a yellowe pointle in the middle, consisting of fower finall leaues: the seede wherof was sent me from Argentine, or Strawsborough in Germany.

4 There is likewise another sort of *Gallium* for distinction sake called *Mollugo*, which hath stalkes that neede not to be propped vp, but of it selfe standeth vpright, and is like vnto the common white *Gallium*, but that it hath a smother leafe: the flowers therof be also white, and very small: the roote blackish.

I haue receiued from a citizen of Strawsborough the seedes of a kind of *Gallium* with red flowers, which hath not beene seene in these parts before this time.

* *The place.*

The first groweth vpon sunny bankes neere to the borders of fieldes, in fruitfull soiles almost euerie where.

The second groweth in hedges among bushes in moist places.

The third groweth in marish grounds, and other moist places.

The fourth groweth vpon mountaines and hilly places, and is not yet found in England.

* *The time.*

They flower most of the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke γαλιον: it hath that name of milke, called in Greeke γαλα, into which it is put as Cheefe renning: in Latine likewise *Gallium*: in high Dutch *Megerkraut*, *Wassstroo*: in low Dutch *Wassstroo*: in French *Petit Muguet*: in Italian *Galie*: in Spanish *Coia leche yerna*: in English our Ladies Bedstrow, Cheefe renning, Maides Haire, and petie Mugwet.

The others are *Species Lappaginis*, a kinde of small Burre, so taken of the ancients, of the softnes and smoothnes of the leaues, and is commonly called *Mollugo*: diuers take them for kinds of wilde Madder, naming it *Rubia syluestris*, or wilde Madder: but Madder that groweth of it selfe differeth not from the planted or tame Madder, wherof we haue found none in England, that I can learn of.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes especially that with yellow flowers, is dry and somthing binding, as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

- A The flowers of yellow Maides Haire, as *Dioscorides* writeth, is vsed in ointments against burnings, and it stancheth bloud: it is put into the Cerote or Cerecloth of Roses: it is set a sunning in a glasse with oile Oliue till it be white: it is good to annoint the wearied traueiler: the roote thereof drunke in wine stirreth vp bodily lust: and the flowers smelled vnto worketh the same effect.
- B The herbe thereof is vsed for Rennet to make cheefe, as *Mathiolus* reporteth, saying, that the people of Thuscane or Hetruria, do vse it to turne their milke, that the Cheefe which they make of sheepes and Goates milke might be the sweeter and more pleasant in taste, and also more hol-some, especially to breake the stone, as it is reported.
- C The people in Cheshire, especially about Namptwich where the best Cheefe is made, do vse it in their Rennet, esteeming greatly of that Cheefe aboue other made without it.
- D We finde nothing extant in ancient writers of the vertues and faculties of the white kinde, but are as herbes neuer had in vse, either for Phisicke or Chirurgerie.

Of Ferne. Chap. 449.

* *The kinds.*

There be diners sorts of Ferne, differing as well in forme as place of growing, whereof there be two sorts according to the old writers, the Male and the Female, and these be properly called Ferne: the others haue their proper names as shall be declared.

1 *Filix mas.*
Male Ferne.



2 *Filix femina.*
Female Ferne or brakes.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He male Ferne bringeth forth presently from the roote broad leaues and rough, somewhat hard, easie to be broken, of a light Greene colour, and strong smell, more then a cubite long, spread abroad like wings, compounded as it were of a great number standing vpon one middle rib, euery one whereof is like a feather, and nicked in the edges, and on the backside are sprinkled as it were with a verie fine earthie coloured dust or spots, which many rashly haue taken for seede: the roote consisteth of a number of tufts or threds, and is thicke and blacke: and is without stalke and seede, and altogether barren.

2 The female Ferne hath neither flowers nor seed, but one onely stalke which is chamfered, something edged, hauing a pith within of diuers colours, the which being cut aslope, there appeereth a certaine forme of a spread Eagle: about this stande very many leaues which are winged, and like to the leaues of the male Ferne, but lesser: the roote is long and blacke, and creepeth in the ground being now and then an inch thicke, or somewhat thinner; this is also of a strong smell, as is the male.

* *The place.*

Both the Fernes are delighted to growe in barren, drie, and desert places; and as *Horace* testifieth;

Neglectis vrenda filix innascitur agris.

It commeth not vp in manured and dunged places, for if it be dunged as *Theophrastus* in his 8. booke 8. chapter reporteth, it withereth away.

The Male ioieth in open and champion places, on mountaines and stonie grounds as *Dioscorides* saith.

The Female is often found about the borders of fields vnder thornes and in shadowie woods.

* *The*

* *The time.*

Both these Fernes wither away in winter; in the spring there grow forth new leaues, which continue greene all sommer long.

* *The names.*

The former is called in Greeke *ῥίεος*: *Nicander* in his discourse of Treacles nameth it *ῥαῖττος*: in Latine *Filix mas*: in Italian *Felce*: in Spanish *Helecho*, *Falguero*, and *Feyto*: in high Dutch *Waldt Farn*: in French *Fougere*, or *Feuchiere malle*: in lowe Dutch *Claren Hanneken*: in English male Ferne.

The second kinde is called in Greeke *θηλυῥίεος*, that is, *Filix femina*, or female Ferne: in Latine as *Dioscorides* noteth among bastard names, *Lingua ceruina*: in high Dutch *Waldt Farn weiblin*, and *Groß Farnkraut*: in low Dutch *Claren Wifken*: in French *Fougere Femelle*: in English Brake, common Ferne, and Female Ferne.

* *The temperature.*

Both the Fernes are hot, bitter and drie, and something binding.

A

* *The vertues.*

The roote of the male Ferne being taken to the weight of halfe an ounce, driueth forth long, flat wormes out of the belly, as *Dioscorides* writeth, being drunke in meade or honied water; & more effectually if it be giuen with two scruples or two third parts of a dram of *Scamonie*, or of black Hel-lebor; they that will vse it saith he, must first eate Garlick: after the same maner, as *Galen* addeth, it killeth the childe in the mothers wombe: the roote heereof is reported to be good for them that haue ill spleenes: and being stamped with swines grease and applied, it is a remedie against the pricking of the reed; for prooffe heereof as *Dioscorides* saith, the Ferne dieth, if the reed be planted about it, and contrariwise, that the reed dieth if it be compassed with Ferne, which is vain to thinke, that it hapneth by an antipathy or natural hatred, and not by reason that this Ferne prospereth not

B in moist places, nor the Reede in drie.

The female Ferne is of like operation with the former, as *Galen* saith: *Dioscorides* reporteth that this bringeth barrennes, especially to women; and that it causeth women to be deliuered before their time: he addeth that the powder heereof finely beaten is laide vpon olde vlcers; and healeth the galled neckes of oxen and other cattle: it is also reported that the roote of Ferne cast into an

C Hogshed of wine keepeth the same from fowring.

The roote of male Ferne sodden in wine, is good against the hardnes and stopping of the milt: and being boiled in water staieth the laske in yong children, if they be set ouer the decoction thereof to ease their bodies by a close stoole.

Of water Ferne, or Osmund the water man. Chap. 450.

* *The description.*

I **W**ATER Ferne hath a great triangled stalke two cubits high, beset vpon each side with large leaues spread abroad like wings, and dented or cut like Polypodie: these leaues are like the large leaues of the Ash tree: for doubtlesse when I first saw them a far off, it caused me to woonder thereat, thinking that I had seene yong Ashes growing vpon a bogge, but beholding it a little neerer, I might easily distinguish it from the Ashe, by the browne, rough, and round graines that grewe on the top of the branches, which yet are not the seede thereof, but are verie like vnto the seede: the roote is great and thicke, folded and couered ouer with manie scales and interlacing rootes, hauing in the middle of the great and hard woodie part thereof some small whitenesse, which hath beene called the hart of *Osmund* the water man.

* *The*

1 *Osmunda Regalis.*

Water Ferne, or Osmund roiall.

* *The place.*

It groweth in the midst of a bogge, at the further end of Hampsteede Heath from London, at the bottome of a hill adjoining to a small cottage, and diuers other places, as also vpon diuers bogges on a Heath or common neere vnto Burntwood in Essex, especially neere vnto a place there that some haue digged, to the ende for to finde a nest or mine of golde: but the birdes were ouer fledge, and flowne away before their wings could be clipped.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth in sommer as the former Fernes; the leaues decaie in winter: the roote continueth fresh and long lasting, which being brought into the garden prospereth as in his natie soile, as my selfe haue prooued.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latine *Osmunda*; it is more truly named *Filix palustris*, or *aquatilis*: some terme it by the name of *Filicestrum*: most of the Alchimistes call it *Lunaria maior*: *Valerius Cordus* nameth it *Filix latifolia*: it is named in high Dutch *Grofz Jarn*: in lowe Dutch *Groote Garen*, & *alt Garen*: in English water Ferne, Osmund the waterman, of some Saint Christophers herbe, and Osmund.

* *The temperature.*

The roote of this also is hot and dry, but lesse then they of the former ones.

* *The vertues.*

The roote and especially the hart or middie part hereof, boiled or else stamped and taken with A some kinde of liquor, is thought to be good for those that are wounded, dry beaten and brused, that haue fallen from some high place: and for the same cause the Emperickes do put it in decoctions, which

which the later Phisitions do call wounde drinks: some take it to be so effectuell, and of so great a vertue, as that it can dissolue cluttered blood remaining in any inward part of the bodie, and that it also can expell or driue it out by the wound.

B The tender sprigs therof at their first comming forth, are excellent vnto the purposes aforesaid, and are good to be put into balmes, oiles, and consolidatiues or healing plaisters, and into vnguents appropriate vnto wounds, punctures, and such like.

Of Polypodie, or wall Ferne. Chap. 451.

Polypodium.

Wall Ferne, or Polypodie of the wall.

* *The description.*



THE leaues of Polypody might be thought to be like those of male Ferne, but that they are farre lesser, and not nicked at all in the edges: these do presently spring vp frō the rootes being cut on both the edges with many deepe gashes, euen harde to the middle rib; on the vpper side they are smooth, on the neather side they be lightly powdered as it were with dusty marks: the roote is long, not a finger thicke, creeping a slope, on which are seene certaine little buttōns like to those pits and dents that appeere in the tales of curle fishes: this hath in it a certaine sweetenes with a taste something harsh: this kinde of Ferne likewise wanteth not onely flowers and seede, but stalkes also.

* *The place.*

It groweth on the bodies of olde rotten trees, and also vpon old wals, and the tops of houses: it is likewise founde among rubbish neere the borders of fieldes, especially vnder trees and thornes; and now and then in woods: and in some places it groweth ranke and with a broader leafe, in others not so ranke, and with a narrower leafe.

That which groweth on the bodies of olde Okes is preferred before the rest: in steede of this most do vse that which is founde vnder the Okes,

which for all that is not to be termed *Quercinum*, or Polypodie of the Oke.

* *The time.*

Polypodie is greene all the yeere long, and may be gathered at any time; it bringeth forth newe leaues in the first spring.

* *The names.*

The Gracians call it *πυλιδιον*, of the holes of the fishes *Polypi*, appeering in the rootes: it is called in Latine *Polypodium* after the Greeke name, and many times *Filicula*, as though they shoulde say *Parua Filix*, or little Ferne: the Italians name it *Polipodio*: the Spaniards *Filipodio* and *Polypodio*: in high Dutch *Engelsuis*, *Bauntarn*, *Dropffwurtz*: in lowe Dutch *Woom varen*: in French *Polypode*: and we of England Polypodie: that which groweth vpon the wal we call Polypodie of the wall, and that on the Oke, Polypodie of the Oke.

* *The temperature.*

Polypodie doth drie, but yet without biting as *Galen* writeth.

* *The vertues.*

A *Dioscorides* writeth that it is of power to purge and to drawe forth choler and flegme. *Aetnarius* addeth

addeth that it likewise purgeth melancholy: others suppose it to be without any purging force at al, or else to haue verie little: of the same minde is also *Iohannes Monardus*, who thinketh that it purgeth verie gently; which thing is confirmed by experience, the mistris of things. For in verie deepe Polypodie of it selfe doth not purge at al, but onely serueth a little to make the bellie soluble, being boiled in the broth of an old cocke with Beetes or Mallowes, or other like things that mooue to the stoole by their slipperines. *Ioannes Mesius* reckoneth vp Polypodie among those things that doe especially drie and make thinne: peraduenture he had respect to a certaine kinde of *Arthritis*, or ache in the ioints: in which not one onely part of the bodie, but many together most commonly are touched: for which it is verie much commended à *Menapiis* and other inhabitants about the riuer Rhene, and the Maze. In this kinde of disease the hands, the feete, and the ioints of the knees and elbows do swell. There is ioined withall a feeblenes in moouing thorow the extremitie of the paine: sometimes the vpper parts are lesse greeued, and the lower more. The humours do also easily runne from one place to another, and then settle. Against this disease the Geldres & Cleuelanders do vse the decoction of Polypodie, whereby they hope that the superfluous humours may be wasted and dried vp, and that not by and by, but in continuance of time: for they appoint that this decoction should be taken for certaine daies together.

But this kind of gout is sooner taken away either by blood letting, or by purgations, or by both, & B afterwarde by sweate; neither is it harde to be cured if these generall remedies be vsed in time: for the humours do not remaine fixed in those ioints, but are rather gathered together then settled about them.

Therefore the bodie must out of hand be purged, and then that which remaineth is to be wasted C and consumed away by such things as procure sweate.

Furthermore *Dioscorides* saith, that the roote of Polypodie is verie good for members out of D ioint, and for chaps betweene the fingers.

The rootes of Polypodie boiled with a little honie, water, and pepper, and the quantitie of an E ounce giuen, emptieth the belly of cholericke and pituitous humours; some boile it in water and wine, and giue thereof to the quantitie of three ounces for some purposes with good successe.

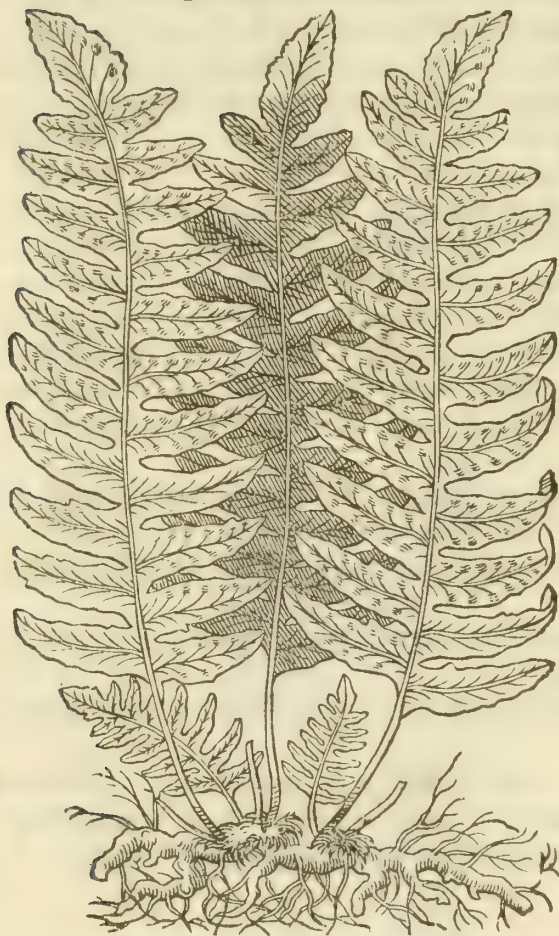
Of Polypodie of the Oke, or Oke Ferne. Chap. 452.

✧ The description.

1 **P**olypodie of the Oke is much like vnto that of the wall, yet the leaues of it are more finelie cut, smooth on the vpper side, of a pale greene colour, together with the stalke and the middle ribs; on the neather side rough likethose of Ferne: this Ferne also liueth without a stalk: it groweth without seede: the roote hath many strings fastned to it, one folded within another, of a meane bignes, and sweete in taste: it sendeth forth heere and there new dodkins or springes, whereby it increaseth.

2 This kinde of Ferne called *Dryopteris*, or *Filix querna*, hath leaues like vnto the female Ferne before spoken of (called by the name Ferne or brakes) but much lesfer, smaller, and more finelie cut or iagged, and is not aboue a foote high, being a verie slender and delicate tender herbe. The leaues are so finelie iagged that in shewe they resemble feathers set round about a small ribbe or sinewe; the back side being sprinkled, not with russet or brown marks or specks, as the other Fernes are, but as it were painted with white spots or marks, notwithstanding out of the leaues in scales, as the spots in the male Ferne which are double vpon eache leafe, close vnto the middle rib or sinew. The root is long, brown, & somewhat hairie, verie like vnto Polypodie, but much slenderer, of a sharp & caustick taste. Sundrie ignorant apothecaries supposing that this was also a kind of Polypodie, haue vsed the same in their medicines for Polypodie, greatly abusing the patients therein, for the roote of *Dryopteris* is verie bitter in taste, of a pernicious and naughtie qualitie, vtterly forbidden in medicine.

1 *Polypodium Quercinum.*
Polipodie of the Oke.



2 *Filix Querna, sive Dryopteris.*
Small Oke Ferne.



* *The place.*

It is oftentimes found in sunnie places in the valleies of mountaines and little hills, and in the tops of the trunks of trees of thicke woods.

* *The time.*

The leaues heereof perish in winter; in the spring new come forth.

* *The names.*

This is called in Greeke *σποδία*: in Latine *Querna Filix*: *Oribasius* in his 11. booke of Phisicall collections calleth it *Bryopteris* of the mosse with which it is found: for as *Diosc.* writeth, it groweth in the mosse of Okes: the Apothecaries in times past miscalled it by the name of *Adiantum*: but they did woorse in putting it in compound medicines in steed of *Adiantum*: *Valerius Cordus* calleth it *Pteridion*: in lowe Dutch *Enicken varen*: the Spaniards *Helecho de roble*: it is named in English Oke Ferne, Pettie Ferne, and it may most fitly be called Mosse Ferne.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A Polypodie of the Oke hath many tastes: it is sweete, biting, and bitter, it hath in the roote a harsh or choking taste, and a mortifying qualitie, and therefore it taketh away haire. *Dioscorides* doth also report, that Oke Ferne stamped rootes and all, is a remedie to roote vp haire, if it be applied to the body after sweating, and the sweate wiped away.
- B His other vertues and faculties in working, are referred vnto the Polypodie of the wall; but this Polypodie is not holden to be so good nor holtsome for Phisickes vse as the other, although some newe fanglers attribute more vnto this then is due.

Of blacke Oke Ferne. Chap. 453.

1 *Onopteris mas.*
The male blacke Ferne.



2 *Onopteris femina.*
The female black Ferne.



* The description.

1 **T** Here is also a certaine other kinde of Ferne like to the former Oke Ferne; but the stalkes and ribs of the leaues are blackish, and the leaues of a deeper Greene colour: this doth growe also out immediately from the root; and is likewise diuersly, but not so finely indented: the roote is made vp of many strings, not vnlike to Polypodie of the Oke, but much lesser.

2 The female blacke Ferne is like vnto the male, sauing his leaues are not so sharpe at the points, more whiter and broader then the male, wherein consisteth the difference.

* The place.

They grow likewise vpon trees in shadowie woods, and now and then in shadowie sandy bankes, and vnder hedges.

* The time.

They remaine Greene all the yeere long, otherwise then Polypodie and maidens haire do: yet do they not cease to bring forth newe leaues in summer: they are destitute of flowers and seede, as is the former.

* The names.

This is called of diuers of the later Herbarists *Dryopteris nigra*, or blacke Oke Ferne, of the likenes that it hath with *Dryopteris*, which we haue called in English Oke Ferne, or Mosse Ferne: of others *Adiantum nigrum*, or blacke Maidens haire, that it may differ from the former, which is falsely called *Adiantum*: there are of the later Herbarists who would haue it to be *Lonchitis aspera*, or rough spleenwort: but what likenes hath it with the leaues of *Scolopendrium*? none at all: therefore

fore it is not *Lonchitis aspera*, much lesse *Adiantum Plinij*, which differeth not from *Adiantum Theop.* for what he hath of *Adiantum*, the same he taketh out of *Theophrastus*: the right *Adiantum* we will describe heerafter. Notwithstanding blacke Oke Ferne is vied of diuers vnlearned Apothecaries for *Adiantum*, or Maiden haire of Lombardie: but these men do erre in doing so, yet not so much as they, who take Polypodie of the Oke for the true Maiden haire.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The black Oke Ferne hath no stiptike qualitie at all, but is like in facultie to *Trichomanes*, or English Maiden haire.

Of Harts toong. Chap. 454.

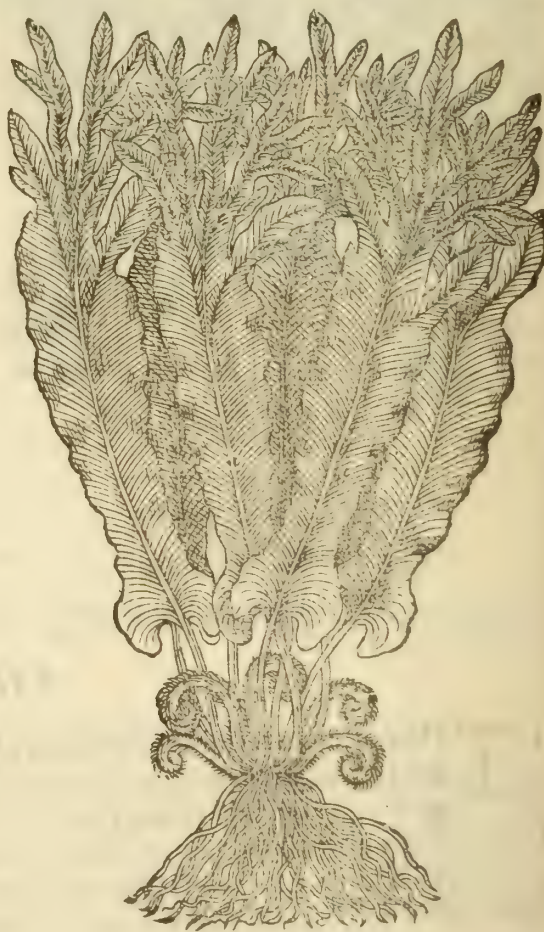
1 *Phyllitis.*

Harts toong.



2 *Phyllitis multifida.*

Finger Harts toong.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He common kinde of Harts toong called *Phyllitis*, that is to say, a plant consisting onely of leaues, bearing neither stalk, flower nor seed, resembling in shew a long toong, wherof it hath beene and is called in shops *Lingua ceruina*. that is Harts toong: these leaues are a foote long, smooth and plaine vpon one side, but vpon that side next the ground, straked ouerthwart with certaine long rough markes, like small wormes, hanging on the backside therof: the roote is black, hairie, and twisted, or so groweing as though it were wound together.

2 The other kinde of Ferne called *Phyllitis multifida*, or *Laciniata*, that is iagged Harts toong, is very

very like vnto the former, sauing that the leaues thereof are cut or jagged like a mans hand, or the palme and browantles of a Deare, bearing neither stalke, flower, nor seede.

There is another kinde of Harts toong called *Hemionitis*, which hath bred some controuersie among ancient writers: for some haue tooke it for a kinde of Harts toong, as it is indeed; others describe it as a proper plant by it self, called *Hemionitis*, of *ἡμιονος*, that is *Mulus*, a Mule, because Mules do delight to feede thereon: it is barren of seeds, stalks, & flowers, and in shape agreeth very well with our Harts toong: the rootes are compact of many blackish haire: the leaues are spotted on the backside like the common Harts toong, and differeth in that, that this *Hemionitis* in the base or lowest parts of the leaues, is arched after the manner of a newe Moone, or a forked arrowe; the yongest and smallest leaues, being like vnto the great Bindweed, called *Volubilis*.

There is a kind of Ferne, called likewise *Hemionitis sterilis*, which is a very small & base herbe, not about a finger high, hauing fower or fife small leaues of the same substance and colour, spotted on the backe part, and in taste like Harts toong; but the leaues beare the shape of them of *Totabona*, or good *Henrie*, which many of our Apothecaries do abusiuely take for Mercurie: the rootes are very smooth, blacke, and threddie, bearing neither stalke, flower, nor seede: this plant my very good friende Master *Nicholas Belfon* founde in a grauellie lane in the way leading to Oxey parke neere vnto Watforde, fiftene miles from London: it groweth likewise on the stone walles of Hampton Court, in the garden of master *Huggens* keeper of the saide house or pallace.

There is a kinde of Ferne called also *Hemionitis*, but with this addition *Peregrina*, that is very seldome founde, and hath leaues very like vnto Harts toong, but that it is palmed or branched in the part next the grounde, almost in maner of the second *Phyllitis*, at the top of the leaues; otherwise they resemble one another, in nature and forme.

* *The place.*

The common Harts toong groweth by the waies sides, as yee trauell from London to Exceter in great plentie, in shadowie places, and moist stonie valleies and wels, and is much planted in gardens.

The second I found in the garden of master *Cranwich* a Chirurgion, dwelling at Much-dunmow in Essex, who gaue me a plant for my garden.

It groweth vpon Ingleborough hils, and diuers other mountaines of the north of England.

* *The time.*

It is greene all the yeere long, yet lesse greene in winter: in sommer it nowe and then bringeth forth newe leaues.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *φύλλιν*: in Latine also *Phyllitis*: in shops *Lingua ceruina*, and falsely *Scolopendria*, for it differeth much from the right *Scolopendria*, or Stone Ferne: it is called in high Dutch *Witlung*: in lowe Dutch *Witstonge*: in Spanish *Lengua ceruina*: in French *Langue de Cerf*: in English Harts toong, of some Stone Harts toong: *Apuleius* in his 83. Chapter nameth it *Radiolus*.

* *The temperature.*

It is of a binding and drying facultie.

* *The vertues.*

This common Harts toong is commended against the laske and bloudie fluxe: *Dioscorides* teacheth, that being drunke in wine it is a remedy against the bitings of serpents.

It doth open the hardnes and stopping of the spleene and liuer, and all other griefes proceeding of oppilations or stoppings whatsoeuer.

Of Spleenewoort, or Milt waste. Chap. 455.

1 *Asplenium sive Ceterach.*
Spleenewoort or Milt waste.



2 *Lonchitis aspera.*
Rough Spleenewoort.



* The description.

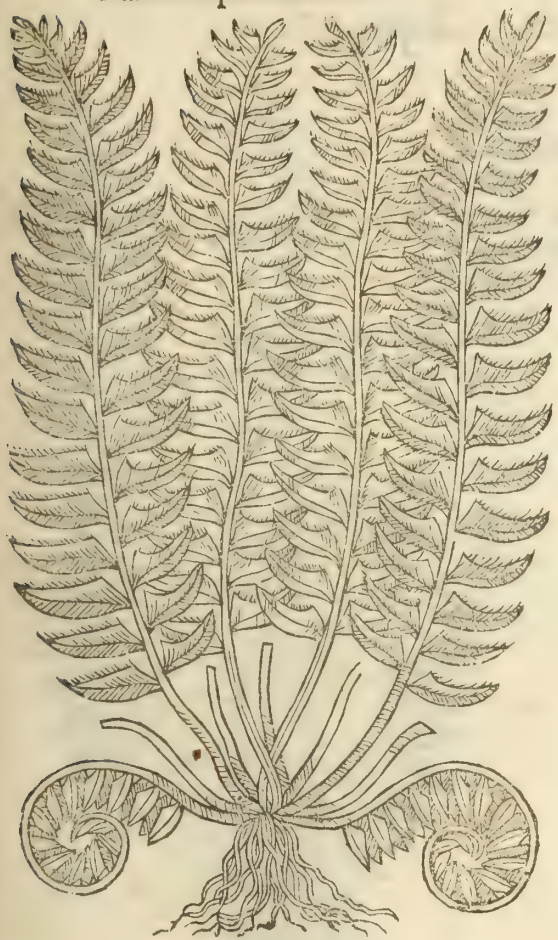
1 **S**pleenewoort being that kinde of Ferne called *Asplenium* or *Ceterach*, and the true *Scolopendria*, hath leaues a span long, iagged or cut vpon both sides, euen hard to the middle rib; euery cut or incisure being as it were cut halfe rounde (whereby it is knowne from the rough Spleenewoort) not one cut right against another, but one besides the other, set in feuerall order, being slippery and greene on the vpper side, soft and downie vnderneath; which when they be withered are folded vp together like a scrole, and hairie without, much like to the rough Beare-worme wherewith men baite their hookes to catch fish: the roote is small, blacke, and rough, much platted or interlaced, hauing neither stalke, flower, nor seedes.

2 Rough Spleenewoort is partly like the other Fernes in shewe; and beareth neither stalke nor seede, hauing narrow leaues a foote long, and somewhat longer, slashed on the edges euen to the middle rib, smooth on the vpper side, and of a swart green colour; vnderneath rough, as is the leaues of *Polypodie*: the roote is blacke, and set with a number of slender strings.

3 This kinde of Spleenewoort is not onely barren of stalkes and seeds, but also of those spots and markes wherewith the others are spotted: the leaues are fewe in number, growing pyramidis or steeplewise, great and broad belowe, and sharper towards the top by degrees: the roote is thicke blacke, and bushie, as it were a Crowes nest.

I *Lonchitis Marantha.*
Bastard Spleenewoort.

* The place.



Ceterach groweth vpon old stone wals & rocks, in darke and shadowie places throughout the west part of Englande; especially vpon the stone wals by Bristowe, as yoti go to Saint Vincents rocke, and likewise about Bathe, Wels, and Salisbury, where I haue seene great plenty thereof.

The rough Spleenewoort groweth vpon barren heathes, dry sandie banks & shadowie places in most parts of Englande, but especially on a heath by London called Hampsteede heath, where it groweth in great abundance.

* The names.

Spleenewoort, or Miltwaste, is called in Greek *ασπληνιον*: in Latine likewise *Asplenium*, and also *Scolopendria*, of *Gaza Mala herba*: in shops *Ceterach*: in high Dutch *Sternfarn*: in lowe Dutch *Steenbaren*, & *Pittercrypt*: in English Spleenewoort, Miltwaste, Scale Ferne, and Stone Ferne. It is called *Asplenion*, bicause it is speciall good against the infirmities of the Spleene or Milt, and *Scolopendria* of the likenes that it hath with the Beare worne, before remembred.

Rough Miltwaste, is called of diuers of the later writers *Asplenium syluestre*, or wilde Spleenewoort: of some *Asplenium magnum*, or great Spleenewoort.

Valerius Cordus calleth it *Strutiopteris*, and *Dioscorides* *Lonchitis aspera*, or rough Spleenewoort: in Latine according to the same author, *Longina*, and *Calabrina*: in English rough Spleenewoort, or Miltwaste.

* The temperature.

These plants are of thinne parts as *Galen* testifieth, yet are they not hot, but in a meane.

* The vertues.

Dioscorides teacheth, that the leaues boiled in wine and drunke by the space of fortie daies, doth **A** take away infirmities of the Spleene; helpeth the strangurie, and yellow iaundise, causeth the stone in the bladder to moulder and passe away; all which are performed by such things as be of thinne and subtrill parts: he addeth likewise that they staie the Hicket, or yeoxing, & also hindereth conception, either inwardly taken, or hanged about the partie; and therefore saith *Plinie* Spleenewoort is not to be giuen to women, bicause it bringeth barrennes.

There be Empericks or blinde practitioners of this age, who teach, that with this herbe not one- **B** ly the hardnesse and swelling of the Spleene, but all infirmities of the liuer also may be effectually, and in verie short time remooued, insomuch that the sodden liuer of a beast is restored to his constitution againe, that is, made like to a rawe liuer, if it be boiled againe with this herbe.

But this is to bereckoned among the old wiues fables, and that also which *Dioscorides* telleth **C** of, touching the gathering of Spleenewoort in the night, and other most vaine things, which are founde heere and there scattered in the old writers books: from which most of the later writers do not abstaine, who many times fill vp their pages with lies and friuolous toies, and by so doing do not a little deceiue yong students.

Of diuers small Fernes. Chap. 456.

** The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of dwarffe Fernes, differing in their place of growing, as shall be declared in their seuerall titles and descriptions, as also in forme.

1 *Filicula fontana mas.*

The male fountaine Ferne.



2 *Filicula fontana femina.*

The female fountaine Ferne.



** The description.*

1 **T** His smal or dwarffe Ferne, which is seldome found except in the banks of stonie fountaines, wels, and rocks bordering vpon riuers, is very like vnto the common Brakes in leaues, but altogether lesser: the roote is composed of a bundle of blacke threddy strings.

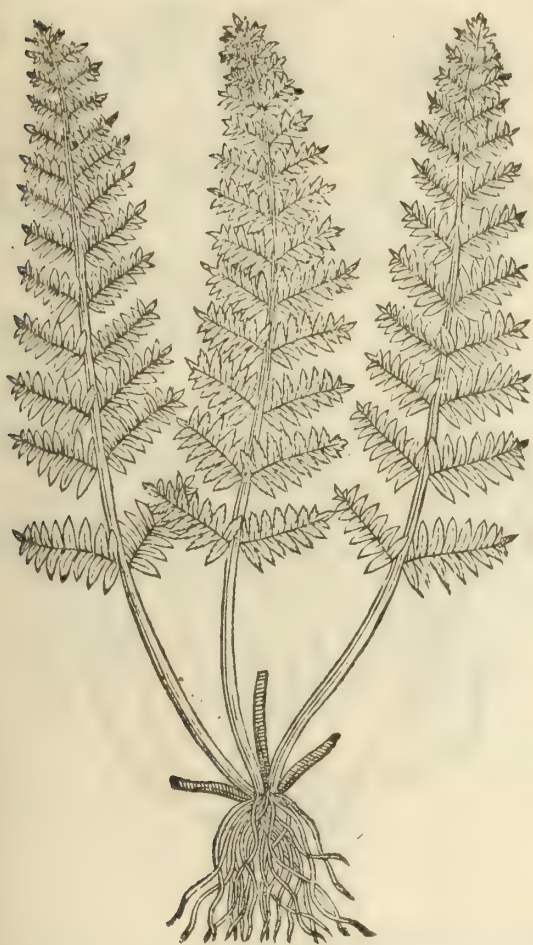
2 The female which is found likewise by running streames, wels, and fountaines, vpon rocks and stonie places, is like the precedent, but is a great deale smaller, blacker of colour, fewer roots and shorter.

3 The male dwarffe Ferne that groweth vpon the stonie mountaines of the north and west parts of Englande, especially toward the sea, and also in the ioints of stone wals among the mortar, hath small leaues deeply cut on both sides, like vnto *Ceterach* or Spleenewort, barren both of seedes and stalkes, as also of those spots or marks that are to be seene vpon the backe part of the other Fernes: the roote creepeth along, set with some fewe hairie strings, resembling those of the Oke Ferne, called *Dryopteris*.

4 The female stone Ferne hath diuers long leaues rising from a threddie roote, contrarie to that of the male, composed of many small leaues finely minced or cutte like the teeth of a sawe, of a whitish Greene colour, without any spots or marks at all, seedes or stalkes, which groweth vnder shadowie rocks, and craggie mountaines in most places.

- 3 *Filicula petrae mas.*
The male dwarfe stone Ferne.

- 4 *Filicula petrae femina, sive Chamaflix marina*
The female dwarfe stone Ferne. (*Anglica.*)



* *The place.*

The place is touched in the description.

* *The time.*

They flourish both winter and sommer, for when the leaues wither by reason of age, there arise yoong to supplie the place, so that they are not to be seene without greene and withered leaues both at once.

* *The names.*

It sufficeth what hath beene saide of the names in their seuerall titles: notwithstanding the last described we haue called *Chamaflix marina Anglica*, which groweth vpon the rockie cliffe neere Harwich, as also at Douer among the Sampire that there groweth.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

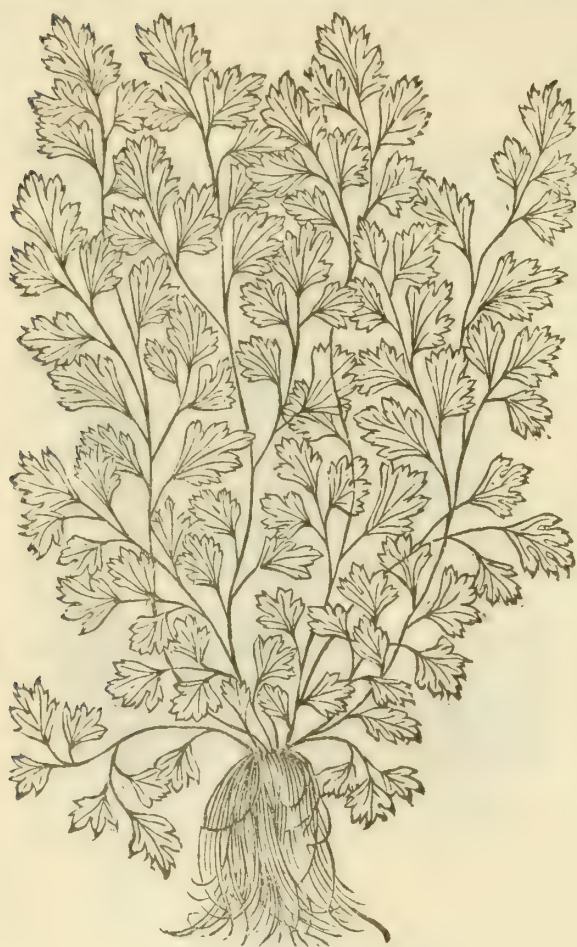
Their temperature and faculties in working are referred to the kindes of blacke Oke Fernes, called *Dryopteris*, and *Onopteris*.

Of true Maiden haire. Chap. 457.

* *The kindes.*

Theophrastus and Plinie haue set downe two Maiden haires, the blacke and the white; whereunto may be added another called *Rutamuraria*, or wall Rue, equall vnto the others in facultie, whereof we will intreat.

1 *Capillus Veneris verus.*
True Maiden haire.



2 *Capillus Veneris Syriaca.*
Assyrian Maiden haire.



* *The description.*

1 **VV** Ho so will followe the variable opinions of writers, concerning the Ferne called *Adiantum verum*, or *Capillus veneris verus*, must of necessitie be brought into a labyrinth of doubts, considering the diuers opinions thereof: but this knowe, that Venus haire, or Maiden haire, is a lowe herbe growing an hand high, smooth, of a darke crimson colour, and glittering withall: the leaues be small, cut in sunder, and nicked in the edges somthing like those of Coriander, confusedly or without order placed: the middle rib whereof is of a blacke shining colour: the roote consisteth of many small threddie strings.

2 This Assyrian Maiden haire is likewise a base or lowe herbe, hauing leaues, flat, smooth, and plaine, set vpon a blackish middle rib, like vnto that of the other Maiden haire, cut or notched in the edges, nature keeping no certaine formes; but making one leafe of this fashion, and another far different from it: the roote is tough and threddie.

3 This plant which we haue inserted among the *Adiantes* as a kinde thereof, may without error so passe, which is in great request in Flanders and Germanie, where the practitioners in Physicke do vse the same in steede of *Capillus Veneris*, and with better successe then any of the Capillare herbes, although *Mathiolus* and *Dioscorides* himselfe hath made this wall Rue to be a kinde of *Paronychia*, or Nailewoort: notwithstanding the Germanes will not leaue the vse thereof, but receiue it as the true *Adiantum*, esteeming it equall, if not farre better, then either *Ceterach*, *Capillus Veneris verus*, & *Tricomanes*, called also *Polytrichon*: it bringeth forth very many leaues, round and slender, cut into two or three parts, very harde in handling, smooth and greene on the outside, of an euill fauoured dead colour vnderneath, set with little fine spots, which evidently sheweth it to be a kinde of Ferne: the roote is blacke and full of strings.

3 *Ruta muraria, siue salvia vita.*
Wall Rue, or Rue Maiden haire.



* *The place.*

The right Maiden haire groweth vpon wals, in stonie, shadowie and moist places, neere vnto fountaines, and where water droppeth: it is a stranger in Englande; notwithstanding I haue heard it reported by some of good credit, that it groweth in diuers places of the west countrey of England.

The Assyrian Maiden haire taketh his surname of his native countrey Assyria, it is a stranger in Europe.

Stone Rue groweth vpon old wals neere vnto waters, wels, and fountaines: I founde it vpon the wall of the churchyard of Dartford in Kent, hard by the riuer side where people ride throgh, and also vpon the wals of the churchyarde of Sittingburne in the same Countie, in the middle of the towne hard by a great lake of water, and also vpon the Church wals of Railey in Essex, and diuers other places.

* *The time.*

These plants are greene both winter and sommer, and yet haue neither flowers nor seed.

* *The names.*

Maiden haire is called in Greek *Αδιδαν*: *Theophrastus* and *Pliny* name it *Adiantum nigrum*, or blacke Maiden haire: for they set downe two Maiden haire, the blacke and the white, making

this the black, and the Rue of the wall the white: it is called in Latine *Polytrichum*, *Callitrichum*, *Cinacinalis*, *Terra Capillus*, *supercilium terra*; of *Apuleius*, *Capillus Veneris*, *Capillaris*, *Crinita*, and of diuers *Coriandrum putei*: the Italians keepe the name *Capillus Veneris*: in English black Maiden haire, and Venus haire, and may be called our Ladies haire.

It is called *Adianton* because the leafe, as *Theophrastus* saith, is neuer wet, for it casteth off water that falleth thereon, or being drowned and couered in water, it remaineth still as if it were dry, as *Plinie* likewise writeth; and is termed *Callitrichon* and *Polytrichon*, of the effect it hath in dying haire, and making it grow thicke.

Wall Rue is commonly called in Latine *Ruta muraria*, or *Ruta muralis*, of some *Salvia vita*, but wherefore I knowe not, neither themselves, if they were liuing: of the Apothecaries of the lowe countries *Capillus Veneris*, or Maiden haire, and haue vsed it a long time for the right Maiden haire; it is that kind of *Adiantum* which *Theophrastus* termeth *Adiantum Candidum*, or white Maiden haire, for he maketh two, one blacke, and the other white, as we haue saide. *Plinie* doth likewise set downe two kinds, one he calleth *Polytrichon*, the other *Trichomanes*, or English Maiden haire, whereof we will intreat in the Chapter following, which he hath falsely set downe for a kinde of *Adiantum*, for *Trichomanes* doth differ from *Adiantum*.

Some there be that thinke, Wall Rue is *Paronychia Dioscoridis*, or *Dioscorides* his Whitlow woort, wherein they haue beene greatly deceiued: it is called in high Dutch *Saurraut*: in low Dutch *Streencrypt*: in French *Rue de Muraille*: in English Wall Rue, and white Maiden haire.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The true Maiden haire, as *Galen* testifieth, doth drie, make thin, waste away, and is in a meane betwene heate and coldnes: *Mesues* sheweth that it consisteth of vnlike or disagreeing partes, and that some are waterie and earthie, and the same binding, and another superficially hot and thin. And that by this it taketh away obstructions or stoppings, maketh things thin that are thicke, looseth the belly, especially when it is fresh and greene: for as this part is thin, so is it quickly resolued.

ued, and that by reason of his binding and earthie partes: it stoppeth the belly, and staieth the laske and other fluxes.

- B Being drunke it breaketh the stone, and expelleth not onely the stones in the kidneies, but also those which sticke in the kidneies.
- C It raiseth vp grosse and slimie humors out of the chest and lungs, and also those which sticke in the conduits of the winde pipe, it breaketh and raiseth them out by spetting, if a loche or licking medicine be made thereof.
- D Moreouer, it consumeth and wasteth away the Kings euill, and other hard swellings, as the same author affirmeth, and it maketh the haire of the head or beard to growe that is fallen and pilled off.
- E *Dioscorides* reckoneth vp many vertues and operations of this Maiden haire, which do not onely differ, but are also contrarie one to another. Among others he saith, that the same stancheth blood: and a little before, that it draweth away the secondines, & bringeth down the desired sicknes, which words do confound one another with contrarieties; for whatsoeuer things do stanch blood, the same do also stay the termes.
- F He addeth also in the end, that it is sown about sheepefoldes for the benefite of the sheepe, but what that benefit should be, he sheweth not.
- G Besides, that it cannot be sown, by reason it is without seede, it is euident, neither can it fitly be remooued. Therefore in this place it seemeth that many things are transposed from other places, and falsly added to this chapter: and peraduenture some things are brought hither out of the discourse of *Cytisus*, or Milke Trefoyle, whereof to write were to small purpose.
- H Wall Rue is not much vnlike to blacke Maiden haire, in temperature and facultie.
- I Wall Rue is good for them that haue the cough, that are short winded, and that be troubled with stiches and paine in their sides.
- K Being boiled, it causeth concoction of rawe humours which sticke in the lungs; it taketh away the paine of the kidneies and bladder, it gently procureth vrine, and driueth forth stones.
- L It is commended against ruptures in yoong children, and some affirme it to be excellent good, if the powder thereof be taken continually for forty daies together.

Of English or common Maiden haire. Chap. 458.

** The kindes.*

There be two sortes of our common Maiden haire, the greater and the lesser.

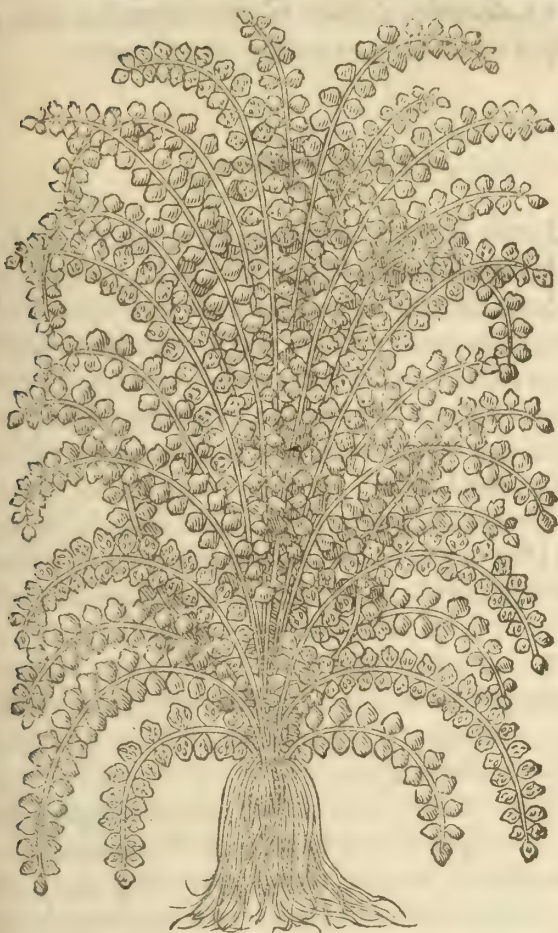
** The description.*

1 **E** Nglish Maiden haire hath long leaues of a darke greene colour, consisting of very many small round leaues set vpon a middle rib, of a shining blacke colour, dashed on the neather sides with small rough markes or speckes, of an ouerworne colour: the rootes are small and threddie.

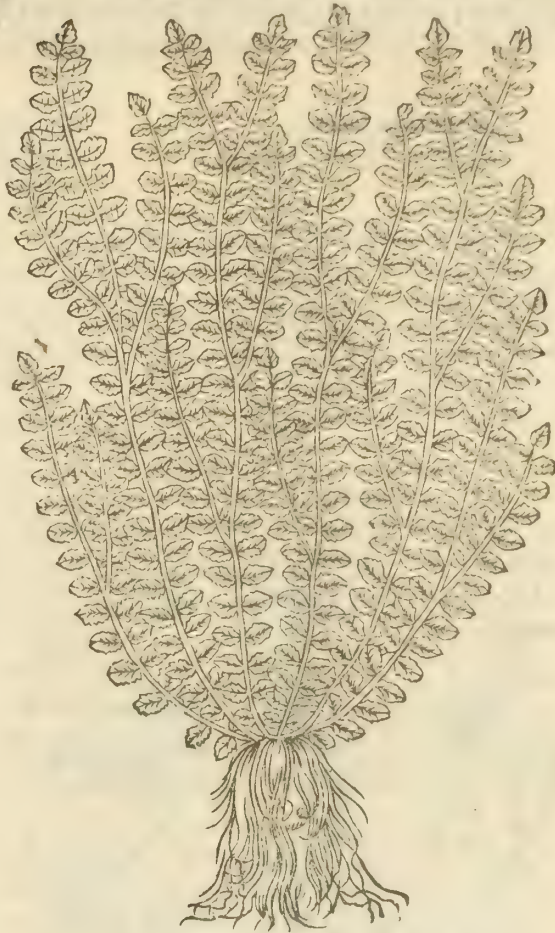
2 The female English Maiden haire is like vnto the precedent, sauing that it is lesser, and wanteth those spots or markes that are in the other, wherein consisteth the difference.

1 *Trichomanes mas.*

The Male English Maiden haire.

2 *Trichomanes femina.*

The Female English Maiden haire.

* *The place.*

It groweth for the most part neere vnto springs and brookes, and other moist places, vpon olde stone wals and rockes: I founde it growing in a shadowie sandie lane in Betsome, in the parish of Southfleete in Kent, vpon the ground whereas there was no stones or stonie ground neere vnto it, which before that time I did neuer see; it groweth likewise vpon the stone wals of hir Maiesties pallace of Richmond, and in most stone wals of the west and north parts of England.

* *The time.*

It continueth a long time; the coldnes of winter doth it no harme, it is barren as the other Fernes are, whereof it is a kinde.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *τρίχουανες*: in Latine *Filicula*, as though we should say *Parua Filix*, or little Ferne; also *Capillaris*: *Apuleius* in his 51. chapter, maketh it all one with *Callitrichon*: of some it is called *Polytrichum*: in English common Maiden haire.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These, as *Dioscorides* and *Galen* do write, haue all the faculties belonging to *Adiantum*, or blacke A Maiden haire.

The decoction made in wine and drunke, helpeth them that are short winded, it helpeth the B cough, ripeneth tough flegme, and auoideth it by spetting.

The lie wherein it hath beene sodden, or laid to infuse, is good to wash the head, causing the C scurffe and scales to fall off, and haire to growe in places that are pild and bare.

Of Thistles. Chap. 452.

* *The kinds.*

THE matter of the Thistles is diuers, some Thistles serue for nourishment, as the Artichoke without prickles, and the Artichoke with prickles; other for medicines, as the roote of *Carline* which

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE

which is good for many things; the blessed Thistle also, otherwise called *Carduus benedictus*: Sea Thistle, and diuers others: some are poisonsome, as *Chamaeleon niger*; one smooth, plaine, and without prickles, as the Thistle called Beares Breech, or *Acanthus sativus*, whereof there is another with prickles, which we make the wilde, of the which two we intende to write in this Chapter.

Acanthus sativus.
Garden Beares breech.

* *The description.*



Beares breech of the garden hath broad leaues, smooth, somewhat blacke, gashed on both the edges, and set with many cuts and fine nicks: betweene which riseth vp in the midst a bigge stalke brauely deckt with flowers, set in order from the middle vpwarde, of colour white, of forme long, which are armed as it were with two catkins, one higher, another lower: after them grow forth the huskes, in which is founde broad feede: the rootes be black without and white within, and full of clammie iuice, and are diuided into many ofsprings, which as they creepe farre, so do they now and then bud forth and growe afresh: these rootes are so full of life, that how little soeuer of them remaineth, it oftentimes also bringeth forth the whole plant.

Wilde Beares breech called *Acanthus sylvestris*, Pena setteth forth for *Chamaeleonta Monspeliensium*, and reporteth that he found it growing amongst the grauellie and moist places neere to the wals of Montpellier, and at the gate of Aegidia, betweene the fountaine and the brooke neere to the wall: this Thistle is in stalke, flowers, colour of leaues and feede like the first kinde, but shorter and lower, hauing large leaues, dented or ragged with manie cuts and incisions, not onely in some fewe parts of the leaues, as some other Thistles, but very thicklie

dented or clouen, and hauing many sharpe and harde prickles about the sides of the diuisions and cuts, not very easie to be handled or touched without danger to the hand and fingers.

* *The place.*

Dioscorides writeth, that garden Branke Vrsine groweth in moist and stonie places, and also in gardens: it were vnaduisedly done to seeke it in either of the Germanies any where, but in gardens onely; in my garden it doth growe very plentifully.

The wild was found in certaine places of Italie neere to the sea, by that notable learned man *Alfonso Pancius*, Phisition to the Duke of Ferrara, and professor of simples and Phisicke, and is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

Both the Branke Vrsines do flower in sommer season, the feede is ripe in Autumme: the roote remaineth fresh; yet nowe and then it perisheth in winter in both the Germanies, if the weather be too cold: but in England it seldome or neuer dieth.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ἀκανθος*: the Latines keepe the same name *Acanthus*, yet doth *Acanthus* signifie generally all kinde of Thistles, and this is called *Acanthus* by the figure *Antonomasia*: the English name is Branke Vrsine, and Beares Breech.

The tame or garden Branke Vrsine is named in Latine *Sativus*, or *Hortensis Acanthus*, in Greeke *καλλιπράγος*: and of *Galen*, *Oribasius* and *Plinie* *μελεμυρρινος*: *Plinie* also calleth this *Acanthus laevis*, or smooth Branke Vrsine, and reporteth it to be a citie herbe and to serue for arbors: some name it

Branca

Branca Vrsina, (others vse to call Cowparsnep by the name of *Branca Vrsina*) the Italians call it *Acantho*, and *Branca Orfina*: the Spaniards *Yerna Gigante*: the ingrauers of old time were wont to carue the leaues of this Branke Vrsine in pillers, and other workes, and also vpon the eares of pots, as among others *Virgill* testifieth in the third Eclog of his *Bucolickes*.

*Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit,
Et molli circum est ansas amplexus Acantho.*

The other Branke Vrsine is named in Greeke *ἀγρος ἀγανθος*, and in Latine *Sylvestris Acanthus* or wilde branke Vrsine, and they may be called properly *ἀγανθα*, or *Spina* a prickle; by which name it is found called of most Herbarists *Acanthus*: yet there is also an other *Acanthus* a thornie shrub: the liquor which issueth forth of it as *Herodotus* and *Theophrastus* affirme, is a gumme: For difference whereof peradventure this kinde of *Acanthus* is named *Herbacantha*. There is likewise founde among the bastard names of *Acanthus* the worde *Mamolaria*, and also *Crepula*, but it is not expressed to which of them, whether to the wilde or tame, it ought to be referred.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of the garden Branke Vrsine consist as it were in a meane betweene hot and colde, being somewhat moist, with a mollifying and gentle digesting facultie, as are those of the Mallow, and therefore they are profitably boyled in clisters, as wel as be Mallow leaues. The roote, as *Galen* teacheth, is of a more drying qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides saith, that the rootes are a remedie for lims that are burnt with fire, and that be out of ioint, if they be laide thereunto: that being drunke they prouoke vrine, and stop the belly: that they helpe those that be broken, and that be troubled with the crampe, and be in a consumption of the lungs.

They are good for such as haue the pilsike and spet bloud withall, for those that haue fallen from some high place, that are brused and dry beaten, and that haue ouerstrained themselves, and they are as good as the rootes of the greater Comfrey, whereunto they are very like in substance, tough iuice, and qualitie.

Of the same roote is made an excellent plaister against the ache and numnesse of the hands and feete.

It is put into clisters with good successe against sundry maladies.

Of the cotton Thistle. Chap. 460.

* *The description.*

I The common Thistle, whereof the greatest quantitie of downe is gathered for diuers purposes, as well by the poore to stop pillowes, cushiones, and beds for want of feathers, as also bought of the rich Vpholsters to mixe with the feathers and downe they do sell, which deceit would be looked vnto: this Thistle hath great leaues, long and broad, gashed about the edges, and set with sharpe and stiffe prickles all alongst the edges, covered all ouer with a soft cotton or downe: out from the middest whereof riseth vp a long stalke about two cubites high, cornered, and set with filnes, and also full of prickles: the heads are likewise cornered with prickles, and bring forth flowers consisting of many whitish threds: the seede which succeedeth them is wrapped vp in downe; it is long, of a light crimson colour, and lesser then the seede of bastard Saffron: the roote groweth deepe in the ground, being white, harde, woodie, and not without strings.

2 The Illyrian cotton Thistle hath a long naked roote, beset about the top with a fringe of manie small threds or iaggies: from which ariseth a very large and tall stalke, higher then any man, rather like a tree then an annuall herbe or plant: this stalke is garnished with scroles of thin leaues, from the bottome to the top, set full of most horrible sharpe prickles, and so is the stalke and euery part of the plant; so that it is impossible for man or beast to touch the same without great hurt or danger: his leaues are very great, farre broader and longer then any other thistle whatsoener, covered with

an horie cotton or downe like the former: the flowers do grow at the top of the stalkes, which is diuided into sundrie branches, and are of a purple colour, set or armed round about with the like, or rather sharper thornes then the aforesaid.

1 *Acanthium album.*

The white cotton Thistle.



2 *Acanthium Illyricum purpureum.*

The purple cotton Thistle.



* *The place.*

These Thistles grow by high waies sides, and in ditches almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iune vntill August, the second yeere after they be sowed: and in the mean time the seede waxeth, which being thorowe ripe the herbe perisheth, as doe likewise most of the other Thistles, which liue no longer then till the seed be fully come to maturitie.

* *The names.*

This Thistle is taken for that which is called in Greeke *Ακανθιον*, which *Dioscorides* describeth to haue leaues set with prickles round about the edges, and to be couered with a thinne downe like a copweb, that may be gathered and spun to make garments of, like those of filke: in high Dutch it is called *Weiß wege distel*: in low Dutch *Witte wech distel*: in French *Chardon argentin*: in English *ote. Thistle*, or cotton Thistle, white cotton Thistle, wilde white Thistle, Argentine or silver Thistle.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Dioscorides saith, that the leaues and rootes heereof are a remedy for those that haue their bodies drawne backwards; thereby *Galen* supposeth that these are of temperature hot.

Of our Ladies Thistle. Chap. 461.

* *The description.*

THe leaues of our Ladies Thistle are as bigge as those of white cotton Thistle: for the leaues thereof be great, broad, large gashed in the edges, armed with a multitude of stiffe and sharp prickles, as are those of *Ote Thistle*; but they are without downe, altogether slippery, of a light greene

greene and speckled, with white and milkie spots and lines drawne diuers waies : the stalke is high and as bigge as a mans finger : the flowers growe foorth of heads full of prickles, being threds of a purple colour : the seede is wrapped in downe like that of cotton Thistle : the roote is long, thicke, and white.

Carduus Maria.
Ladies Thistle.



* *The place.*

It groweth vpon waste and common places by high waies, and by dunghils, almost euery where.

* *The time.*

It flowreth and seedeth when cotton Thistle doth.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latine *Carduus Lacteus*, and *Carduus Maria* : in high Dutch *Onser Grouwen Distell* : in French *Chardon de nostre Dame* : in English our Ladies Thistle : it may properly be called *Leucographus*, of the white spots and lines that are on the leaues : *Pliny* in his 27. booke 11. chapter maketh mention of an herbe called *Leucographis*, but what maner of one it is he hath not expresse; therefore it would be harde to affirme this to be the same that *Carduus Leucographus* is, and this is thought to be *Spina alba*, called in Greek *ἀκανθα λευκή*, or white Thistle, milke Thistle, and *Carduus Ramptarius*, of the Arabians *Bedoard*, or *Bedeguar*, as *Matthæus Syluaticus* testifieth.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The tender leaues of *Carduus Leucographus*, the A prickles taken off are sometimes vsed to be eaten with other herbes.

Galen writeth, that the rootes of *Spina alba*, B doth drie and moderately binde; that therefore it is good for those that be troubled with the laske

and the bloudie fluxe, that it staieth bleedings, wasteth away colde swellings; easeth the paine of the teeth if they be washed with the decoction thereof.

The seede thereof is of a thin essence and hot facultie, therefore he saith that it is good for those C that be troubled with cramps.

Dioscorides affirmeth that the seeds being drunk are a remedie for infants that haue their sinewes D drawne together, and for those that be bitten of serpents : and that it is thought to driue awaie serpents, if it be but hanged about the necke.

Of the globe Thistle. Chap. 462.

* *The kindes.*

There are diuers kindes of Globe Thistles.

* *The description.*

Globe Thistle hath a very long stalke, and leaues iagged, great, long, & broad, deeply gashed, strong of smell, somewhat green on the vpper side, and on the neather side whiter and downie : the flowers growe foorth of a rounde head like a globe, which standeth on the tops of the stalkes ; they are white and small, with blew threds in the midst : the seede is long, with haire of a meane length : the roote is thicke and branched.

Carduus

Carduus Globosus.
The Globe Thistle.



* *The description.*

There is another Globe Thistle that hath lesser leaues, but more full of prickles, with round heds also: but there groweth out of them besides the flowers, certaine long and stiffe prickles.

There is likewise another kind resembling the first in forme and figure, but much lesser, & the flowers thereof tende more to a blew.

There is also another Globe Thistle, which is the least, and hath the sharpest prickles of all the rest; the head is small; the flowers whereof are white, like to those of the first.

There is a certaine other kinde heereof, yet the head is not so round, that is to say, flatter and broader aboue; out of which spring blue flowers: the stalke heereof is slender, and couered with a white thinne downe; the leaues are long, gashed likewise on both sides, and armed in euery corner with sharpe prickles.

There is another called the downe Thistle, which riseth vp with thicke and long stalkes: the leaues thereof are iagged, set with prickles, white on the nether side: the heads be rounde and manie in number, & are couered with a soft downe, & sharpe prickles standing foorth on euery side, being on the vpper part fraughted with purple flowers all of stringes: the seede is long and shieth, as doth the seede of many of the Thistles.

* *The place.*

They are sown in gardens and do not growe in these countries that we can finde.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish when the other Thistles do.

* *The names.*

Fuchsius did at the first take it to be *Chamaleon niger*, but afterwards being better aduised named it *Spina peregrina*, & *Carduus globosus*: *Val Cordus* doth fitly call it *Spharocephalus*: the same name doth also agree with the rest, for they haue a rounde head like a ball or globe; most woulde haue the first to be that which *Mathiolus* setteth downe for *Spina alba*: this Thistle is called in English Globe Thistle, and Ball Thistle.

The downe Thistle is called in Latin being destitute of another name *Eriocephalus*, of the woolly head: in English downe Thistle, or cotton Thistle; it is thought of diuers to be that which *Bartholomaeus Vrbeuenetanus* and *Angelus Palea*, Franciscane friers, report to be called *Corona fratrum*, or Friers Crowne: but this Thistle doth farre differ from *Eriophorus*, as it is euident by those things which they haue written concerning *Corona fratrum*, and that is thus: In the borders of the kingdome of Aragon towards the kingdome of Castile we finde another kinde of Thistle, which groweth plentifully there by common waies and in wheate fieldes.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Concerning the temperature and vertues of these Thistles we can alledge nothing at all.

Of the Artichoke. Chap. 463.

✱ The kinds.

There be three sorts of Artichokes, two tame or of the garden; and one wilde, which the Italian esteemeth greatly of, as the best to be eaten rawe, which he calleth *Cardune*.

1 *Cinara maxima Anglica*.
The great red Artichoke.



2 *Cinara maxima alba*.
The great white Artichoke.



✱ The description.

1 The leaues of the greate Artichoke called in Latine *Cinara*, are broade, great, long, set with deepe gashes in the edges, with a deepe chanell or gutter alongst the middle, hauing no prickles at all or verie few, and they be of a greene ash colour: the stalke is aboue a cubite high, and bringeth forth on the top a fruite like a globe, resembling at the first a cone or Pine apple, that is to say, made vp of many scales; which is when the fruit is great or loosed, of a greenish red colour within, and in the lower parte full of substance and white; but when it openeth it selfe there groweth also vpon the cone a flower al of threds, of a gallant purple tending to a blew colour: the seede is long, greater and thicker then that of our Ladies Thistle, lying vnder soft and downie haire, which are contained within the fruite: the roote is thicke and of a meane length.

2 The second great Artichoke differeth from the former in the colour of the fruite, otherwise there is little difference, except the fruite heereof dilateth it selfe further abroad, and is not so closely compact together, which maketh the difference.

3 The prickely Artichoke called in Latine *Carduus* or *Spinosa Cinara*, differeth not from the former, saue that all the corners of the leaues hereof, and the stalkes of the cone or fruite are armed with stiffe and sharpe prickles, whereupon it beareth well the name of *Carduus* or Thistle.

3 *Cinara sylvestris.*
Wilde Artichoke.



* *The place.*

The Artichoke is to be planted in a fat & fruitfull soile: they do loue water and moist ground. The commit great errour who cut away the side or superfluous leaues that growe by the sides, thinking thereby to increase the greatnes of the fruite; when as in truth they deuiued the roote from much water by that meanes which should nourish the roote to the feeding of the fruite: for if you marke the trough or hollow channel that is in euery leafe, it shal appeere verie evidently that the Creator in his secret wisdome did ordaine those furrowes, euen from the extreme point of the leafe to the ground where it is fastned to the roote, for no other purpose but to guide and lead that water which fallieth farre off vnto the roote; knowing that without such store of water the whole plant woulde wither, and the fruite pine away and come to nothing.

* *The time.*

They are planted for the most part about the Kalends of Nouember, or somewhat sooner. The plant must be set and dunged with good store of ashes; for that kinde of dung is thought best for the planting thereof. Euerie yeere the slips must be torne or slipped off from the body of the roote; and these are to be set in Aprill which will beare fruite about August following, as *Columnella, Palladius*,

and common experience teacheth.

* *The names.*

The Artichoke is called in Latine *Cinara* of *Cinis*, ashes, wherewith it loueth to be dunged. *Galen* calleth it in Greeke *κίναρον*, but with *κ* and *ν* in the first syllable, of some *Cinara cactos*: it is named in Italian *Carcioffi Archiocchi*: in Spanish *Alcarrhosa*: in English Artichoke: in French *Artichaux*: in low Dutch *Artichoken*, whereupon diuers call it in Latine *Articocalus*, and *Artioca*: in high Dutch *Strobildorn*.

The other is named in Latine commonly not onely *Spinosa Cinara*, Ote prickly Artichoke, but also of *Palladius*, *Carduus*: of the Italians *Cardo*, and *Cardino*: of the Spaniards *Cardos*: of the French men *Chardons*: *Leonhartus Fuchsius*, and most writers take it to be *Scolymus Dioscoridis*; but *Scolymus Dioscoridis* hath the leafe of Chameleon or *Spina alba*, with a stalke full of leaues, and a prickly head: but neither is *Cinara* the Artichoke which is without prickles, nor the Artichoke with prickles any such kinde of herbe; for though the head hath prickles, yet the stalke is not full of leaues, but is many times without leaues, or else hath not past a leafe or two. *Cinara* doth better agree with that which *Theophrastus* and *Plinie* call *κακτος*, *Cactus*, and yet it doth not bring forth stalkes from the roote creeping alongst the ground: it hath broad leaues set with prickles, the middle ribs of the leaues, the skin pilled off, are good to be eaten, and likewise the fruite, the feede and downe taken away; and that which is vnder is as tender as the braine of the Date tree; which things *Theophrastus* and *Plinie* report of *Cactus*: that which they write of the stalkes sent forth immediately from the roote vpon the ground, which are good to be eaten, is peraduenture the ribs of leaues: euery side taken away (as they be serued vp at the table) may be like a stalke, except euen in Sicilia, where they grew onely in *Theophrastus* time: it bringeth forth both certaine stalkes that lie on the ground, and another also standing straight vp; but afterwards being remooued and brought into Italy or England, it bringeth forth no more but one vpright: for the soile and clime do much preuaile in altering of plants, as not onely *Theophrastus* teacheth, but also euen experience it selfe declareth,

declareth; and of *Cactus Theophrastus* writeth thus: *κακτος*, *Cactus*, groweth onely in Sicilia: it bringeth forth presently from the roote stalks, lying along vpon the ground, with a broad and prickly leafe; the stalkes being pilled, are fit to be eaten, being somewhat bitter, which may be preserved in brine: it bringeth forth also another stalke, the same likewise is good to be eaten.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The nailes, that is the white & thick parts which are in the bottom of the outward scales or flakes A of the fruit of the Artichoke, & also the middle pulpe, wheron the downy seed doth stand, are eaten both rawe with Pepper and salt, and commonly boiled with the broth of fat flesh; with pepper added; and are accounted a dainty dish, being pleasant to the taste, and good to procure bodily lust: so likewise the middle ribs of the leaues being made white & tender by good cherishing and looking to, are brought to the table as a great seruice together with other junkets: they are eaten with pepper and salt, as be the raw Artichokes; yet both of them are of ill iuice: for the Artichoke containeth plentie of cholericke iuice, and hath an hard substance; inso much as of this is ingendred melancholike iuice, and of that a thinne and cholericke bloud, as *Galen* teacheth in his booke of the Faculties of nourishments: but it is best to eate the Artichoke boiled; the ribs of the leaues are altogether of an hard substance: they yeelde to the body a rawe and melancholike iuice, and containe in them great store of winde.

It staieth the inuoluntary course of the naturall seede in man or woman.

Some write that if the yong buds of Artichokes be first steeped in wine and eaten, it prouoketh C vrine, and stirreth vp the lust of the bodie.

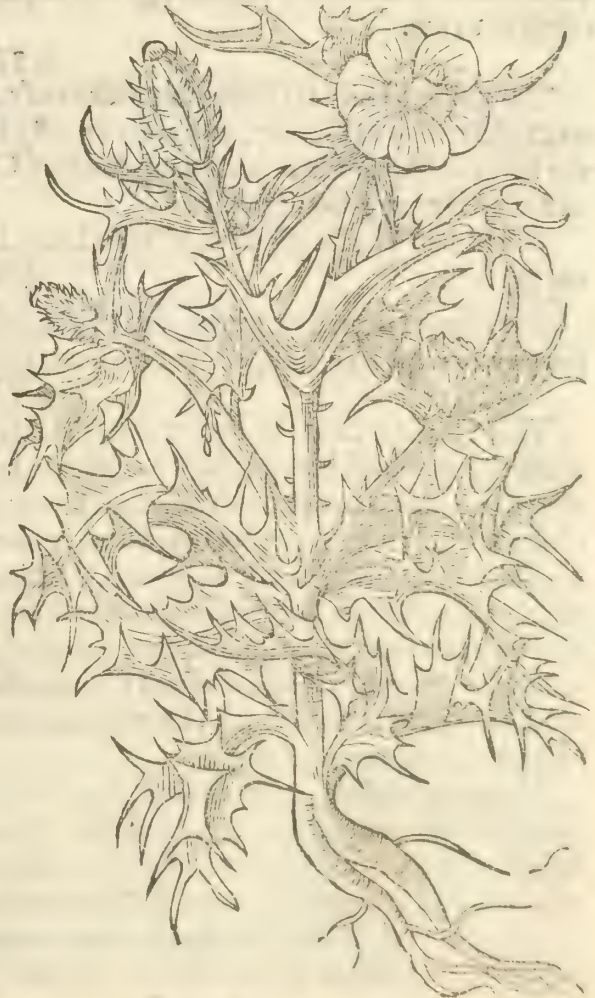
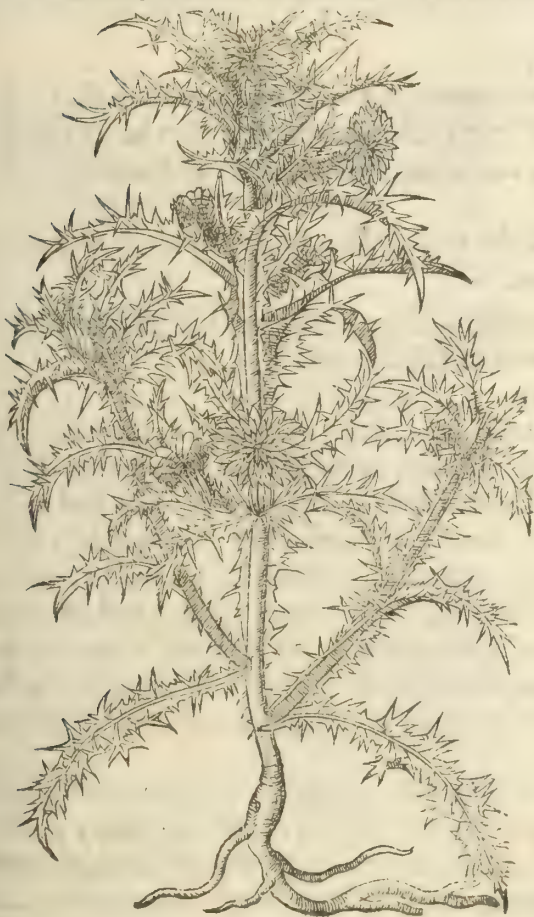
I finde moreouer, that the roote is good against the rank sinel of the arme holes, if when the pith D is taken away, the same roote be boiled in wine and drunke: for it sendeth forth plentie of stinking vrine, whereby the ranke and rammish fauour of the whole body is much amended.

Of the Golden Thistles.

Chap. 464.

- 1 *Carduus Chrysanthemus.*
The golden Thistle.

- 2 *Carduus Chrysanthemus Peruanus.*
The Golden Thistle of Peru.



* The description.

1 **T**He stalkes of golden Thistle rise vp foorthwith from the roote, being many, rounde and branched: the leaues are long, of a beautifull greene, with deepe gashes on the edges, and set with most sharpe prickles: the flowers come from the bosome of the leaues, set in a scallie chaffie knap, very like to Succorie flowers, but of a colour as yellow as golde: in their places come vp broad, flat, and thinne seedes, not great, nor wrapped in downe: the roote is long, a finger thicke, sweet, soft, and good to be eaten, wherewith swine are much delighted: there issueth foorth of this Thistle in what part soeuer it is cut or broken, a iuice as white as milke.

2 The golden Thistle of Peru, called in the west Indies *Fique del inferno*, a friend of mine brought it vnto me from an Iland there, called Saint Iohns Iland, among other seedes: what reason the inhabitants there haue to call it so, it is vnto me vnkown, vnlesse it be bicause of his fruite, which doth much resemble a figge in shape and bignesse, but so full of sharpe and venemous prickles, that whoeuer had one of them in his throte, doubtlesse it woulde sende him packing either to heauen or to hell. This plant hath a single wooddie roote, as bigge as a mans thombe, but somewhat long: from which ariseth a brittle stalke full of ioints or knees, diuiding it selfe into sundrie other small branches, set full of leaues like vnto the milke Thistle, but much smaller, and straked with manie white lines or streakes: and at the top of the stalks come foorth faire and goodly yellow flowers, very like vnto the sea Poppie, but more elegant and of greater beautie, hauing in the middle thereof a small knop or boll, such as is in the middle of our wilde Poppie, but full of sharpe thornes, and at the tip or end thereof a staine or spot of a deepe purple: after the yellow flowers be fallen, this foresaide knop groweth by degrees greater and greater, vntill it come to full maturitie, which openeth it selfe at the vpper end, shewing his seed, which is very blacke and round like the seedes of Mustarde. The whole plant, and each part thereof, doth yeeld great abundance of milkie iuice, which is of a golden colour, falling and issuing from any part thereof, if it be cut or bruised: the whole plant perissheth at the approach of winter. The vertues heereof are yet vnkowne vnto me, wherefore I purpose not to set downe any thing therof, by way of coniecture, but shal, God willing, be ready to declare that which certaine knowledge and experience either of mine owne or others, shal make manifest vnto me.

* The place.

The golden Thistle is sown in gardens of the low countries. *Petrus Bellonius* writeth that it groweth plentifully in Candie, and also in most places of Italy: *Clusius* reporteth that he founde it in the fieldes of Spaine, and of the kingdome of Castile, and about Montpelier with fewer branches, and of an higher growth.

The Indian Thistle groweth in Saint Iohns Iland in the west Indies, and prospereth very well in my garden.

* The time.

They flower from Iune to the end of August: the seedes of the Indian golden Thistle must be sown when the seede is ripe, but it doth not grow vp vntill Maie next after.

* The names.

This Thistle is called in Latine *Carduus Chrysanthemus*, in Greeke of *Theophrastus* *σχολυμος*: for those things which he writeth of *Scolymus* in his 6. and 7. bookes do wholly agree with this Thistle *Chrysanthemus*. *Scolymus* saith he, doth flower in the sommer tised: it flowreth brauely and a long time together; it hath a roote that may be eaten both sod and rawe, and when it is hard it yeeldeth a milkie iuice. *Gaza* nameth it *Carduus*. Of this *Pliny* also maketh mention in his 21. booke 16. chapter, *Scolymus* saith he, doth differ from those kindes of Thistles, that is to say, *Acarna* and *Atractilis*, bicause the roote thereof may be eaten boiled. Againe, in his 22. booke, 22. chapter: the east countries vse it as a meate, and he calleth it by another name *λεμονια*. Which thing also *Theophrastus* seeth to affirme in his 6. book, for when he reckoneth vp herbes whose leaues are set with prickles, he addeth *Scolymus*, or *Limonia*.

Notwithstanding, *Pliny* maketh mention likewise of another *Scolymus*, which he affirmeth to bring foorth a purple flower, and betweene the middle of the prickles to waxe white quickly, and to fall off with the winde, in his 20. book 23. chapter. Which Thistle vndoubtedly doth not agree with *Carduus Chrysanthemus*, that is with *Theophrastus Scolymus*, and with that which we mentioned before, so that there be in *Pliny* two *Scolymi*: one with a roote that may be eaten; and another with a purple flower, turning into downe, and that speedily waxeth white. *Scolymus* likewise is described by

by *Dioscorides*, but this differeth from *Scolymus Theophrasti*, and it is one of those which *Pliny* reckoneth vp, as we will more at large declare heereafter. But let vs come againe to *Chrysanthemus*, this the inhabitants of Candie keeping the markes of the old name, do call it *Ascolymbifos*: the Italians name it *Anconitani Renci*: the Romaines *Spina borda*: the Spaniards *Cardon lechar*: and of diuers it is also named *Glycyrrhizon*, that is to say *Dulsis radix*, or sweete roote: it is called in English golden Thistle; some would haue it to be that which *Vegetius* in *Arte Veterinaria* calleth *Eryngium* but they are deceiued, for that *Eryngium* whereof *Vegetius* writeth, is *Eryngium Marinum*, or sea Huluer: of which we will intreate.

The golden Thistle of India, may be called *Cardus Chrysanthemus*, of his golden colour, adding thereto his natie countrey *Indianus*, or *Peruanus*, or the golden Indian Thistle, or the golden Thistle of Peru: the seede came to my handes by the name *Figue del Inferno*: in Latine *Ficus infernalis*, the infernall Figge, or Figge of hell.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The roote and tender leaues of this *Scolymus*, which are sometimes eaten, are good for the stomacke, but they containe very little nourishment, and the same thinne and watery, as *Galen* teacheth.

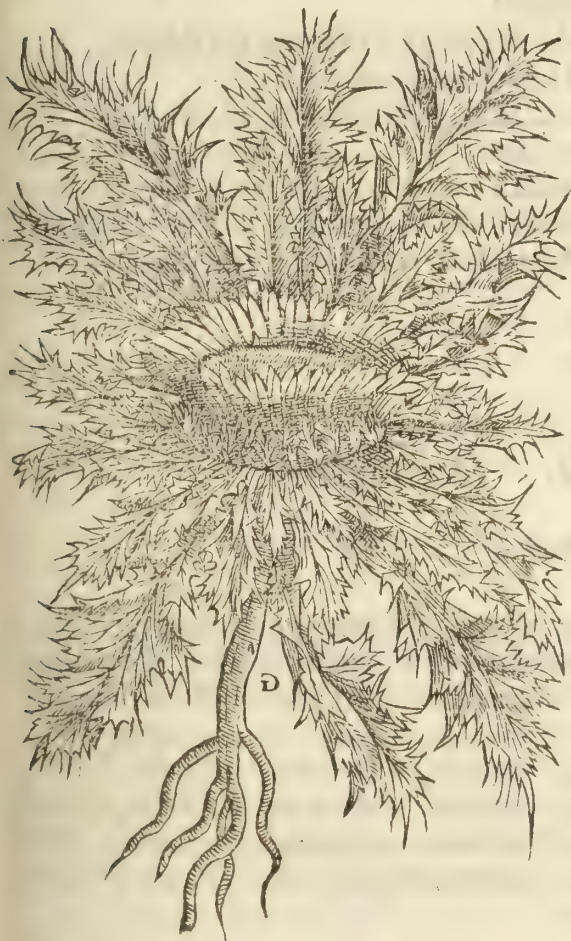
Pliny saith, that the roote heerof was commended by *Erastosthenes*, in the poore mans supper, B and that it is reported also to prouoke vrine especially, to heale tetter and dry scurffe being taken with vineger; and with wine to stirre vp fleshly lust, as *Hesiodus* and *Alcaeus* testifie; and to take away the stench of the arme holes, if an ounce of the roote, the pith picked out, be boiled in three parts of wine, till one part be wasted, and a good draught taken fasting after a bath, and likewise after meat: which later words *Dioscorides* likewise hath concerning his *Scolymus*: out of whom *Pliny* is thought to haue borrowed these things.

Of white Carline Thistle of Dioscorides. Chap. 465.

Carlina, seu Chamelcon albus Dioscoridis.

The white Carline Thistle of *Diosc.* with the red flower.

* *The description.*



THe leaues of Carline are very full of prickles, cut on both edges with a multitude of deepe gashes, and set alongst the corners with stiffe and very sharpe prickles; the middle ribs whereof are sometime red: the stalke is a spanne high or higher, bringing forth for the most part onely one hed or knap being full of prickles, on the outward circumference or compasse like the Vrchin huske of a chesnut: and when this openeth at the top, there groweth forth a broad flower, made vp in the middle like a flat ball, of a great number of threds, which is compassed about with little long leaues, oftentimes somewhat white, very seldome red: the seede vnderneath is slender and narrowe, the roote long, a finger thicke, something blacke, so chinked as though it were split in sinder, sweete of smell, and in taste somewhat bitter.

There is also another heerof without a stalke, with leaues also very full of prickles, like almost to those of the other, lying flat on the ground on euerie side: among which there groweth forth in the middle a rounde head or knap, set with prickles without after the same manner, but greater: the flower whereof in the middle is of strings, and paled rounde about with red leaues, and sometimes

with white, in faire and calme weather the flower both of this and also of the other laieth themselves wide open, and when the weather is fowle and misty, are drawne close together: the roote heereof is long, and sweete of smell, white, sound, not chinked or splitted as the other.

* *The place.*

They both grow vpon high mountaines in desert places, and oftentimes by high way sides; but that which bringeth forth a stalk groweth euery where in Germany, and is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

They flower and seede in Iuly and August, and many times later.

* *The names.*

The former is called in Latine *Carlina prior*, and *Cardopatium*, and of diuers *Carolina*, of *Charlemaine* the first Romain Emperor of that name, whose armie (as it is reported) was in times past thorough the benefit of this roote deliuered and preserued from the plague: it is called in high Dutch *Eberwurtz*; in low Dutch, French, & other languages, as likewise in English *Carlina*, and *Carlina Thistle*: it is *Dioscorides* his *Leucacantha*; the strong & bitter rootes shew the same; the faculties also are answerable, as forthwith we wil declare: *Leucacantha* hath also other names, but they are counterfeited, as among the Romaines *Gniacardus*, & among the Thuscans *Spina alba*, or white Thistle, yet doth it differ from that Thistle which *Dioscorides* calleth *Spina alba*, our Ladies Thistle; of which he also writing apart, doth likewise attribute to both of them their owne proper faculties and operations, and the same differing.

The later writers do also call the other *Carlina altera*, and *Carlina humilis*, or *minor* lowe or little *Carlina*: but they are much deceiued who go about to refer them both to the Chamæleons; for in Italie, Germanie or Fraunce, *Chamæleones*, the Chamæleons, do neuer growe, as there is one witnes for many, *Petrus Bellonius* in his booke of Singularities, who sufficiently declareth what difference there is betwene the *Carlina*s, and the Chamæleons, which thing shall be made manifest by the description of the Chamæleons.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The roote of *Carlina* which is chiefly vsed, is hot in the later end of the second degree, and drie in the thirde, with a thinnes of parts and substance; it procureth sweate, it driueth forth all kinde of wormes of the belly, it is an enimie to all maner of poisons, it doth not onely driue away infections of the plague, but also cureth the same if it be drunke in time.
- B Being chewed it helpeth the toothach; it openeth the stoppings of the liuer and spleene.
- C It prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the menses, and cureth the drop sicke.
- D And it is giuen to those that haue beene dry beaten, and fallen from some high place.
- E The like operations *Dioscorides* hath concerning *Leucacantha*: *Leucacantha* saith he, hath a roote like *Galanga*, bitter and strong, which being chewed easeth the paine of the teeth, the decoction thereof with a draught of wine is a remedie against paines of the sides, and is good for those that haue the *Sciatica*, or ach in the huckle bones, and for them that be troubled with the crampe.
- F The iuice also being drunke is of like vertues.

The wilde Carlina Thistle. Chap. 466.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He great wilde *Carlina* Thistle riseth vp with a stalke of a cubite high or higher, diuided into certaine branches: the leaues are long, and very full of prickles in the edges, like those of *Carlina*: the flowers growe also vpon a prickly head, being set with threds in the midst, and paled round about with little yellowish leaues: the roote is slender, and hath a twinging taste.

2 *Carolus Clusius*, describeth a certaine other also of this kinde, with one onely stalke, slender, short, and not aboue a handfull high, with prickly leaues like those of the other, but lesser, both of them couered with a certaine hoarie downe: the heads or knaps are for the most part two, they haue a pale downe in the midst, and leaues standing round about being somewhat stiffe and yellowe: the roote is slender and of a reddish yellow.

1 *Carlina sylvestris maior.*
The great Carline Thistle.



2 *Carlina sylvestris minor.*
The little Carline Thistle.



* *The place.*

The great Carline is found in vntoiled and desert places, and oftentimes vpon hils.

The lesser Carline *Carolus Clusius* writeth that he found growing in dry stony, and desert places about Salmantica a citie of Spaine.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called in Latine and that not vnfitly *Carlina Sylvestris*: for it is like to Carline in flowers, and is not very vnlike in leaues. And that this is *ἡ ἰσχυρὴ* it is so much the harder to affirme, by how much the briefer *Theophrastus* hath written hecrof: for he saith that this is like bastard Saffron, of a yellow colour and fat iuice: and *Acorna* differeth from *Acarna*, for *Acarna* as *Hesychius* saith, is the Bay tree; but *Acorna* is a prickly plant.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

It is hot especially in the roote, the twinging taste thereof doth declare; but seeing it is of no vse, the other faculties be vnsearched out.

Of Chamæleon Thistle. Chap. 467.

* *The kindes.*

Here be two Chamæleons, and both blacke; the vertues of their roots do differ; and the roots themselves do differ in kinde, as *Theophrastus* declareth.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He leaues of blacke Chamæleon are lesser and slenderer then those of the prickly Artichoke, and sprinkled with red spots: the staik is a cubite high, a finger thicke, and somewhat red, it beareth a tufted rundle, in which are slender prickly flowers, of a blew colour like the Hyacinth: the roote is thick, blacke without, of a close substance, sometimes eaten awaie, which being cut is of a yellowish colour within, and being chewed it biteth the toong.

2 This blacke Chamæleon hath many leaues, long and narrowe, very full of prickles, of a light greene, in a maner white: the stalke is chamfered, a foote high, and diuided into branches: on the tops whereof stande purple flowers, growing foorth of prickly heads: the roote is blacke, and sweete in taste. This is described by *Clusius* in his Spanish Obseruations by the name of *Chamæleon Salmanticensis*, of the place wherein he found it; for he saith, that this groweth plentifully in the Territorie of Salmantica, a citie in Spaine: but it is very manifest that this is not blacke Chamæleon, neither doth *Clusius* affirme it.

1 *Chamæleon niger.*

The blacke Chamæleon Thistle.



2 *Chamæleon niger Salmanticensis.*

The Spanish blacke Chamæleon.



* *The place.*

It is very common (saith *Bellonius*) in Lemnos, where it beareth a flower of so gallant a blew, as that it seemeth to contend with the skie in beautie, and that the flower of blewe Bottle being of this colour, seemeth in comparison of it to be but pale: it groweth also in the fieldes neere Abydum, and hard by the riuers of Hellespont, and in Heraclea in Thracia.

Chamæleon Salmanticensis groweth plentifully in the Territorie of Salmantica a citie in Spaine.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish when the other Thistles do.

* *The names.*

The blacke Chamæleon is called in Greeke *χαμαίλεων μέλας*: in Latine *Chamæleon niger*, of the Romaines *Carduus niger*, and *Vernilago*, of some *Crocodilion*: in English the Chamæleon Thistle, or the Thistle that changeth it selfe into many shapes and colours.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

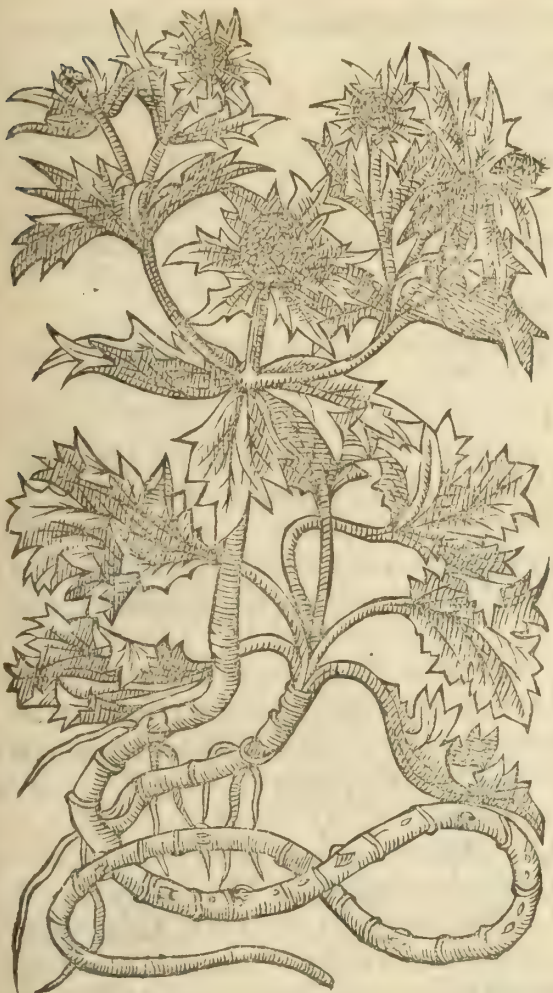
A The roote heereof, as *Galen* saith, containeth in it a deadly qualitie; it is also numbred among the poisonous herbes by *Nicander* in his booke of Treacles; by *Dioscorides* in his 6. booke and by *Paulus Aegineta*: and therefore it is vsed onely outwardly, as for scabs, morpewes, tetteres, and to be breefe for all such things as stande in neede of clensing: moreouer, it is mixed with such things as do dissolue and mollifie, according to *Galen*.

Of sea Hollie. Chap. 468.

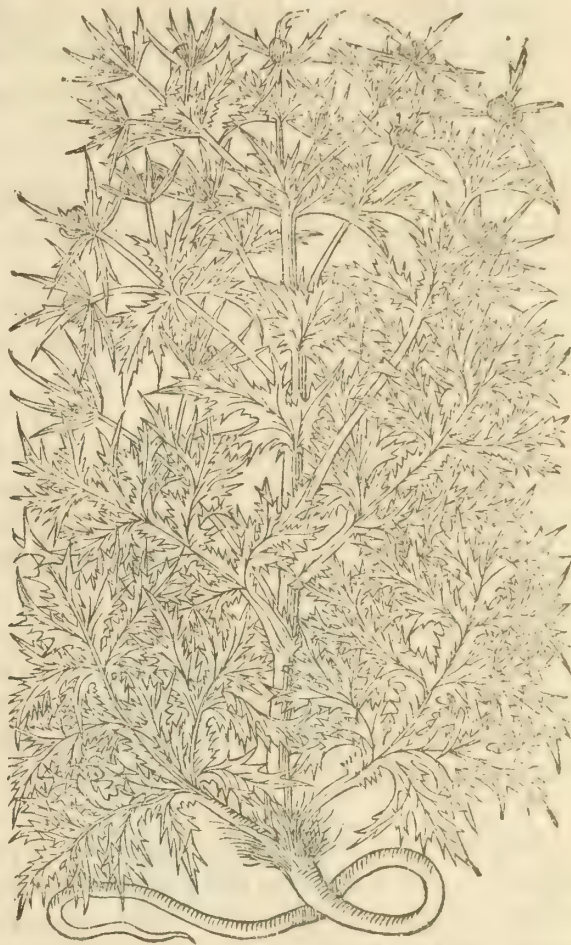
* The kinds.

Dioscorides maketh mention onely of one sea Hollie: *Pliny* in his 22. booke 7. Chapter, seemeth to acknowledge two, one growing in rough places, another by the sea side: the *Plinists* after them haue obserued moe, one of the sea, and another of the maine land, and likewise certaine other bastard kinds.

1. *Eryngium maritimum.*
Sea Hollie.



2. *Eryngium mediterraneum.*
Leuant sea Hollie.



* The description.

1 Sea Hollie hath broad leaues, like almost to Mallo w leaues, but cornered in the edges, and set round about with hard prickles, fat, of a blewish white, & of an aromatical or spicie taste: the stalke is thicke, above a cubite high, nowe and then somewhat red below: it breaketh foorth on the tops into prickley and round heads or knops, of the bignes almost of a Walnut, helde in for the most part with sixe prickly leaues, compassing the top of the stalke round about; which leaues as well as the heads, are of a glittering blew: the flowers foorth of the heads are likewise blew, with white threds in the midst: the roote is of the bignes of a mans finger, verie long, and so long, as that it can not be all plucked vp, vnles very seldome; set heere and there with knots, and of taste sweete and pleasan.

2 The leaues of the second sea Hollie, are diuersly cut into sundry parcels, being all full of prickles alongst the edges: the stalke is diuided into many branches, and bringeth foorth prickly heads, but lesser then those of the other: from which there also grow foorth blew flowers, seldome yellow; there stand likewise vnder euery one of these sixe rough and prickly leaues, like those of the other, but thinner and smaller: the roote heereof is also long, blacke without, white within, a finger thicke, of taste and smell like that of the other, as be also the leaues, which are likewise of an aromaticall or spicie taste, which being new sprung vp and as yet tender, be also good to be eaten.

* *The place.*

Eryngium marinum groweth by the sea side vpon the baich and stonie ground; I found it growing plentifully at Whitstable in Kent; at Rie and Winchelsey in Suffex, and in Essex at Landamer lading, at Harwich, and vpon Langtree point, on the other side of the water, from whence I haue brought plants for my garden.

Eryngium campestre, groweth vpon the shores of the Mediterranean sea, and in my garden likewise.

* *The time.*

Both of them do flower after the sommer solstice: and in Iuly.

* *The names.*

This Thistle is called in Greeke *ἐρίθιον*: and likewise in Latine *Eryngium*, and of *Pliny* also *Erynge*: in shops *Eringus*: in English sea Hollie, sea Holme, or sea Huluer.

The first is called in Latine *Eryngium marinum*: in low Dutch euery where *Eryus distel*, *Einde-loos*, *Meerwortel*: in English sea Holly.

The second is named of *Pliny* in his 22. booke 8. chapter, *Centum capita*, or hundred headed Thistle: in high Dutch *Wanfscrew*, *Branchendistell*, *Radendistell*: in Spanish *Cardo corredor*: in Italian *Eringio*, and *Iringo*: this is furnamed *Campestre*, or Champion sea Holly, that it may differ from the other.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of them both are hot, and that in a meane; not a little dry also, with a thinnesse of substance, as *Galen* testifieth.

* *The vertues.*

- A The rootes of sea Holly boiled in wine and drunken, are good for them that are troubled with the collicke, it breaketh the stone, expelleth grauell, and helpeth also the infirmities of the kidneies; prouoketh vrine, greatly opening the passages being drunke 15. daies together.
- B The rootes themselues haue the same propertie if they be eaten, and are good for those that be liuer sicke, and for such as are bitten with any venomous beasts; easeth cramps, conuulsions, and the falling sicknes; and bringeth downe the menses.
- C The rootes condited or preserued with sugar, as heerafter followeth, are exceeding good to be giuen vnto old and aged people that are consumed and withered with age, & which want naturall moisture: it is also good for other sorts of people that haue no delight or appetite to venery, nourishing and restoring the aged, and amending the defects of nature in the younger.

* *The maner to condite Eryngos.*

- D Refine sugar fit for the purpose, and take a pound of it, the white of one egge, and a pint of cleere water, boile them together and scum it, then let it boile vntill it be come to a good strong syrrepe, & when it is boiled, as it cooleth adde thereto a sawcer full of Rose water, a spoonfull of Cinnamon water, and a graine of Muske, which haue beene infused together the night before, and now strained; into which syrrepe being more then halfe colde, put in your rootes to soke and infuse vntill the next day: your rootes being ordered in maner heerafter following.
- E These your rootes being washed and picked, must be boyled in faire water by the space of fower howers, vntill they be soft, then must they be pilled cleane, as yepill Parsneps, and the pith must be drawne out at the end of the roote; and if there be any, whose pith cannot be drawn out at the end, then you must slit them, and so take out the pith: these you must also keepe from much handling, that they may be cleane, let them remaine in the sirupe till the next day, and then set them on the fire in a faire broad pan vntill they be very hot, but let them not boile at all: let them there remaine ouer the fire an hower or more, remoouing them easily in the pan from one place to another with a wooden slice. This done, haue in a readines great cap or royall papers, whereupon you must strow some Sugar, vpon which lay your rootes after that you haue taken them out of the pan. These papers you must put into a Stoue, or hot house to harden; but if you haue not such a place, lay them before a good fire. In this manner if you condite your rootes, there is not any that can prescribe you a better way. And thus may you condite any other roote whatsoeuer, which will not onely be exceeding delicate, but very wholesome, and effectually against the diseases aboue named.
- F A certaine man affirmeth, saith *Aetius*, that by the continuall vse of Sea Holly, he neuer afterwards voided any stone, when as before he was very often tormented with that disease.

It is drunke, saith *Dioscorides*, with Carrot seede against very many infirmities in the weight of a G dram.

The iuice of the leaues pressed foorth with wine is a remedie for those, that are troubled with the H running of the reines.

They report that the herbe Sea Holly, if one goate take it into hir mouth, it causeth hir first to I stand still, and afterwards the whole flocke, vntill such time as the shepheard take it foorth of hir mouth, as *Plutarch* writeth.

Of bastard Sea Hollies. Chap. 469.

* The kindes.

T Here be diuers Thistles reckoned for wilde or bastard kindes of Sea Holly, as shall be presently declared.

1 *Eryngium caruleum*.
Blew Sea Holly.



2 *Eryngium spurium primum Dodonai*.
Bastard Sea Holly.



* The description.

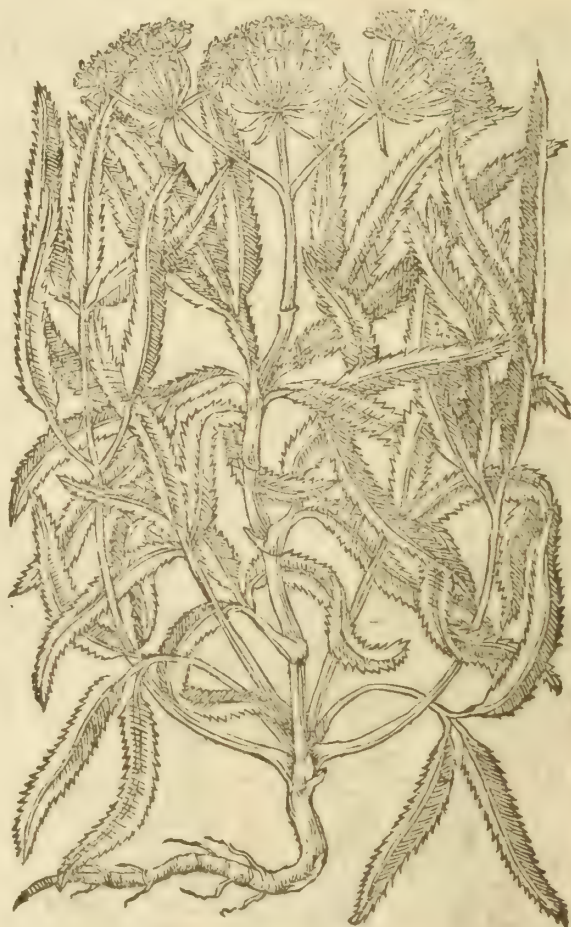
T His *Eryngium*, which *Dodonaeus* in his last edition calleth *Eryngium plenum*, and *Pena* more fitly, and truly *Eryngium Alpinum caruleum*, hath stalkes a cubite and a halfe high, hauing spaces betweene euery ioint. The lower leaues are greater and broader, and notched about the edges, but those aboue are lesser, compassing or enuironing each ioint star fashion, beset with prickles, which are soft and tender, not much hurtfull to the hands of such as touch them; the knobs or heads are also prickley, and in colour blew. The roote is bunchie or knottie, like that of *Helenium*, that is Elecampane, blacke without and white within, and like the Eringes in sweetenesse and taste.

2 The second bastard Sea Holly, whose picture is set forth in *Dodonæus* his last edition very gallantly, being also a kinde of Thistle, hath leaues like vnto the former Erynges, but broader next the rootes than those which growe next the stalkes, somewhat long, greenish, soft, and not prickly, but lightly creuised or notched about the edges, greater than Quince leaues. The stalkes growe more than a cubite high; on the tops whereof there hang downwards five or sixe knobs or heads, in colour and flowers like the others; hauing three or fower whitish rootes, of a foote long.

3 *Eryngium pumilum* Clusij.
Dwarfe Sea Holly.



4 *Eryngium Montanum*.
Mountaine Sea Holly.



✱ *The description.*

3 The third kinde of bastard *Eryngium* hath his first leaues (which growe next the ground) great, broad and soft, growing as it were in a rundle about the roote. The stalke is small and slender, diuided into some branches, which beare many little leaues, turning or standing many waies; which be also slender, pricklie, and set about the stalkes, star fashion. The knops or heads growing at the tops of the branches, are round and pricklie bearing little blew flowers and leaues, which compasse them about. The roote is slender, and lasteth but one yeere.

4 The fourth kinde of bastard Sea Holly, which *Penacalleth* *Eryngium montanum recentiorum*, and is the fourth according to *Dodonæus* his account, is like vnto the Erynges, not in shape but in taste. This beareth a very small and slender stalke, of a meane height; whereupon do growe three or fower leaues, and seldome five, made of diuers leanes set vpon a middle rib, narrow, long, hard, and of a darke Greene colour, dented on both edges of the leafe like a sawe. The stalke is a cubite high, jointed or knede, and diuiding it selfe into many branches; on the tops whereof are round tufts or knops, wherein are contained the flowers, and (after they be vaded) the feedes, which are small, somewhat long, well finellling and sharpe in taste. The roote is white and long, not a finger thicke, in taste sweete, but afterwards somewhat sharpe, and in sent and sauour not vnpleasant: when this roote is dried, it may be crumbled in peeces, and therefore quickly braied.

✱ *The*

* *The place.*

These kindes of Sea Holly are strangers in England: we haue the first and second in our London gardens.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish when the Thistles do.

* *The names.*

These plants be *Eryngia spuria*, or bastard Sea Hollies, and are lately obserued: and therefore they haue no old names.

The first may be called in Latine *Eryngium Borussicum*, or *Non spinosum*, Sea Holly without prickles.

The second is called by *Mathiolus Eryngium planum*, or flat Sea Holly: others had rather name it *Alpinum Eryngium*, or Sea Holly of the Alpes.

The third is rightly called *Eryngium pumilum*, little Sea Huluer.

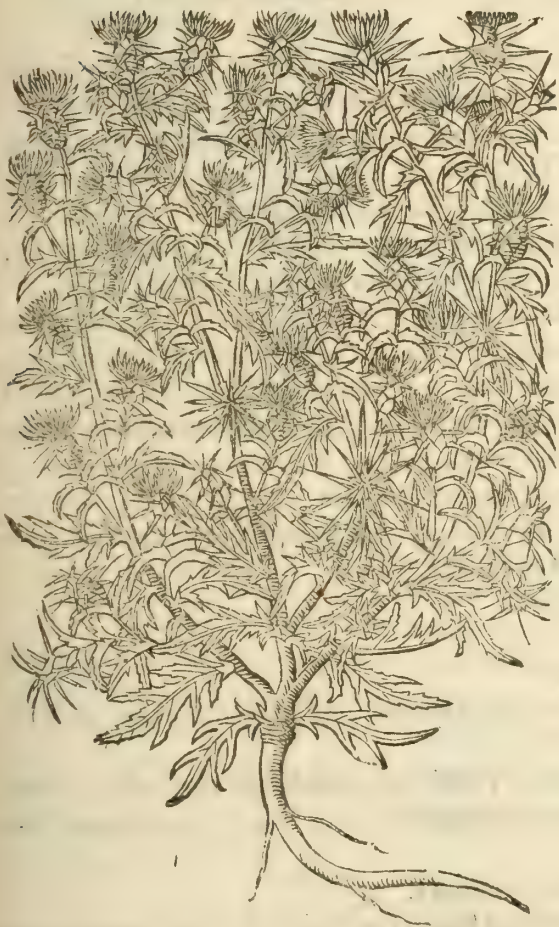
Mathiolus maketh the fourth to be *Crithmi genus*, or a kinde of Sampiere, and others *Eryngij genus*, or a kinde of Sea Huluer.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

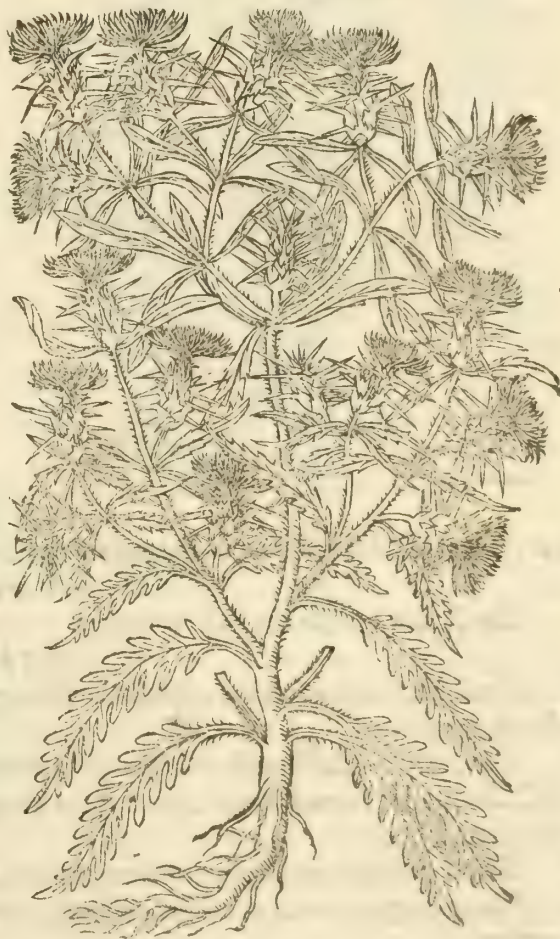
Touching the faculties hereof we haue nothing to set down, seeing they haue as yet no vse in medicine, and are neither vsed to be eaten. But yet that they be hot onely, the very taste doth declare.

Of Star Thistle. Chap. 470.

1 *Carduus stellatus.*
The Star Thistle.



2 *Carduus Solstitialis.*
S. Barnabees Thistle.

* *The description.*

THE Star Thistle, called *Carduus stellatus*, hath many soft frized leaues, deeply cut or gasht, altogether without prickles: among which riseth vp a stalke, diuiding it selfe into many other branches, growing two foote high; on the tops whereof are small knops or heads like

like the other Thistles, armed round about with many sharpe prickles, fashioned like a blasing star, which at the beginning are of a purple colour, but afterwarde of a pale bleake or whitish colour. The seede is small, flat, and round: the roote is long, and browne without.

2 S. Barnabees Thistle another kinde of Star Thistle; notwithstanding it hath prickles no where save in the head only, and the prickles of it stand soorth in manner of a star: the stalks are two cubits high, parted into diuers branches softer than are those of star Thistle, which stalkes haue velmes or thin skins cleaving vnto them all in length, by which they seeme to be fower square. The leaues are somewhat long, set with deepe gashes on the edges: the flowers are yellow, and consist of threds: the seede is little: the roote long and slender.

3 *Solstitialis lutea peregrina.*

The strange S. Barnabees Thistle.



uers. It is called in English as aboue said, Saint Barnabees Thistle.

* *The description.*

3 This Thistle hath leaues set with deepe gashes, hauing yellow flowers, with heads or knaps full of prickles, but greater than the former, and with a stalke without skins cleaving to it. *Clusius* writeth, that he found this in the territorie of Salmantica hard by the vineyards in a drie soile.

* *The place.*

The two first do growe vpon barren places neere vnto cities and townes, almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish especially in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Latine *Stellaria*: *Cordus* nameth it *Polyacantha*, and *Gaza* calleth it *Aculeosa*. But they are deceiued, who take it to be *Eryngium*, or Sea Holly, or any kinde thereof. *Mathiolus* saith, that it is called in Italian *Calcatrippa*: in high Dutch *Wallen distell*: in lowe Dutch *Sterrs distell*: in French *Chausse trappe*: in English Star Thistle.

S. Barnabees Thistle is called in Latine *Solstitialis spina*, bicause it flowreth in the sommer Solstice, as *Gesner* saith, or rather bicause after the Solstice the prickles therof be sharpest, of *Guilandinus* *Eryngium*, but not properly, & *Stellaria* *Horatij Angerij*, who with good successe doth giue it against the stone, dropies, greene sicknesse, and cotidian fea-

* *The temperature.*

The Starre Thistle is of a hot nature.

* *The vertues.*

- A The seede is commended against the strangurie: it is reported to driue soorth the stone if it be drunke with wine.
- B *Baptista Sardus* affirmeth, that the distilled water of this Thistle is a remedie for those that are infected with the French Poxe, and that the vse of this is good for the liuer, that it taketh away the stoppings thereof.
- C That it clenseth the bloud from corrupt and putrified humours.
- D That it is giuen with good successe against intermitting feauers; whether they be quotidian or tertian.
- E As touching the faculties of Saint Barnabees Thistle, which are as yet not found out, we haue nothing to write.

Of Teasels. Chap. 471.

* The kindes.

Ovr age hath set downe two kindes of Teasels: the tame, and the wilde. These differ not saue onely in the husbanding; for all things that are planted and manured do more flourish and become for the most part fitter for mans vse.

1 *Dipsacus sativus.*
Garden Teasell.



2 *Dipsacus sylvestris.*
Wilde Teasell.



* The description.

1 **G**arden Teasell is also of the number of the Thistles; it bringeth foorth a stalke that is straight, very long, iointed, and full of prickles. The leaues growe foorth of the iointes by couples, not onely opposite or set one right against another, but also compassing the stalke about, and fastened together; and so fastened, that they hold deaw and raine water in manner of a little bason: these be long, of a light Greene colour, and like to those of Lettice, but full of prickles in the edges, and haue on the outside all alongst the ridge stiffer prickles: on the tops of the stalkes stand heads with sharpe prickles like those of the Hedgehog, and crooking backward at the point like hookes, out of which heades growe little flowers. The seede is like Fennell seede, and in taste bitter: the heads waxe white when they growe old, and there are found in the middest of them when they are cut, certaine little magots. The roote is white, and of a meane length.

2 The second kinde of Teasell which is also a kinde of Thistle, is very like vnto the former; but his leaues are smaller and narrower; his flowers of a purple colour, and the hookes of the Teasell nothing so hard nor sharpe as the other, nor good for any vse in dressing of cloth.

There is another kinde of Teasell, being a wilde kinde thereof, and accounted among the catalog of Thistles, growing higher than the rest of his kindes, but his knobbed heads are no bigger than a Nutmeg, in all other things else they are like to the other wilde kindes.

* *The place.*

The first called the tame Teasell, is sown in this countrey in gardens, to serue the vses of Fullers and Clothworkers.

The second kinde groweth in moist places, by brookes, riuers, and such like places.

The third I found growing in moist places in the high way leading from Braintree to Henningham castle in Essex, and not in any other place except heere and there a plant vpon the high waie from Much-Dunmow to London.

* *The time.*

These flower for the most part in Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

Teasell is called in Greeke *Stachos*: and likewise in Latine *Dipsacus*, *Labrum Veneris*, and *Carduus Veneris*; it is termed *Labrum Veneris*, and *Lauer Lauacrum*, of the forme of the leaues made vp in fashion of a bason, which is nuer without water: they commonly call it *Virga Pastoris*, and *Carduus fullonum*: in high Dutch *Karden Distell*: in low Dutch *Caerden*: in Spanish *Cardencha*: and *Cardo Pentador*: in Italian *Dissaco*, and *Cardo*: in French *Chardon de foullon*, *Verge à bergier*: in English Teasell, Carde Teasell, and Venus Bason.

The thirde is thought to be truly called *Galedragon Plinij*, of which he hath written in his 27. booke 10. chapter, he calleth that herbe Galedragon, saith *Xenocrates*, which is like *Leucacanthum*, a marrih and prickly herbe.

* *The temperature.*

The rootes of these plants are dry in the second degree: and haue a certaine clenfing facultie.

* *The vertues.*

- A There is small vse of Teasell in medicines: the heads (as we haue said) are vsed to dresse woollen cloth with.
- B *Dioscorides* writeth, that the rootes being boiled in wine and stamped till it is come to the substance of a salve, healeth chaps, and fistulaes of the fundament if it be applied thereunto, and that this medicine must be reterued in a boxe of copper, and that also it is reported to be good for all kindes of warts.
- C It is needlesse heere to alledge those things that are added touching the little wormes or magots found in the heads of the Teasell, and which are to be hanged about the necke, or to mention the like thing that *Plinie* reporteth of Galedragon: for they are nothing else but most vaine and trifling toies, as my selfe haue prooued a little before the impression heereof, hauing a most greuous ague and of long continuance: notwithstanding phisicke charmes, these wormes hanged about my necke, spiders put into a walnut shell, and diuers such foolish toies that I was constrained to take by fantasticke peoples procurement; notwithstanding I say, my health came from God himselfe, for medicines and all other such things did me no good at all.

Of bastard Saffron. Chap. 472.

* *The description.*

C*Nicus*, called also bastard Saffron, which may very well be reckoned among the Thistles, riseth vp with a stalke of a cubite and a halfe high, straight, round, hard, and woodie, and branched at the top; it is defended with long leaues, something broad, sharpe pointed, and with prickles in the edges: from the tops of the stalkes stande out little heads or knops, of the bignes of an Olive or bigger, set with many sharpe pointed and prickly scales: out of which come foorth flowers like threds, closely compact, of a deepe yellow shining colour, drawing neere to the colour of Saffron; vnder them are long feedes, smooth, white, somewhat cornered, bigger then a Barly corne, the huske whereof is something hard, the inner pulpe or substance is fat, white, sweete in taste: the roote slender and vnprofitable.

There is also another kinde of bastard Saffron, that may very well be numbred among the kindes of Thistles, and is very like vnto the former, sauing that his flockie or threddie flowers, are of a blew colour: the roote is thicker, and the whole plant is altogether more sharpe in prickles.

Cartamus,

Carthamus, siue Cnicus.
Bastard Saffron.

* *The place.*

It is sown in diuers places of Italy, Spaine, and Fraunce, both in gardens and in fields, *Plinie* in his 25. booke 15. chapter saith, that in the raigne of *Vespasian* this was not knowne in Italie, being in Egypt onely of good account, and that they vsed to make oile of it and not meate.

* *The time.*

The flowers are perfected in Iuly and August: the feede after the same yeere it is sown, withereth away.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greek *κνικος* in Latine also *Cnicus*, or *Cnecus*: in shops *Chartamus*, of diuers *Crocus hortensis*, & *Crocus Saracenicus*: in Italiã *Zaffarano Saracinesco*, and *Zaffarano saluatico*: in Spanish *Alafor*, and *Semente de papagaios*: in high Dutch *Wilden Zaffran*: in French *Safran sauage*: in English bastard Saffron, of some mocke Saffron, and Saffron Dorte, as though you should saie Saffron *de horto*, or of the garden. *Theophrastus* and *Pliny* call it *Cnecus urbana*, and *satina*, or tame and garden bastard Saffron, that it may differ from *Atractilis*, which they make to be a kinde of *Cnicus syluestris*, or wilde bastard Saffron, but rather a species of the Holie Thistle.

* *The temperature.*

We vse saith *Galen*, the feede onely for purgations: it is hot and that in the first degree, as *Mesues* writeth.

* *The vertues.*

The iuice of the feede of bastard Saffron bruised and strained into honied water, or the broth of a A chicken & drunke, prouoketh to the stoole, and purgeth by siege slimy flegme, and sharpe humors. Moreover it is good against the colicke, and difficultie of taking breath, the cough and stopping of the brest, and is singular against the dropfie.

The feede vsed as aforesaid, and strained into milke, causeth it to curdle and yeelde much cruds, B and maketh it of great force to loose and open the belly.

The flowers drunke with honied water openeth the liuer, and is good against the iaundise: and C the flowers are good to colour meate in stead of Saffron.

The feede is very hurtfull to the stomacke, causing desire to vomite, and is of harde and slow di- D gestion, remaining long in the stomacke and entrails.

Put to the same feede things comfortable to the stomacke, as Annise feede, Galingale, or Ma- E sticke, Ginger, *Sal gemma*, and it shall not hurt the stomacke at all, and the operation thereof shall be the more quicke and speedie.

Of the inwarde pulpe or substance heereof is made a most famous and excellent composition to F purge water with, commonly called *Diachartamon*, a most singular and effectuell purgation for those that haue the dropfie.

The perfect description is extant in *Guido* the Surgeon: in his first doctrine, and sixt Tractate. G

We haue not read of, or had in vse that bastard Saffron with the blew flower, and therefore can H say nothing of his vertues.

Of

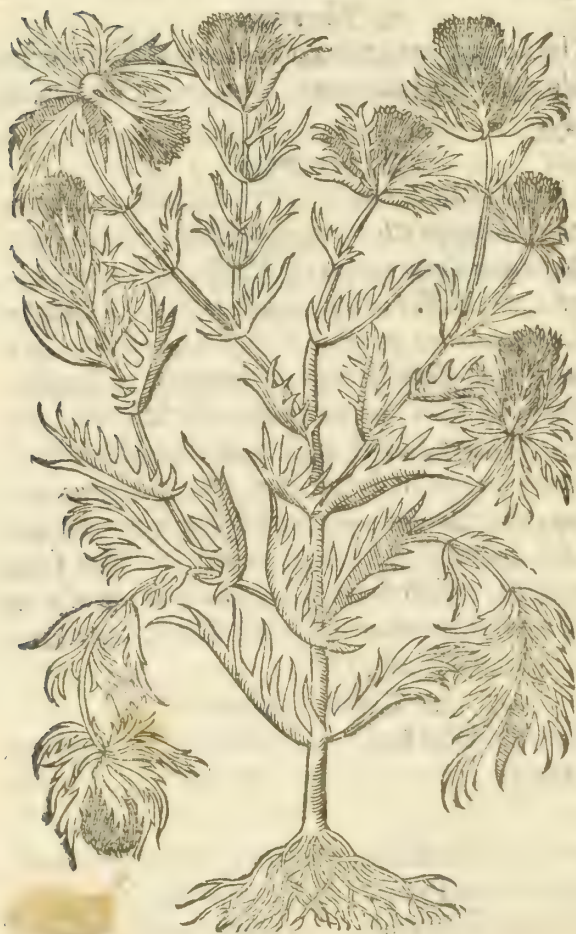
Of wilde bastard Saffron. Chap. 473.

* The kinds.

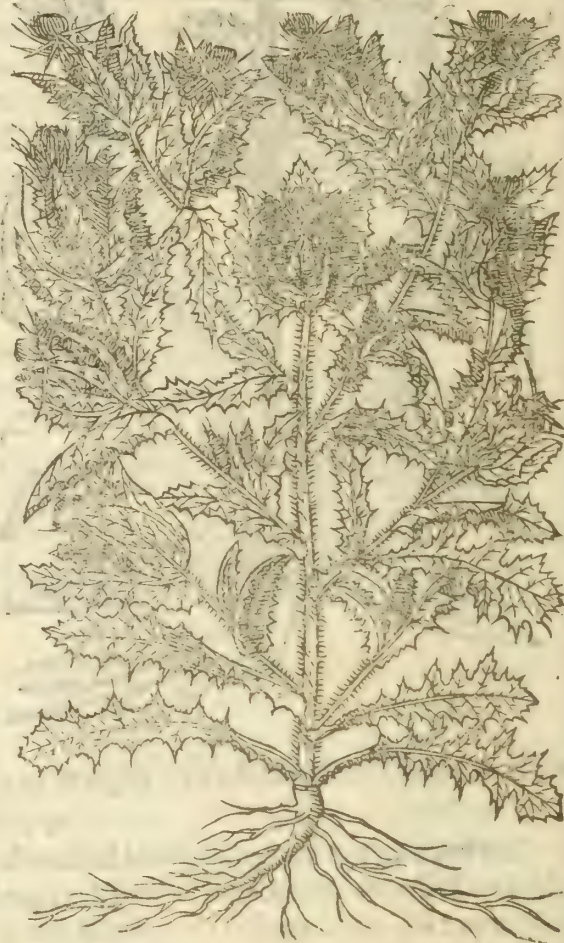
A *Tractylis* is a wilde kinde of bastard Saffron of the ancients; some of the later age, and those excellently scene in the knowledge of Simples, make it a kinde of *Cardus Benedictus*, and that woorthily, considering his vertues, which are not inferiour to the common *Cardus Benedictus*.

1 *Atractylis.*

Wilde bastard Saffron.

2 *Cardus Benedictus.*

The blessed Thistle.



* The description.

1 **A** *Tractylis*, otherwise called wilde bastard Saffron, bringeth forth a straight and firme stalke, very fragile or brittle, diuided at the top into certaine branches: it hath long iagged leaues set with prickles; the heads on the tops of the branch are very full of shapè prickles; out of which grow flowers al of threds, like those of bastard Saffron, but they are of a light yellow colour, and sometimes purple: the seede is somewhat great, browne, and bitter, otherwise like that of bastard Saffron: the roote is of a meane bignes.

2 The stalkes of *Cardus Benedictus* or Blessed Thistle, are round, rough, and pliable, and being parted into diuers branches, do lie flat on the ground: the leaues are iagged rounde about, and full of harmlesse prickles in the edges: the heads on the tops of the stalks are set with prickles, and inuironed with sharpe pricking leaues, out of which standeth a yellow flower: the seede is long, and set with haire at the top like a beard: the roote is white, and parted into strings: the whole herbe leaues and stalkes, and also the heads, are covered with a soft and thinne downe.

* The place.

Atractylis groweth in Candie, and in diuers prouinces and Ilands of Greece, and also in Languedocke: and is an herbe growing in our English gardens.

Cardus Benedictus is found euery where in Lemnos, an Iland of the midland sea, in champion grounds, as *Petrus Bellonius* testifieth it is diligently cherished in gardens in these northren parts.

* The

* The time.

Atractylis is very late before it flowreth and seedeth.

Carduus benedictus flowreth in Iuly and August, at which time it is especially to be gathered for phisicke matters.

* The names.

Atractylis is called in Greek *Ατρεκτυλὶς ἀγρία*: the Latins likewise *Atractylis*, and *Cnicus sylvestris*, and because women in the old time were wont to vse the stiffe stalke thereof *pro fuso aut colo*, for a spindle or a distaffe, it is named *Fucus agrestis*, and *Colus rufica*, which thing *Petrus Bellonius* reporteth the women in Greece do also euen at this day, who call *Atractylis* by a corrupt name *Ardaetyla*. diuers of the later Herbarists name it *Sylvestris Carthamus*, that is to say in lowe Dutch, *Wilden Carthamus*: and in English wilde bastard Saffron.

Blessed Thistle is called in Latine euerie where *Carduus benedictus*: and in shops by a compound worde, *Cardobenedictus*: it is most plaine as we haue said, that it is *Species Atractylis*, or a kinde of wilde bastard Saffron: it is called *Atractylis hirsutior*, hairie wilde bastarde Saffron, *Valerius Cordus* nameth it *Cnicus supinus*: it is called in high Dutch *Beseegnete distell*, *Barda benedict*: the later name whereof is knowne to the low countrey men: in Spanish it is called *Cardo Sancto*: in French *Charbon benoist*, or *beneist*, in the Ile Lemnos *Garderacantha*: in English Blessed Thistle, but more commonly by the Latine name *Carduus Benedictus*.

* The temperature.

Wilde bastard Saffron doth dry and moderately digest, as *Galen* teacheth.

As *Carduus benedictus* is bitter, so it is also hot and dry in the second degree, and withall clenfing and opening.

* The vertues.

The crop, seede, and leaues of *Atractylis*, saith *Dioscorides*, being beaten and drunke with pepper **A** and wine, are a remedie for those that are stung of the scorpion.

Blessed Thistle taken in meate or drinke, is good for the swimming and giddines of the head, it **B** strengthneth memorie, and is a singular remedie against deafenes.

The same boiled in wine and drunke hot, healeth the griping paines of the belly, killeth and ex- **C** pelleth wormes, causeth sweate, prouoketh vrine, and driueth out grauell; clenfeth the stomacke, and is very good against the feuer quartaine.

The iuice of the saide *Carduus*, is singular good against all poison, as *Hierome Bock* witnesseth, in **D** what sort soeuer the medicine be taken; and helpeth the inflammation of the liuer, as reporteth *Ioachim Camerarius* of Noremburge.

The powder of the leaues ministred in the quantitie of halfe a dram, is very good against the pe- **E** stilence, if it be receiued within 24. howers after the taking of the sicknes, and the party sweate vpon the same: the like vertue hath the wine, wherein the herbe hath been sodden.

The greene herbe powned, and laide to, is good against all hot swellings, as *Erysipelas*, plague **F** fores, and botches, especially those that proceede of the pestilence, and is also good to be laide vpon the bitings of mad dogs, serpents, spiders, or any venemous beast whatsoeuer; and so it is likewise if it be inwardly taken.

The distilled water thereof is of lesse vertue.

It is reported that it likewise cureth stubburne and rebellious vlcers, if the decoction be taken for **H** certaine daies together; and like wise *Arnolæus de Villa noua*, reporteth that, if it be stamped with Barrowes grease to the forme of an vnguent, adding therto a little Wheat flower, it doth the same, being applied twise a day.

The herbe also is good being stamped and applied, and so is the iuice thereof.

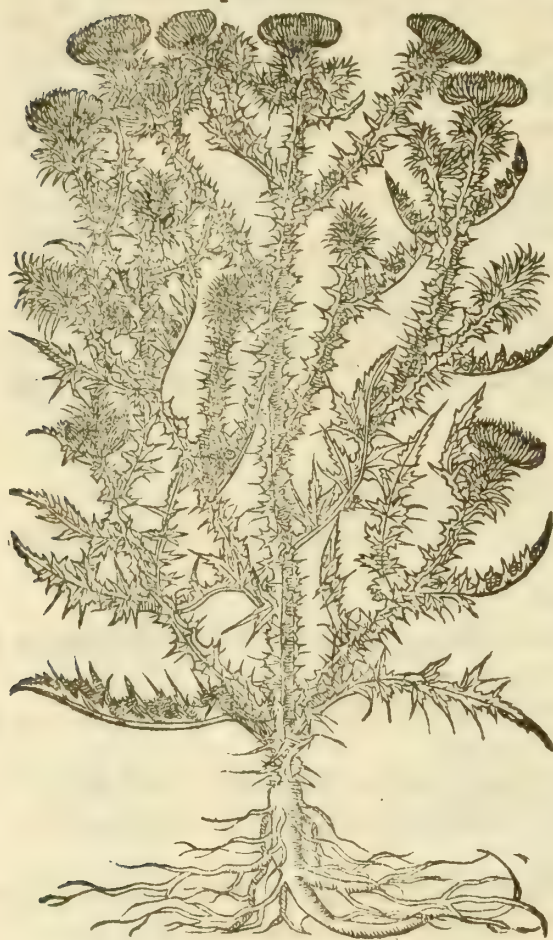
The extraction of the leaues drawne according to Art, is excellent good against the French dis- **K** ease, and quartaine agues, as reporteth the foresaid *Camerarius*.

The same author reporteth, that the distilled water taken with the water of Louage, and Dod- **L** der, helpeth the saucelegne face, if it be drunke for certaine daies together.

Of Thistle vpon Thistle, and diuers other wilde
Thistles. Chap. 474.

1 *Onopordon.*

Thistle vpon Thistle.

2 *Carduus ferox.*

The cruell Thistle.



* *The description.*

1 **A**mong all the Thornes and Thistles, this is most full of prickles; the stalkes thereof are verie long, and seeme to be cornered by reason of certaine thinne skins growing vnto them, being sent downe foorth of the leaues: the leaues are set rounde about with manie deepe gashes, being very full of prickles as well as the stalkes; the heads are very thicke set in euery place with stiffe prickles, & consist of a multitude of scales; out of which grow purple flowers, as they do out of other Thistles, seldome white: the roote is almost straight, but it groweth not deepe.

2 To this also may be referred that which *L'Obelius* writeth to be named of the Italians *Leo*, and *Carduus ferox*; for it is so called of the wonderfull sharpe and stiffe prickles, wherewith the whole plant aboundeth: the stalke thereof is short, scarce a handfull high: the flower groweth forth of a prickly head, and is of a pale yellow colour, like that of wilde bastard Saffron, and it is also inuironed and set round about on euery side with long hard thornes and prickles.

3 The thirde groweth seldome aboue a cubite or two foote high: it bringeth foorth manie round stalks, parted into diuers branches; the leaues are like those of white cotton Thistle, but lesser, and blacker, and not couered with downe or cotton: vpon the tops of the stalkes growe little heads like Hedgehogs; out of which spring gallant purple flowers, that at length are turned into downe, leauing feedes behinde them like those of other Thistles: the roote consisteth of many small stringes.

4 The fourth riseth vp with an higher stalke, now and then a yarde long, rounde, & not so full of branches nor leaues, which are sharpe & full of prickles, but lesser and narrower: the heads be also lesser, longer, and not so full of stiffe prickles: the flowers are of a white colour, and vanish into downe: the roote is blacke, and a foote long.

3 *Carduus viarum*.
The way Thistle.



4 *Carduus viarum flore albo*.
The white way Thistle.



5 *Carduus muscat us*.
The musked Thistle.



6 *Carduus lanceolatus*.
The speare Thistle.



552

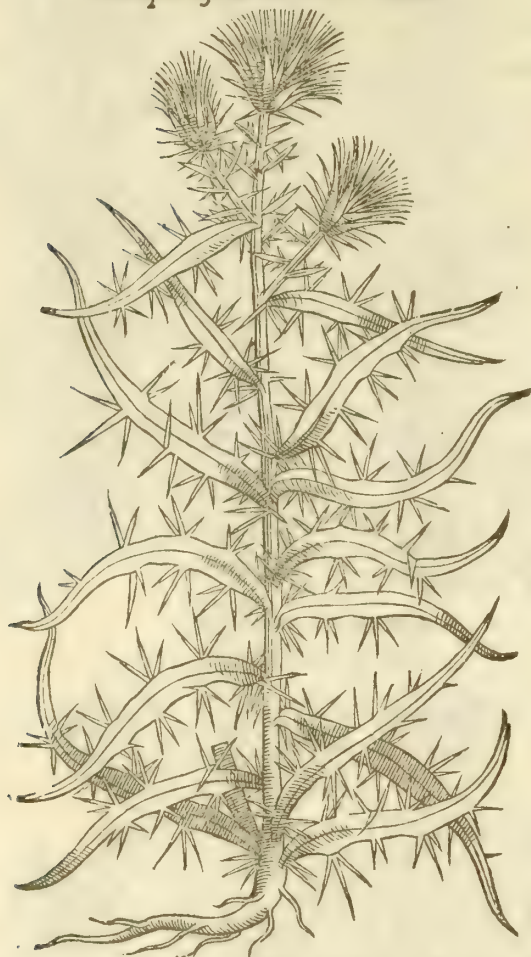
5 This

5 This wilde Thistle which groweth in the fieldes about Cambridge, hath an vpright stalk, whereon do growe broad prickly leaues: the flowers growe on the tops of the branches, consisting of a flockie downe, of a white colour tending to purple; of a most pleasant sweete smel, striuing with the fauour of muske: the roote is small, and perisheth at the approach of winter.

6 The speare Thistle hath an vpright stalke, garnished with a skinnie membrane, full of most sharpe prickles: whereon do grow very long leaues, diuided into diuers parts, with sharpe prickles; the point of the leaues are as the point of a speare, whereof it tooke his name: the flowers growe on the tops of the branches, set in a scaly pricklie head, like vnto the heads of Knapweed in forme, consisting of many threds of a purple colour: the roote consisteth of many tough strings.

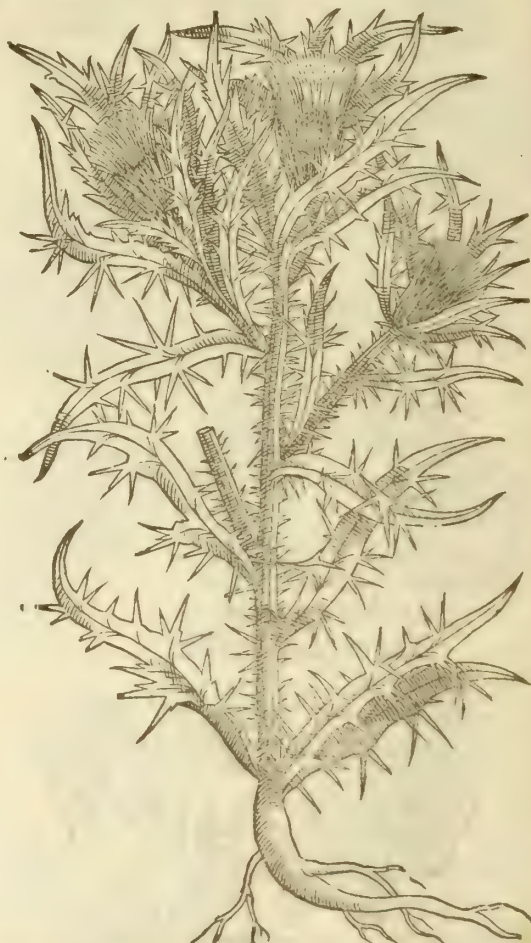
7 *Acarna Theophrasti.*

Theophrastus his fish Thistle.



8 *Acarna Valerandi Donrez.*

Donrez his fish Thistle.



7 *Theophrastus* his fish Thistle called *Acarna*, which was brought from Illyria to Venice, by the learned *Valerandus Donrez*, described by *Theophrastus*; hath horrible sharpe yellow prickles, set vpon his greene indented leaues, which are couered on the backe side with an hoarie downe (as all the rest of the plant) hauing a stalke of a cubite and a halfe high; and at the top certaine scalie knops, containing yellowe thrummic flowers, armed or fenced with horrible sharpe prickles: the roote is long and threddie.

8 The other kind of fish Thistle being also another *Acarna* of *Valerandus* description, hath long & large leaues, set full of sharpe prickles, as though it were set full of pins: all the whole plant is couered with a certaine hoarines, like the former; there riseth vp a stalke 9. inches long, yea in some fertill grounds a cubite high, bearing the flower of *Carduus benedictus*, standing thicke together but lesser.

* *The place.*

The two first grow on diuers dry banks, not farre from mount Apennine, and somtimes in Italie, but yet seldome.

The way Thistles grow euery where by high way sides and common paths, in great plenty.

The places of the rest haue beene sufficiently spoken of in their descriptions.

* *The time.*

These kinds of Thistles do flower from the beginning of Iune vntill the end of September.

* *The*

* *The names.*

These Thistles comprehended in this present Chapter are by one generall name called in Latine *Cardui sylvestres*, or wilde Thistles, and that which is the second in order is named *Scolymus*; but not that *Scolymus*, which *Theophrastus* declareth to yeelde a milkie iuice, of which we haue written before, but one of these which *Pliny* in his 20. booke 23. chapter describeth: of some they are taken for kindes of *Chamaeleon*: their seuerall titles do set forth their seuerall Latine names, and also the English.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These wilde Thistles according to *Galen*, are hot and dry in the second degree, and that thorowe A the propertie of their essence they driue forth stinking vrine if the rootes be boiled in wine and drunke, and that they take away the ranke smell of the body and arme holes.

Dioscorides saith, that the roote of the common Thistle applied plaisterwise, correcteth the filthy B smell of the armeholes and whole bodie.

And that it worketh the same effect if it be boiled in wine and drunke, and that it expelleth plenty of stinking vrine.

The same author affirmeth also, that the herbe being as yet Greene and tender, is vsed to be eaten D among other herbes after the maner of *Asparagus*.

This being stamped before the flower appeereth, saith *Pliny*, and the iuice pressed forth, causeth E haire to growe where it is pilled off, if the place be bathed with the iuice.

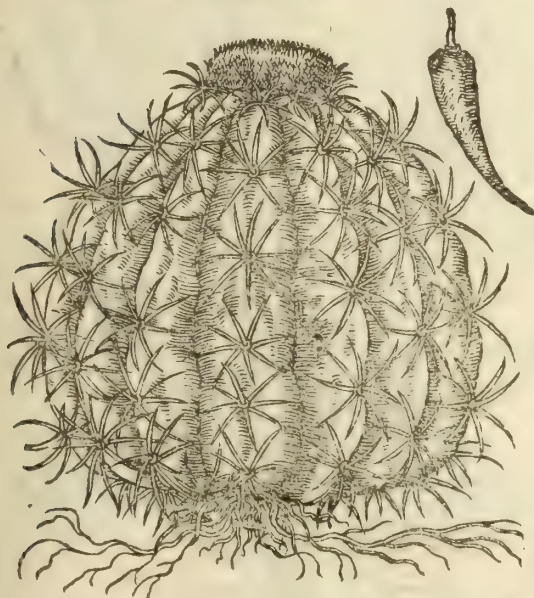
The roote of any of the wilde Thistles being boiled with water and drunke, is reported to make F them dry that drinke it.

It strengthneth the stomacke, and it is reported (if we beleue it) that the same is also good for G the matrix; that boies may be ingendred; for so *Chereas* of Athens hath written, and *Glaucias*, who is thought to write most diligently of Thistles.

This Thistle being chewed, is good against stinking breath: thus farre *Plinie* in his 20. booke H 23. chapter.

Of the Melon, or Hedgehogge Thistle. Chap. 475.

Melocarduus Echinatus Pena & L'Obelij.
The Hedgehogge Thistle.

* *The description.*

W Ho can but maruell at the rare and singular workmanship which the Lord God almightie hath shewed in this Thistle, called by the name *Echino-Melocactos*, or *Melocarduus Echinatus*? This knobbie or bunchie masse or lumpe, is strangely compact and context together, containing in it sundry shapes and formes, participating of a Pepon or Melon, and a Thistle, both being incorporate within one bodie; which is made after the forme of a cocke of haie, broade and flat belowe, but sharpe toward the top, as big as a mans bodie from the belly vpward; on the outside heereof are fourteene harde ribs, descending from the crowne to the lowest part, like the bunchie or outswelling rib of a Melon standing out, and channeled betweene: at the top or crowne of the plant issueth forth a fine silken cotton, wherewith it is full fraught; within which cotton or flockes lie hid certaine small sheathes or cods, sharpe at the

point, and of a deepe sanguine colour, answering the cods of *Capficum* or Indian Pepper, not in shew only, but in colour; but the cods are somewhat smaller: the furrowed or channeled ribs on the outside are garnished or rather armed with many prickly starres, standing in a compasse like sharp crooked hornes or hookes, ech starre consisting of ten or twelue prickes, wherewith the outwarde

barke or peeling is garded, so that without hurt to the fingers it cannot be touched: this rinde is harde, thicke, and like vnto Aloes, of the colour of the Cucumber: the flesh or inner pulpe is white, fat, waterish, of taste sower, vsauorie, and cooling, much like vnto the meate of a rawe Melon, or Pompion: this plant groweth without leafe or stalke, as our northren Thistle doth, called *Acaulis ferme*, and is bigger then the largest Pompion: the rootes are small, spreading farre abroad in the ground, & consisting of black and tough twigs, which cannot indure the iniurie of our cold climate.

* *The place.*

This admirable Thistle groweth vpon the clifts and grauelly grounds neere vnto the sea side, in the Ilands of the west Indies, called S. Margarets Ile, & S. Johns neer vnto *Puertorico* or *Portorico*, & other places in those countries, by the relation of diuers traucilers that haue iourneied into those parts, who haue brought me the plant it selfe with his seede; the which woulde not grow in my garden by reason of the coldnes of the climate.

* *The time.*

It groweth, flowreth, and flourisheth all the yeere long, as do many other plants of those countries.

* *The names.*

It is called *Carduus Echinatus*, *Melocarduus echinatus*, and *Echino-Melocactus*: in English the Hedgehogge Thistle, or prickly Melon Thistle.

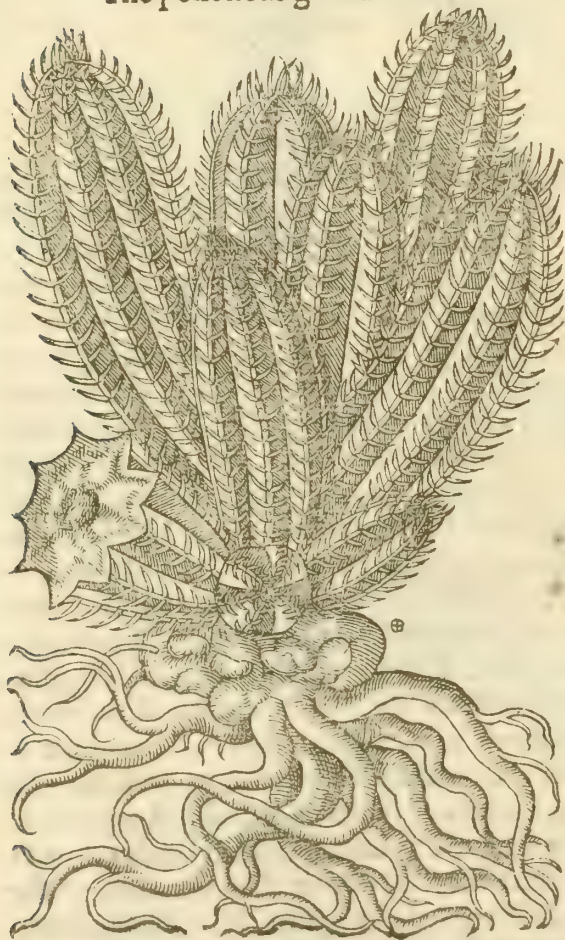
* *The temperature and vertues.*

A There is not any thing extant set forth of the ancient, nor of the later writers, neither by any that hath traueiled from the Indies themselues: therefore we leaue it to a further consideration.

Of the gummie Thistle called Euphorbium. Chap. 476.

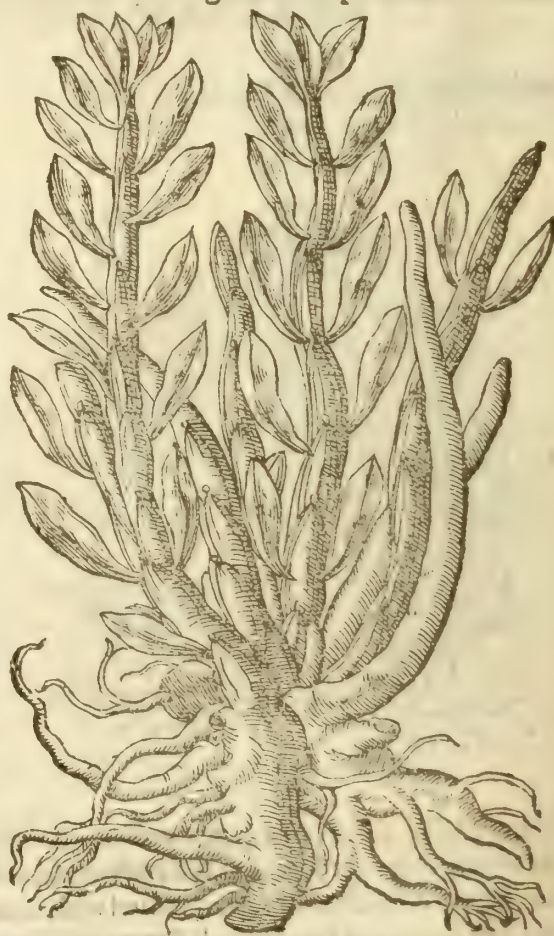
1 *Euphorbium.*

The poisonous gum Thistle.



2 *Anteuphorbium.*

The Mithridate against the poisonous Thistle.



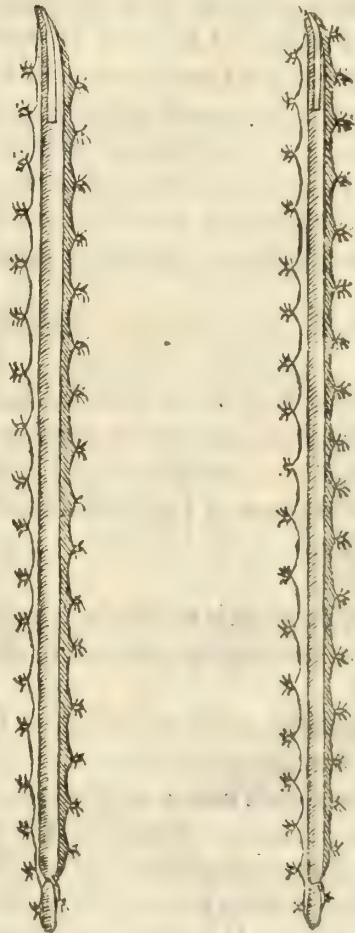
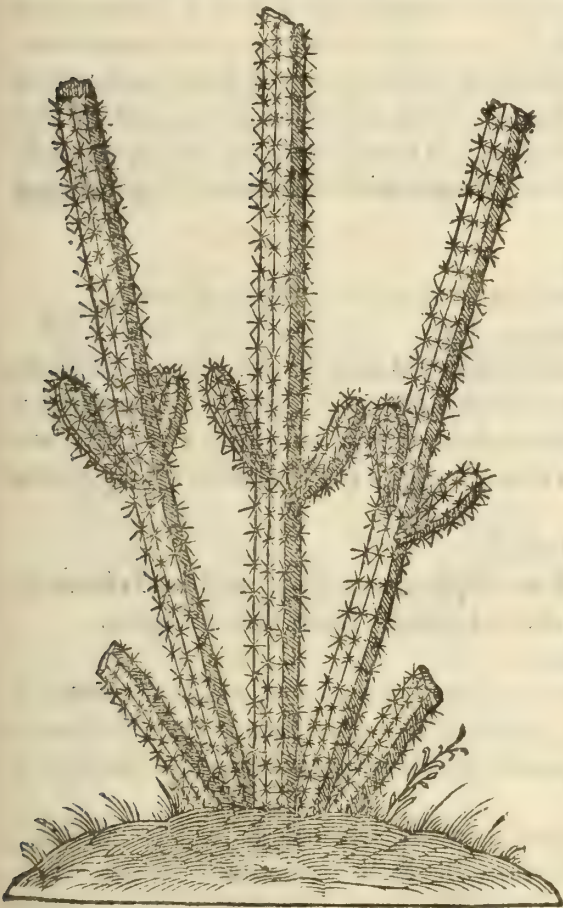
* The description.

1 **E**uphorbium (whereout that liquor or gum, called in shops *Euphorbium*, is extracted) hath very great, thicke, grosse, and spreading rootes, disperfed far abroad in the ground: from which arise long and round leaues, almost like the fruite of a great Cucumber, a foote and a halfe long, ribbed, walled, and furrowed like vnto the Melon: these bunched ribs are set or armed for the most part with certaine prickles standing by couples, the point or sharpe end of one garding one way, and the point of another looking directly a cleane contrarie way; these prickles are often found in the gum it selfe, which is brought vnto vs from Libya and other parts: the leaues heereof being planted in the ground, will take roote wel, and bring forth great increase, which thing I haue prooued true in my garden; it hath perished againe at the first approach of winter: the sappe or liquor that is extracted out of this plant, is of the colour and substance of the creame of milke; it burneth the mouth extremely, and the dust or powder doth verie much anioie the head and the parts thereabout, causing great and vehement sneezing, and stuffing of all the pores.

2 This rare plant called *Anteuphorbium*, hath a very thicke, grosse, and farre spreading roote, very like vnto Euphorbium: from which riseth vp many round, Greene, and fleshie stalkes, whereupon do grow thicke leaues like Purslane, but longer, thicker, and fatter: the whole plant is full of cold and clammy moisture, which represseth the scorching force of Euphorbium: and it wholie seemeth at the first viewe to be a branch of Greene corall.

3 *Cereus Peruvianus spinosus L'Obelij.*
The torch, or thornie Euphorbium.

4 *Calamus Peruanus spinosus L'Obelij.*
The thornie Reede of Peru.



* The description.

3 There is not amongst the strange and admirable plants of the worlde any one, that giueth more cause of maruell, or more mooueth the minde to honor and laud the Creator, then this plant, which is called of the Indians in their mother toong *Vragua*, which is as much to say, a torch, taper, or waxe candle, whereupon it hath been called in Latine of those that vnderstoode the Indian toong, *Cereus*, or a torch. This admirable plant riseth vp to the height of a speare of 20. foote long, although the figure expresse not the same; the reason is, the plant when the figure was drawne

came to our viewe broken; it hath diuers bunches and valleies, euen as is to be seene in the sides of the Cucumber, that is furrowed, guttered, or chamfered alongst the same, & as it were laid by a direct line, with a welt from one end vnto the other: vpon which welt or line do stande small starlike Thistles, sharpe as needles, & of the colour of those of the Melon Thistle, that is to say, of a browne colour: the trunke or bodie is of the bignes of a mans arme, or a cable rope; from the middle whereof, thrust forth diuers knobbie elbowes of the same substance, & armed with the like prickles that the body or truncke is set withall: the whole plant is thicke, fat, & full of a fleshie substance, hauing much iuice like that of Aloes, when it is hardned, and of a bitter taste: the flowers or fruit we haue no certaine knowledge of, onely saith my author, the flowers growe at the top or extreme point of the plant, after which followeth fruit in shape like a figge, full of a reddish iuice, which being touched, staineth the hands of the colour of red lead: the taste is not vnpleasant.

4 There hath beene brought from the Indies a prickley Reede, of the bignes of a good big staffe, of the length of sixe or eight foot, chamfered and furrowed, hauing vpon two sides, growing vnto it an vneuen membrane or skinnie substance, as it were a iagge or welt set vpon the wing of a garment, and vpon the point of euery cut or iagge armed with most sharpe prickles: the whole truncke is filled full of a spongiuous substance, such as is in the hollownes of the brier or bramble, amongst the which is to be seene as it were the pillings of Onions, wherein are often found liuing things, that at the first seeme to be dead. The plant is strange, and brought drie from the Indies, therefore we can not write so absolutely heereof as we desire, referring what more might be said to a further consideration, or a second Edition.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow vpon the mount Atlas, in Lybia, in most of the Ilands in the Mediterranean sea, in all the coast of Barbarie especially in Saint Crux neeie vnto the sea side in a barren place there, called by the English men Halfe Hanneken; which place is appointed for Marchants to conferre of their busines, euen as the Exchange in London is: from which place my friend master *William Martin*, a right expert Chirurgion, did procure me the plants of them for my garden by his seruant that he sent thither, as Chirurgion of a ship: since which time I haue receiued plants of diuers others that haue trauielled into other of those parts & coasts: notwithstanding they haue not indured the cold of our extreme winter.

* *The time.*

They put forth their leaues in the spring time, and wither away at the approach of winter.

* *The names.*

It is called both in Greeke and Latine *εὐφορβιον*, *Euphorbium*: *Plinie* in one place putteth the herbe in the Feminine gender, naming it *Euphorbia*: the iuice is called also *Euphorbion*, and so it is likewise in shops, we are faine in English to vse the Latine worde, and to call both the herbe and iuice by the name of *Euphorbium*; for other name we haue none; it may be called in English the gum Thistle.

* *The temperature.*

Euphorbium, that is to say, the congealed iuice which we vse, is of a very hot, and, as *Galen* saith, causticke or burning facultie, and of thinn parts: it is also hot and dry in the fourth degree.

* *The vertues.*

- A An implaister made with the gum *Euphorbium*, and 12. times so much oile, and a little waxe, is very singular against all aches of the ioints, lamenesse, palsies, cramps, and shrinking of sinewes as *Galen* in his fourth booke *de Medicamentis Secundum genera*, declareth more at large, which to recite at this present, would but trouble you ouermuch.
- B *Euphorbium* mingled with oile of Bay, and Beares grease, cureth the scurfe, & scales of the head, and pildnes, causing the haire to grow againe, and other bare places being annointed therewith.
- C The same mingled with oile, and applied to the temples of such as are very sleepeie, and troubled with the lethargie, doth awaken and quicken their spirits againe.
- D If it be applied to the nuque or nape of the necke, it bringeth their speech againe that haue lost it by reason of the apoplexie.
- E *Euphorbium* mingled with vineger and applied, taketh away all foule and euill fauoured spots, in what part of the bodie soeuer they be.
- F Being mixed with oile of Wallflowers, as *Mesues* saith, and with any other oile or ointments, it quickly heateth such parts as are ouer colde.

It is likewise a remedie against old paines in the Huckle bones called the Sciatica.

Aetius, Paulus, Actuarius and *Mesues* do report, that if it be inwardly taken, it purgeth by siege *H* water and flegme, but withall it setteth on fire, scorcheth and fretteth, not onely the throte and mouth, but also the stomacke, liuer, and the rest of the entrailes, and inflameth the whole bodie.

For that cause it must not be beaten small, and it is to be tempered with such things as alay the *I* heate and sharpnesse thereof, and that make glib and slipperie, of which things there must be such a quantitie as that it may be sufficient to couer all ouer the superficial or outward part thereof.

But it is a hard thing so to couer and fold it vp, or to mixe it, as that it will not burne nor scorch. *K* For though it be tempered with neuer so much oyle, if it be outwardly applied it raiseth blisters in them especially that haue soft and tender flesh, and therefore it is better not to take it inwardly.

It is trouble some to beate it, vnlesse the nostrils of him that beateth it be carefully stopped and *L* defended, for if it happen that the hot sharpenes thereof do enter into the nose, it presently caueth itching, and moueth neezing, and after that by reason of the extremitie of the heat, it draweth out abundance of flegme and filth, and last of all bloud, not without great quantitie of teares.

But against the hot sharpnes of *Euphorbium* it is reported, that the inhabitants are remedied by *M* a certaine herbe which of the effect and contrary faculties is named *Anteuphorbium*: this plant likewise is full of iuice, which is nothing at all hot and sharpe, but coole and slunie, alaying the heat and sharpnes of *Euphorbium*; we haue not yet learned that the old writers haue set downe anie thing touching this herbe; notwithstanding it seemeth to be a kinde of Orpine; which is the antidote or counterpoison against the poison and venome of *Euphorbium*.

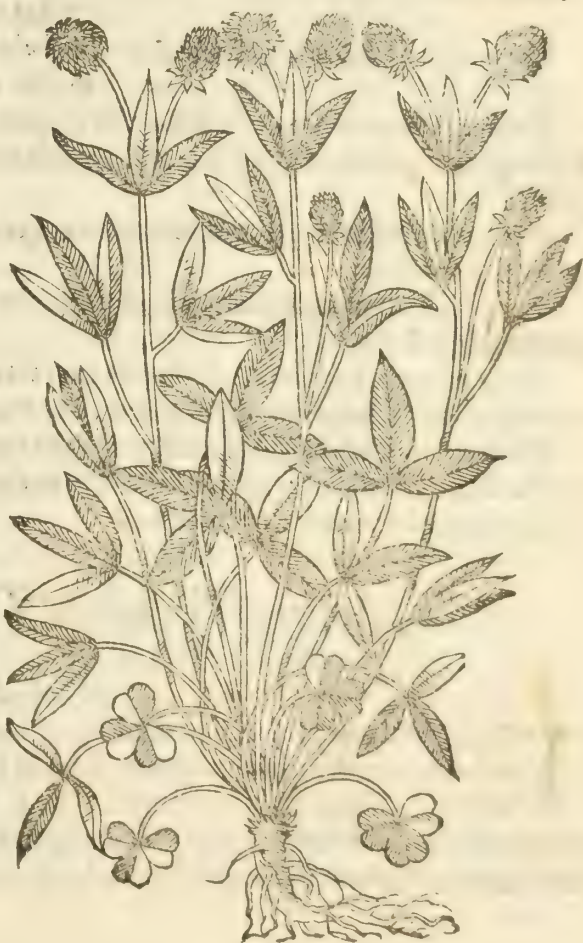
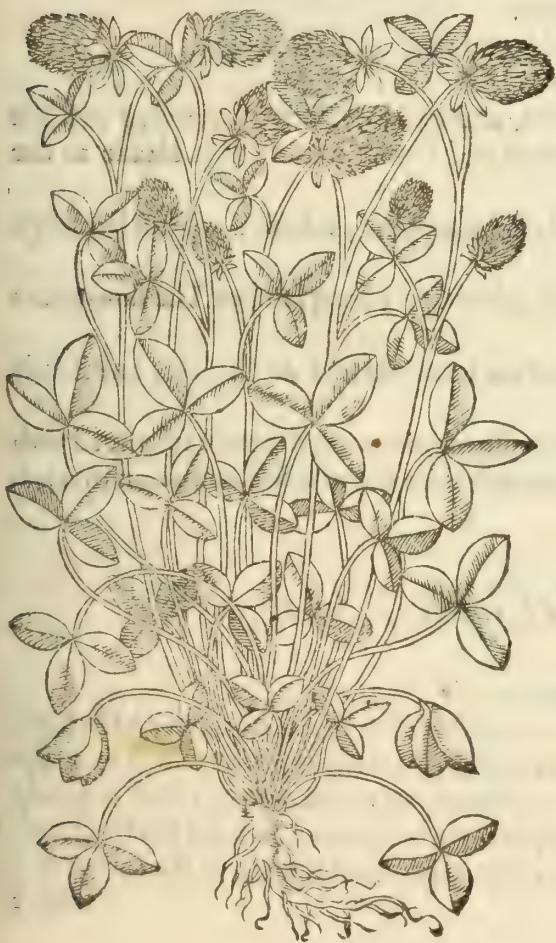
Of Three leaved grasse, or Meadow Trefoile. Chap. 477.

* 7 he kinds.

T Here be diuers sortes of Three leaved grasses, some greater, others lesser; some bring forth flowers of one colour, some of another; some of the water, and others of the land; some of a pleasant sinell, others stinking: and first of the common Meadow Trefoiles, which are called in Irish *Shamrockes*.

1 *Trifolium pratense*.
Meadow Trefoile.

2 *Trifolium pratense* flore albo.
Meadow Trefoile with white flowers.



* *The description.*

1 **M**edow Trefoile bringth forth stalkes a cubite long, rounde and something hairie: the greater part of which creepeth vpon the ground, whereon do growe leaues consisting of three ioyned together, one standing a little from another; of which those that are next the ground and rootes, are rounder, and they that growe on the vpper part longer; hauing for the most part in the midst a white spot like a halfe moone. The flowers come forth on the tops of the stalkes in a tuft or short foxetaile eare, of a purple colour, and sweete of taste. The seede groweth in little huskes, round and blackish. The roote is long, woodie, and groweth deepe.

2 There is another of the field Trefoiles, differing from the precedent especially in the colour of the flowers: for as those are of a bright purple; contrariwise these are very white, which maketh the difference.

There is also a Trefoile of this kinde, which is sown in fieldes of the lowe Countries, in Italie, and diuers other places beyond the seas, that commeth vp ranker and higher than that which groweth in medowes, and is an excellent foode for cattell both to fatten them, and cause them to giue great store of milke.

Likewise we haue in our fieldes a smaller Trefoile that bringeth forth yellow flowers, a greater and a lesfer, and diuers others also, differing from these in diuers notable pointes, the which to distinguish apart would greatly enlarge our volume, and yet to small purpose; therefore we leaue them to be distinguished by the curious, who may at the first view easily perceiue the difference, and also that they be of one stocke or kinred.

* *The place.*

Common Medow Trefoile groweth in medowes, fertill pastures, and waterish grounds. The others loue the like soile.

* *The time.*

They flower from May to the end of sommer.

* *The names.*

Medow Trefoile is called in Latine *Trifolium pratense*: in high Dutch *Wissenklee*: in low Dutch *Clauer*: in French *Trefle* and *Trainiere*, and *Vismarus*, as *Marcellus* an olde writer testifieth: in English Common Trefoile, Three leaved grasse: of some Suckles, and Honisuckles, Cockheads, and in Irish *Shamrockes*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues and flowers of Medowe Trefoiles are colde and drie.

* *The vertues.*

- A** The decoction of Three leaved grasse made with honie, and vsed in a clister, is good against the frettings and paines of the guts, and driueth forth tough and slimie humors that cleaue to the guts.
- B** The leaues boiled with a little barrowes greafe, and vsed as a pultis, taketh away hot swellings and inflammations.
- C** Oxen and other cattell do feede of the herbe, and also calues and young lambes. The flowers are acceptable to bees.
- D** *Plinie* writeth, and setteth it downe for certaine, that the leaues hereof do tremble, and stande right vp against the comming of a storme or tempest.
- E** The Medow Trefoile (especially that with the blacke halfe moone vpon the leafe) stamped with a little honie, taketh away the pin and web in the eies, ceaseth the paine and inflammation thereof, if it be strained and dropped therein.

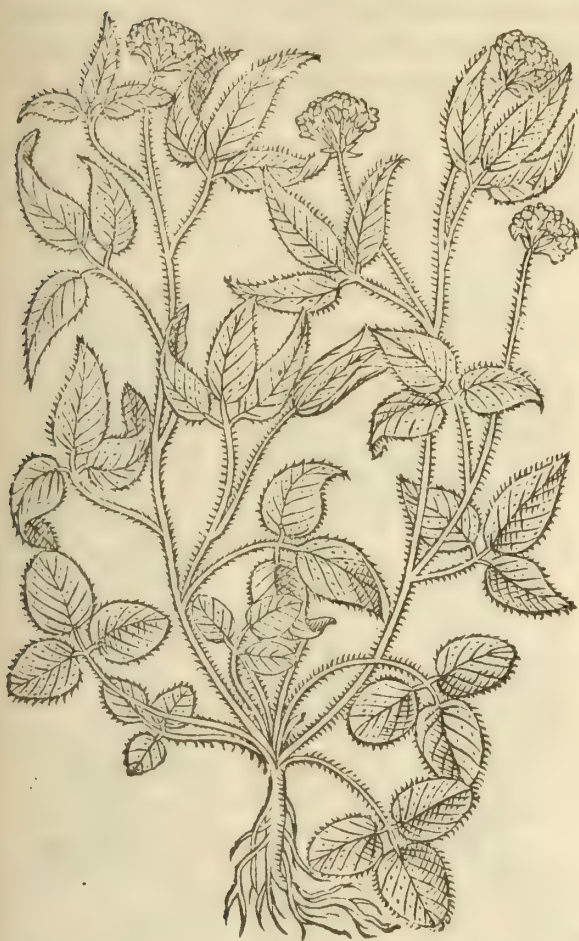
Of stinking Trefoile, or Treacle Clauer. Chap. 478.

* *The description.*

Treacle Clauer groweth vpright like a shrubby plant, with stalkes of a cubite and a halfe high; whereupon do growe next the ground broad leaues three ioyned together, those vpon the stalkes are longer and narrower. The stalkes are couered ouer with a rough euill coloured hairynes. The leaues are of a darke blacke Greene colour, and of a lothsome smell, like the Pitch called *Bitumen Iudaicum*, whereof it tooke his name. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes of a darke

darke purplish colour tending to blewnesse, in shape like those of Scabious. The seede is broad, rough, long, and sharpe pointed. The roote is small and tender, and cannot endure the coldnesse of our winter, but perissheth at the first approach thereof.

Trifolium bituminosum.
Treacle Clauer.



✧ *The place.*

It groweth naturally, saith *Hippiatros*, not *Hippocrates* *Cous*, in rough places, as *Ruellius* translateth it. In Germanie, Fraunce and England, it neuer commeth vp of it selfe; but must be sown in gardens, as my selfe haue prooued diuers times, and was constrained to sowe it yeerely, or else it would not come vp, neither of his owne sowing or otherwise.

✧ *The time.*

It flowreth not in my garden vntill the end of August.

✧ *The names.*

Nicander calleth this Trefoile *τετρίανδρον*: in Latine *Trifolium acutum*, or sharpe pointed Trefoile: of *Plinie* *Trifolium odoratum*, but not properly, of others *Trifolium Asphaltæum*, *sive Bituminosum*, or Stone Pitch Trefoile.

Auicenna calleth it *Tarfilon*, and not *Handacocha*, as some haue thought, for vnder the name of *Handacocha* *Auicenna* doth comprehend *Dioscorides* his *Loti*, that is to say, *Lotus urbana*, *syluestris*, and *Ægyptia*, which *Dioscorides* confoundeth one with another in one chapter: in English it is called Clauer gentle, Pitch Trefoile, stinking Trefoile, and Treacle Clauer.

✧ *The temperature.*

This Trefoile called *Asphaltæum*, as *Galen* saith, is hot and dry, as *Bitumen* is, and that in the third degree.

✧ *The vertues.*

Being drunke, it taketh away the paine of the sides, which commeth by obstructions or stoppings, prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the desired sicknesse.

Hippocrates writeth, that it doth not onely bring them downe, but likewise the birth, not onely inwardly taken, but also outwardly applied. If a woman, saith he, be not well clenfed after hir childe bearing, giue hir this Trefoile to drinke in white wine.

Dioscorides saith, that the seedes and leaues being drunke in water, are a remedie for the pleurisie, difficultie of making water, the falling sicknes, the dropsie when it first beginneth, and for those that are troubled with the mother. The quantitie to be taken at once is three drams of the seedes, and tlower of the leaues.

The leaues drunke in Oxymel, or a sirupe of vineger made with honie, is good for those that are bitten with serpents.

Some affirme that the decoction of the whole plant, roote and leaues, taketh away paine from those whom serpents haue bitten, if they be washed therewith; but if any other man hauing an vicer be washed with that water wherewith he was bathed that was bitten of the serpent, they say that he shall be troubled in the same maner that the stinged partie was.

Some also giue with wine three leaues, or a small quantitie of the seedes in tertian agues, and in quartaine fower, as a sure remedie against the fits.

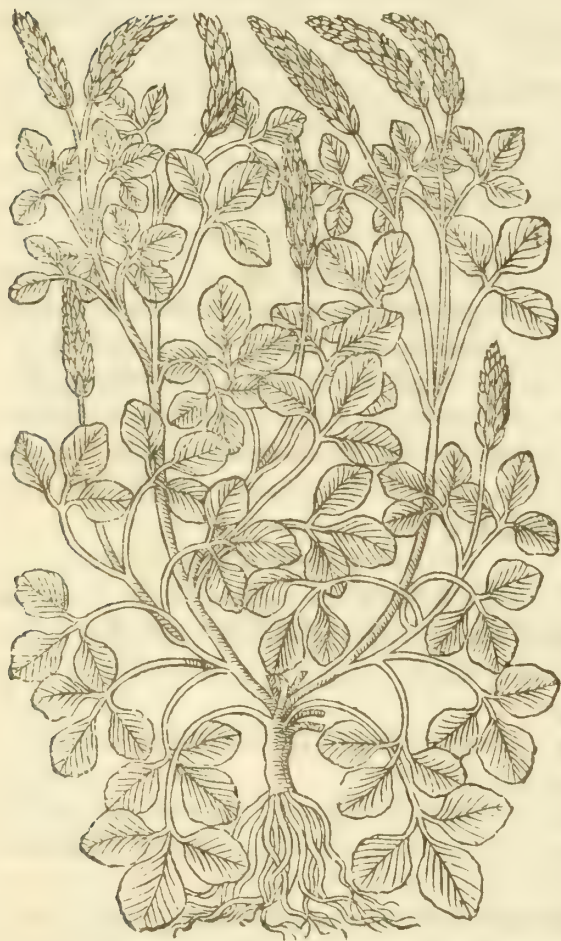
The roote also is put into antidotes or counterpoisons, saith *Dioscorides*, but other ancient Physicians do not onely mixe the roote with them, but also the seede, as we may see in *Galen*, by a great many

many compositions in his second booke of Antidotes, that is to say, in the Treacles *Aelius Gallus*, *Zeno Laidosens*, *Claudius Apollonius*, *Eudemus*, *Heractides*, *Dorotheus*, and *Heras*.

H The herbe stamped and applied vpon any enuenomed wound, or made with poisoned weapon, it draweth the poison from the depth most apparantly. But if it be applied vpon a wound where there is no venomous matter to worke vpon, it doth no lesse infect that part, than if it had beene bitten with some serpent or venomous beast: which woonderfull effect it doth not performe in respect of any vitious qualitie that it hath in it selfe, but bicause it doth not finde that venomous matter to worke vpon, which it naturally draweth (as the Loadestone doth iron:) wherupon it is constrained through his attractiue qualitie, to draw and gather together humors from far vnto the place, wherby the paine is greatly encreased.

Of diuers other Trefoiles. Chap. 479.

1^r *Trifolium Americum*.
Trefoile of America.



2 *Trifolium Burgundiacum*.
Burgundie Trefoile.



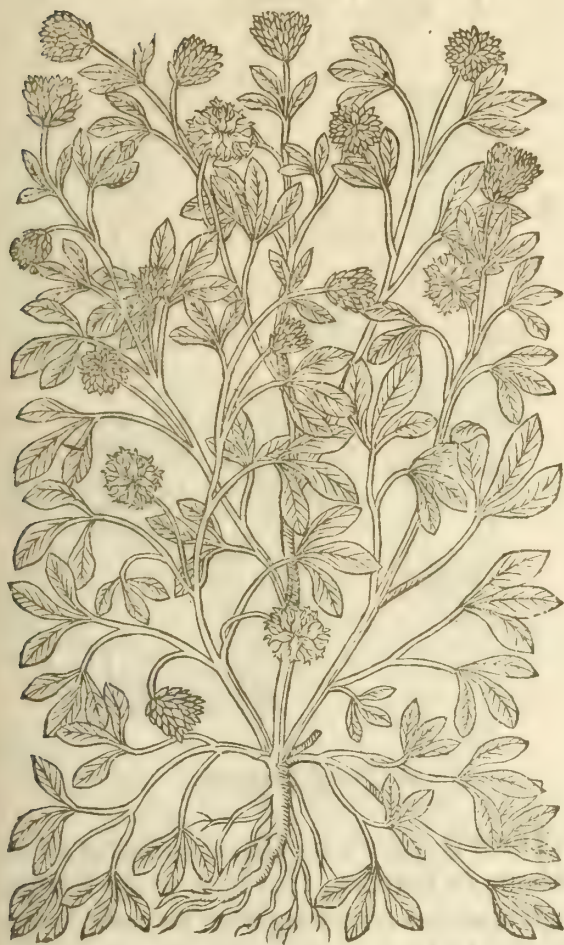
* The description.

1 **T** Hree leaved grasse of America hath diuers crooked, round stalks, leaning this way and that way, and diuided into diuers branches: whereon do growe leaues like those of the meadow Trefoile, of a black green colour, & of the smell of Pitch Trefoile, or Treacle Clauer. The flowers growe at the top of the branches, made vp in a long spiked chaffie eare of a white colour; after which commeth the seede, somewhat flat, almost like to those of Tares. The roote is long strings of a woodie substance.

2 This Three leaved grasse, which *Dodonæus* in his last edition calleth *Trifolium cochleatum primum*, and *L'Obelius* vnder the title of *Fœnum Burgundiacum*, hath diuers round vpright stalkes, of a woodie tough substance, yet not able of it selfe to stand without a prop or stay: which stalkes are diuided into diuers small branches, wherupon do growe leaues ioined three together like the other Trefoiles,

Trefoiles, but of a darke swart Greene colour. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes consisting of a chaffie matter, of a darke purple colour. The feede followeth contained in small wrinkled huskes turned round, after the manner of a water snail. The roote is thicke, composed of diuers tough threddie strings, and lasteth long in my garden with great increale.

3 *Trifolium Salmanticum.*
Portingale Trefoile.



4 *Trifolium cordatum.*
Hart Trefoile.



* *The description.*

3 This Three leaved grasse of Salmanca, a citie as I take it of Portingale, differeth not much from our field Trefoile: it hath many branches weake and tender, trailing vpon the ground, of two cubits and a halfe high: whereupon do growe leaues set together by three vpon a stem; from the bosome whereof thrust forth tender footstalkes, whereon do stand most fine flowers of a bright redde tending to purple; after which come the feede wrapped in small skins, of a red colour.

4 The Hart Trefoile hath very many flexible branches, set vpon a slender stalke, of the length of two or three foote, trailing hither and thither, whereupon do growe leaues ioined together by three on little slender footstalkes, euery little leafe of the fashion of a Hart, whereof it tooke his name; among which come forth scalie, or chaffie yellow flowers. The roote is thicke and threddie.

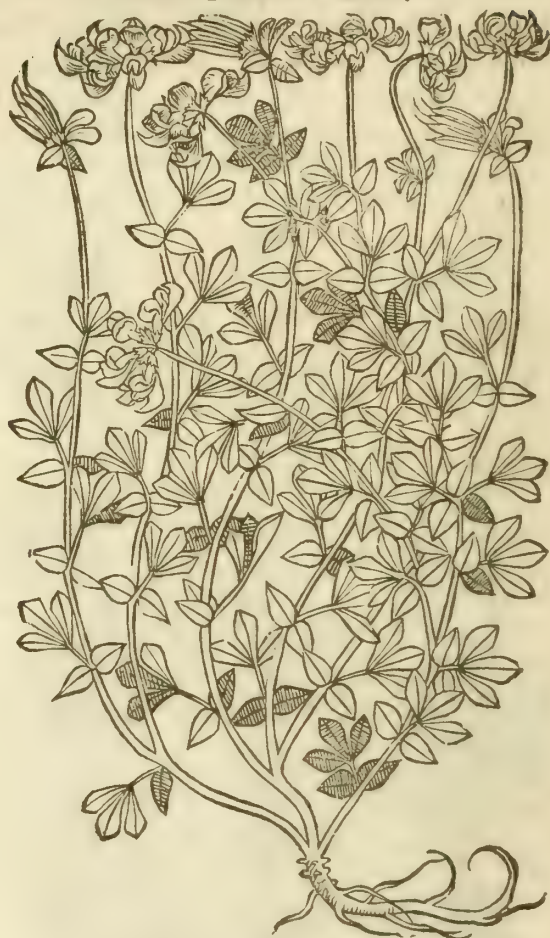
5 This kinde of Three leaved grasse is a lowe herbe, creeping vpon the ground. The leaues are like those of the common Trefoile but lesser, and of a grayish Greene colour. The flowers are faire and yellow, fashioned like those of Broome, but lesser, after come three or fower round cods, wherein is contained round feede. The roote is long and reddish.

This codded Trefoile is like vnto the last described in euery respect, sauing that this plant is altogether lesser, which setteth forth the difference.

5 *Trifolium siliquosum*.
Codded Trefoile.



6 *Trifolium siliquosum minus*.
Small Codded Trefoile.



7 *Lotus incana, sive Oxytriphylum Scribonij Largi*.
Hoarie Clauer.



* *The description.*

7 There is a kinde of Clauer growing about Narbone in Fraunce, that hath many twiggie tough branches coming from a woodie roote, whereon are set leaues three together, after the manner of the other Trefoiles, somewhat long, hairie, and of a hoarie or ouerworne greene colour. The flowers are yellow, and growe at the tops of the branches like those of Broome.

* *The place.*

The severall titles of most of these plants set forth their naturall place of growing: the rest growe in most fertill fields of England.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish most of the sommer monethes.

* *The names.*

There is not much to be said as touching the names, more than hath beene set downe.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The temperature and faculties of these Trefoiles are referred vnto the common Medowe Trefoile.

Of the great Trefoiles, or winged Clauers. Chap. 480.

✱ The kinds.

There be diuers of these great Trefoiles, which do likewise differ in their kinde very notably.

1 *Lagopum maximum.*

The great Hares foote Trefoile.

2 *Lagopodium, Pes leporis.*

Little Hares foote Trefoile.



✱ The description.

1 **T**he great Hares foote being a kind of Trefoile, hath a hard and woodie roote, full of blacke threddie strings: from whence arise diuers tough and feeble branches, whereupon do grow long leaues, set vpon a middle rib by couples one against another, & one in the very point, making the whole leafe to resemble those of the Greeke Valerian: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, composed of a bunch of graie haire: among the which soft matter commeth forth small flowers of a most bright purple colour, somewhat resembling the flowers of the common medowe Trefoile, but farre greater.

2 The small Hares foote hath a rounde, rough, and hairie stalke, diuiding it selfe into diuers other branches; whereupon do grow small leaues, three ioined together, like those of the small yellowe Trefoile: the flowers growe at the very point of the stalkes, consisting of a rough knap or bush of haire or downe, like that of *Alopecuros*, or Foxetaile, of a whitish colour tending to a light blush: the roote is small and hard.

There be diuers other sorts the face and shewe whereof will or may distinguish themselves, because they do all and euery of them beare the face of the former, differing some in greatnesse, others in colour of the flowers, therefore it shall suffice what hath bene saide in the description.

✱ The

* *The place.*

The first groweth in the fieldes of Fraunce and Spaine, and is a stranger in England; yet it groweth in my garden.

The small Harefoote groweth among corne, especially among Barly, and likewise in barren pastures almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Iune, Iuly, and August.

* *The names.*

The great Harefoote Trefoile is called of *Tragus Cytisus*, of *Cordus Trifolium magnum*, of *L'Obelinus Lagopum maximum*, and *Lagopodium*: in Greeke *λαγώπις*: in English the great Hares foote.

The last, being the smallest of these kindes of Trefoiles, is called *Lagopus* and *Pes Leporis*: in Dutch *Hasenpootkens*: in high Dutch *Hasenfuß*: in French *Pied de lieure*: in English Harefoote.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

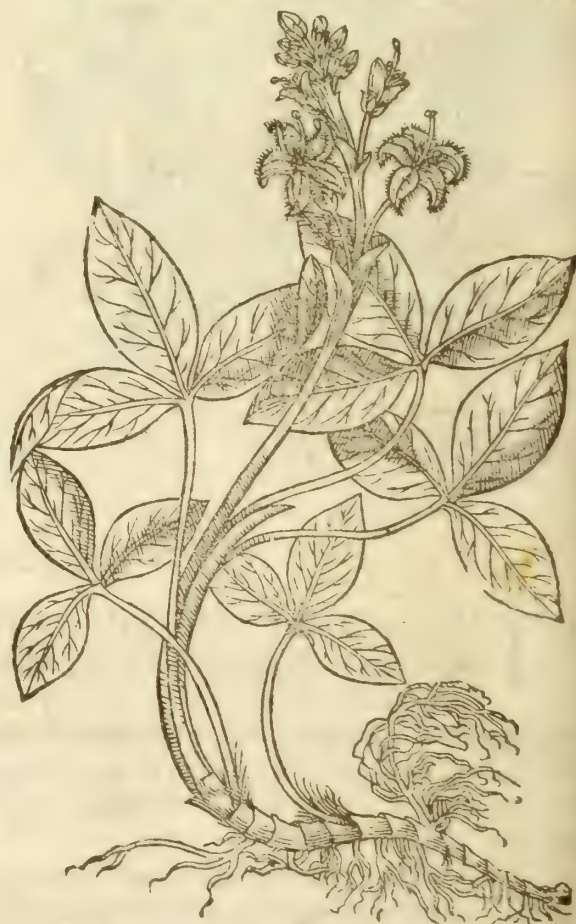
A The temperature and faculties are referred vnto the other Trefoiles, whereof these are kindes: notwithstanding *Dioscorides* saith, that the small Hares foote doth binde and drie. It stoppeth, saith he, the laske, if it be drunke with red wine. But it must be giuen in agues, with water.

Of Water Trefoile, or Bucks Beanes. Chap. 481.

1 *Trifolium paludosum maius.*
Great Marsh Trefoile.



2 *Trifolium paludosum minus.*
Little Marsh Trefoile.

* *The description.*

THe great Marsh Trefoile hath thicke fat stalkes, weake and tender, full of a spungious pith, very sioothe, and of a cubite long: where on do growe leaues like to those of the garden Beane, set vpon the stalkes three ioined together like the other Trefoiles, smoothe, shining, and of a deepe greene colour: among which toward the top of the stalks standeth a bush of feather-like

like flowers of a white colour, dash't ouer slightly with a wash of light carnation, after which the seed followeth, contained in small buttons, or knobby huskes, of a browne yellowish colour like vnto Millet, and of a bitter taste: the rootes creepe diuers waies in the muddie marish ground, being full of ioints, white within, and full of pores, and spongie, bringing forth diuers by-shootes, stalks, and leaues, by which meanes it is easily increased, and largely multiplied.

2 The second differeth not from the precedent, sauing it is altogether lesser, wherein consisteth the difference, if there be any: for doubtlesse I thinke it is the selfe same in each respect, and is made greater and lesser, according to his place of growing, clymate, and countrey.

* *The place.*

These grow in marish and Fennie places, and vpon boggie grounds almost euery where.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish from Iune to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Marish Trefoile is called in high Dutch *Biberklee*, that is to say, *Castoris Trifolium*, or *Trifolium fibrinum*: in low Dutch of the likenes that the leaues haue with the garden Beanes, *Docthoemen*, that is to say, *Faselus Hircinus*, or *Bona Hircina*: the later Herbarists call it *Trifolium palustre*, and *Paludosum*, of some *Isopyrum*: in English marsh Clauer, marsh Trefoile, and Buckes Beanes.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The seede of *Isopyrum*, or *Trifolium palustre*, saith *Dioscorides*, if it be taken with meade or honied A water, is good against the cough and paine in the chest.

It is also a remedie for those that haue weake liuers and spet blood, for as *Galen* saith it clenseth B and cutteth rough humours, hauing also ioined with it an astringent or binding qualitie.

Of sweete Trefoile, or garden Clauer. Chap. 482.

Trifolium odoratum.

Sweete Trefoile.



* *The description.*

Sweete Trefoile hath an vpright stalke, hollow, and of the height of two cubits, diuiding it selfe into diuers braunches: whereon doe growe leaues by three and three, like to the other Trefoiles, slightly and superficially nicked in the edges: from the bosome wherof come the flowers, euery one standing vpon his owne single foote-stalke, consisting of little chassie huskes, of a light or pale blewish colour; after which come vp little heads or knops, in which lieth the seede, of a whitish yellow colour, and lesser then that of Fenu-greeke: the roote hath diuers strings: the whole plant is not onely of a whitish Greene colour, but also of a sweete smell, and of a strong aromaticall or spicie sent, and more sweete when it is dried: which smell in the gathered and dried plant doth likewise continue long; and in moist and rainie weather, it smelleth more then in hot and drie weather: and also when it is yet fresh and Greene, it looseth and recouereth againe his smell seuen times a daie, whereupon the old wiuies in Germanie do call it *Sieben gezeiten kraut*, that is, the herbe that chaunceth seauen times a day.

* *The place.*

It is sown in gardens not onely beyond the seas, but in diuers gardens in England.

* *The time.*

It is sown in Maie, it flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and perfecteth his seede in the ende of August, the same yeere it is sown.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called in Latine *Trifolium odoratum*: in high Dutch as we haue saide *Sieuen gezeiten*: in low Dutch *Seuenghetcrust*, that is to say, an herbe of seauen times: it is called in Spanishe *Trebol Real*: in French *Trefle odoriferant*: in English sweete Trefoile, and garden Clauer: it seemeth to be *Lotus urbana*, or *satua*, of which *Dioscorides* writeth in his fourth booke: neuerthelesse diuers authors set downe Melilot for *Lotus urbana* and *Trifolium odoratum*, but not properly.

* *The temperature.*

Galen saith, that sweete Trefoile doth in a meane concoct and dry, and is in a meane and temperate facultie betweene hot and colde: the which faculties vndoubtedly are plainly perceiued in this sweete Trefoile.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice pressed forth saith *Dioscorides*, with honic added thereto, clenseth the vlcers of the eies, called in Latine *Argemæ*, and taketh away spots in the same, called *Albugines*; and remoueth such things as do hinder the sight.
- B The oile wherein the flowers are infused or stieped, doth perfectly cure greene woundes in very short space; it appeaseth the paine of the gout, and all other aches, and is highly commended against ruptures, and burstings in yoong children.
- C The iuice giuen in white wine, cureth those that haue fallen from some high place, auoideth congealed and clotted bloud, and also helpeth those that do pisse bloud, by meanes of some great bruse, as was prooued lately vpon a boie in Fanchurch streete, whom a cart went ouer, whereupon he did not onely pisse bloud, but most woonderfully it gushed forth, both at his nose and mouth.
- D The dried herbe laide among garments, keepeth them from Mothes and other vermine.

Of Fenegreeke. Chap. 483.

Fœnumgræcum.
Fenegreeke.

* *The description.*

Fenegreeke hath a long slender trailing stalke, Greene, hollow within, and diuided into diuers small branches: whereon do growe leaues like those of the meadow Trefoile, but rounder & lesser, Greene on the vpper side, on the lower side tending to an ash colour: among which come small white flowers, after them likewise long slender narrow cods, in which do lie smal vneuen seeds, of a yellowish colour; which being dried, haue a strong smel, yet not vnpleasant: the roote is smal, and perisheth when it hath perfected his seede.

There is a wilde kinde heereof seruing to little vse, that hath small round branches, full of knees or ioints: from each ioint proceedeth a small tender footstalke, whereon do grow three leaues and no more, somewhat snipt about the edges, like vnto those of Burgundie Haie: from the bosomes whereof come forth small flowers, which turne into little cods: the roote is thicke, tough, and pliant.

* *The place.*

Fenegreeke is sown in fieldes beyond the seas: in England we sowe a small quantitie therof in our gardens.

* *The time.*

It hath two seasons of sowing, according to
Columella,

Columella, of which one is in September, at what time it is sown that it may serue for fodder against winter; the other is in the end of Ianuary, or the beginning of February; notwithstanding we may not sow it vntill Aprill in England.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *τῆλῆς*, or as it is founde in *Pliny* his copies *Carphos*: in Latine *Fænum Græcum*: *Columella* saith that it is called *Siliqua*: in *Pliny* we read *Silicia*: in *Varro* *Silicula*: in high Dutch *Bockshoene*: in Italian *Piengreco*: in Spanish *Alforas*: in French *Fenegrec*: in English *Fenegreeke*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

It is thought according to *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, that it is one of *A* those Simples which do manifestly heate, and that men do vse it for foode as they do Lupines; for it is taken with pickle to keepe the body soluble, and for this purpose it is more agreeable then Lupines, seeing it hath nothing in his owne proper substance, that may hinder the working.

The iuice of boiled Fenegreeke taken with hony, is good to purge by the stoole all maner of corrupt humours that remaine in the guts, making soluble thorow his slimines, and mitigating paine thorow his warmnes.

And bicause it hath in it a clensing or scouring facultie, it raiseth humours out of the chest: but *C* there must be added vnto it no great quantitie of hony least the biting qualitie should abound.

In old diseases of the chest without an agew, fat dates are to be boiled with it, but when you haue *D* mixed the same iuice pressed out with a great quantitie of hony, and haue againe boiled it on a soft fire to a meane thicknes, then must you vse it long before meate.

In his booke of the faculties of Simple medicines, he saith that Fenegreeke is hot in the seconde *E* degree, and dry in the first: therefore it doth kindle and make woorse hot inflammations, but such as are lesse hot and more hard, are therewith cured by being wasted and consumed away.

The meale of Fenegreeke as *Dioscorides* writeth, is of force to mollifie and waste away, being boi- *F* led with meade and applied it taketh away inflammations, as well inward as outward.

The same being tempered or kneaded with niter and vineger, doth soften and waste away the *G* hardnes of the milt.

It is good for women that haue either impostume, vlcere, or stoppings of the matrix, to bathe and *H* sit in the decoction thereof.

The iuice of the decoction pressed forth doth clense the haire, taketh away dandriffe, scoureth *I* running sores of the head, called of the Græcians *ἀχροει*: being mingled with goose grease & put vp in maner of a pessarie, or mother suppositorie, doth open and mollifie all the parts about the mother.

Greene Fenegreeke brused and powned with vineger, is a remedy for weake and feeble parts, and *K* that are without skin, vlcerated and raw.

The decoction thereof is good against vlcers in the low gut, and foule stinking excrements of *L* those that haue the bloody fluxe.

The oile which is pressed out thereof scoureth haire and scars in the priuie parts. *M*

The decoction of Fenegreeke feede, made in wine, and drunke with a little vineger, expelleth all *N* euill humours in the stomacke and guts.

The feede boiled in wine with dates and hony, vnto the forme of a syrupe, doth mundifie & clense *O* the brest, and easeth the paines thereof.

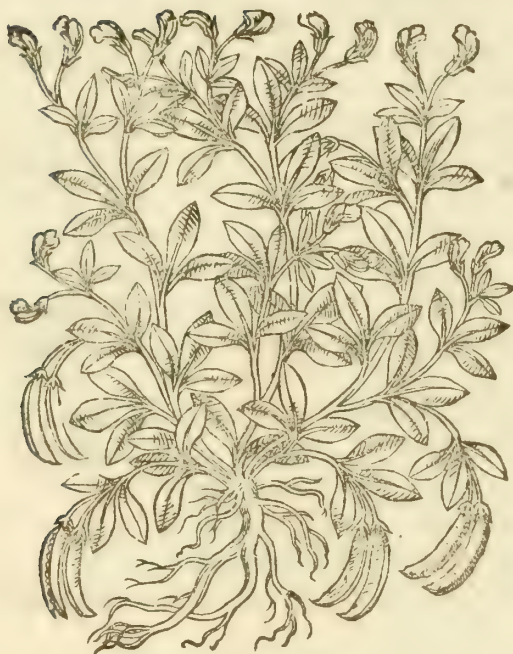
The meale of Fenegreeke boiled in meade or honied water, consumeth and dissolueth all colde *P* hard impostumes and swellings, and being mixed with the roots of marsh Mallowes, and Linseede effecteth the same.

It is very good for women that haue any greese or swelling in the matrix, or other lower parts if *Q* they bathe those parts with the decoction thereof made in wine, or sit over it and sweate.

It is good to wash the head with the decoction of the feede, for it taketh away the scurfie, scales, *R* nittes, and all other such like imperfections.

Of Horned Clauer, and blacke Clauer. Chap. 484.

1 *Lotus trifolia corniculata.*
Horned or codded Clauer.



2 *Lotus quadrifolia.*
Fower leaved grasfe.



* The description.

1 **T**He horned Clauer, or codded Trefoile, groweth vp with many weake and slender stalkes lying vpon the ground: about which are set white leaues, somewhat long, lesser, and narrower then any of the other Trefoiles: the flowers grow at the tops, of the fashion of those of Peason, of a shining yellow colour, and very little; after which come certaine little crooked cdds, long and slender, in which are contained little rounde seeds: the roote is harde and woodie, and sendeth forth yoong springs every yeere.

2 This kinde of three leaved Grasfe, or rather fower leaved Trefoile, hath leaues like vnto the common meadow Trefoile, sauing that they be lesser, and of a browne purplish colour, knowne by the name of Purple Woort, or Purple Grasfe; whose flowers are in shape like the meadow Trefoile, but of a dustie ouerworne colour tending to whitenes, the which doth oftentimes degenerate, sometime into three leaues, sometimes in fiue, and also into seauen, and yet the plant of his nature hath but fower leaues and no more.

* The place.

The first groweth wilde in barren ditch bankes, pastures, and dry mountaines.

The second groweth likewise in pastures and fieldes, but not so common as the other: and is planted in gardens.

* The time.

They flower in Iuly and August.

* The

* The names.

The first is called *Lotus Trifolia*, and *Trifolium corniculatum*: in English horned Clauer, or codd-
ded Trefoile.

The other is called *Lotus quadrifolia*, or fower leaved Grasse, or purple Woort, of *Pena* and *L'Obeli-
us*, *quadrifolium fœnum fuscum Hortorum*.

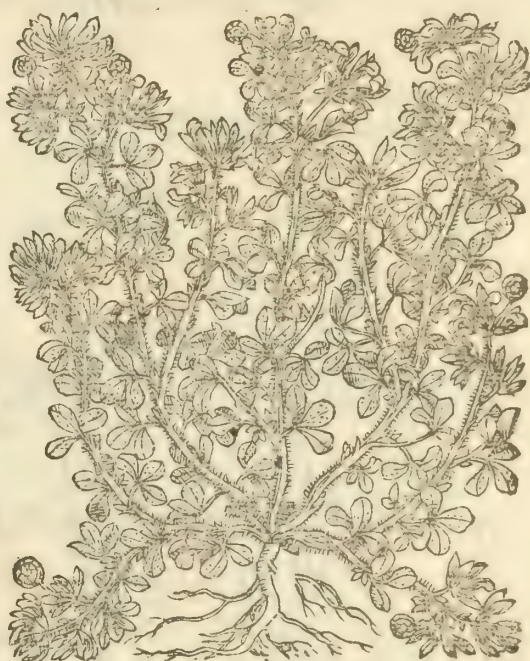
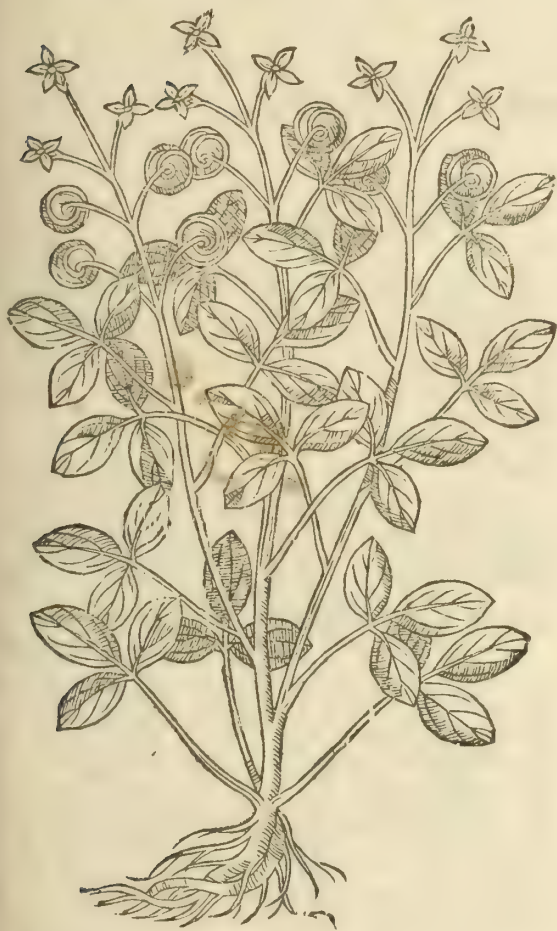
* The temperature and vertues.

Their faculties in working are referred vnto the medowe Trefoiles; notwithstanding it is repor-
ted that the leaues of purple Woort stamped, and the iuice giuen to drinke, cureth yong children
of the disease called in English the purples.

Of Medick fodder, or Snaile Clauer. Chap. 485.

1 *Trifolium Cochleatum*.
Medick fodder.

2 *Trifolium Cochleatum maritimum*.
Medick fodder of the sea.



* The description.

1 **T**His kinde of Trefoile called *Medica*, hath many small and ramping slender branches,
crawling and creeping along vpon the ground, set full of broad leaues, slightly indented
about the edges: the flowers are very small, and of a pale yellowe colour, which turne into
round wrinckled knobs, like the water snaile, or the fish called Periwince, wherein is contained
flat seed, fashioned like a little kidney, in colour yellowe, in taste like a Fetch or Pease: the roote is
small, and dieth when the seede is ripe: it groweth in my garden, and is good to feede cattle fat.

2 This kinde also of Trefoile (called *Medica marina*, in English sea Trefoile, growing naturally by
the sea side, about Westchester, & vpon the mediterranean sea coast, & about Venice) hath leaues
very like vnto the common Medow Trefoile, but thicker, and couered ouer with a flockie hoariness
like *Gnaphalium* after the maner of most of the sea herbes: the flowers are yellow: the seeds wrinckled
like the former, but in quantitie they be lesse.

* *The place.*

The first is sown in the fieldes of Germanie, Italy, and other countries to feede their cattle, as we in England do Bucke wheat, we haue a small quantity thereof in our gardens, for pleasures sake.

The second groweth neere vnto the sea side in diuers places.

* *The time.*

Medica must be sown in Aprill; it flowreth in Iune and Iuly; the fruit is ripe in the ende of August.

* *The names.*

Medick fodder is called of some *Trifolium Cochleatum*, and *Medica*: in French *L'herbe à Limasson*: in Greeke, *undixi*: in Spanish *Mielguas*: of the Valentians, and Catalons *Alfafa*, by a worde either barbarous, or Arabicke: for the chiefe of the Arabian writers *Auicen* doth call *Medica Cos*, *Alaseleti*, and *Alfasafa*.

The other is called sea Clauer, and Medick fodder of the sea.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Medick fodder is of temperature colde, for which cause it is applied greene vnto such inflammations, and infirmities as haue neede of cooling.

Of wood Sorrell, or Stubwoort. Chap. 486.

1 *Oxys alba.*

White wood Sorrell.

2 *Oxys lutea.*

Yellow wood Sorrell.

* *The description.*

1 **O** *Xys Pliniana*, or *Trifolium acetosum*, being a kinde of three leaved grasse, is a lowe and base herbe, without stalke; the leaues immediately arising from the roote vpon short stems, at their first comming forth folden together, but afterwarde they do spread abroad and are of a faire light green colour, in number three, like the rest of the Trefoiles, but that each leate hath a deep cleft or rift in the middle: amongst these leaues com vp small & weake tender stems, such as the leaues

leaves do grow vpon, which beare small starlike flowers, of a white colour with some brightnesse of carnation dasht ouer the same: the flower consisteth of fve small leaves, after which come little round knaps, or husks, full of yellowish feede: the roote is verie threddie, and of a reddish colour: the whole herbe is in taste like Sorrell, but much sharper and quicker, and maketh better Greene sauce, then any other herbe or Sorrell whatsoever.

2 The second kind of *Oxys* or wood Sorrell, is very like the former, saving that his flowers are of a yellowe colour, and yeeldeth for his seede vessels small and long horned cods, in other respects alike.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe in woods, and vnder bushes, in sandie and shadowie places in euerie countrey.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of Aprill vnto the end of Maie, and midst of Iune.

* *The names.*

Wood Sorrell or cuckow Sorrell, is named in Latine *Trifolium acetosum*: the Apothecaries and Herbarists call it *Alleluia*, and *Panis Cuculi*, or Cuckowes meate, because either the Cuckowe feedeth thereon, or by reason when it springeth forth and flowreth, the Cuckowe singeth most, at which time also *Alleluia* was wont to be sung in churches. *Hieronymus Fracastorius* nameth it *Luyula*. *Alexander Benedictus* saith, that it is called *Alimonia*: in high Dutch *Saurelkee*: in low Dutch *Cockcuerboot*: in French *Pain de Cocu*: in English woode Sorrell, woode Sower, Sower Trefoile, Stubwoort, Alleluia, and Sorrell du Bois.

It is thought to be that which *Pliny* calleth *Oxys*, of which in his 27. booke 12. chapter, he writeth thus, *Oxys* is three leaved; it is good for a feeble stomacke, which is also eaten of those that are bursten: but *Galen* in his 4. booke of Simples saith; that *Oxys* is the same, which also *Oxalis* or Sorrell is; and *Oxys* is found in *Pliny* to be also *Iunci species*, or a kinde of Rush.

* *The nature.*

These herbes are colde and drie like Sorrell.

* *The vertues.*

Sorrell du Bois or Wood Sorrell, stamped and vsed for Greene sauce, is good for them that haue A sicke and feeble stomacks, for it strengthneth the stomacke, procureth appetite, and of all Sorrell sauces is the best, not onely in vertue, but also in the pleasantnes of his taste.

It is a remedie against purified and stinking vlcers of the mouth, it quencherh thirst, and cooleth B mightely an hot pestilentiall feauer, especially being made in a sirup with sugar.

Of noble Lyuerwoort, or golden Trefoile. Chap. 487.

* *The description.*

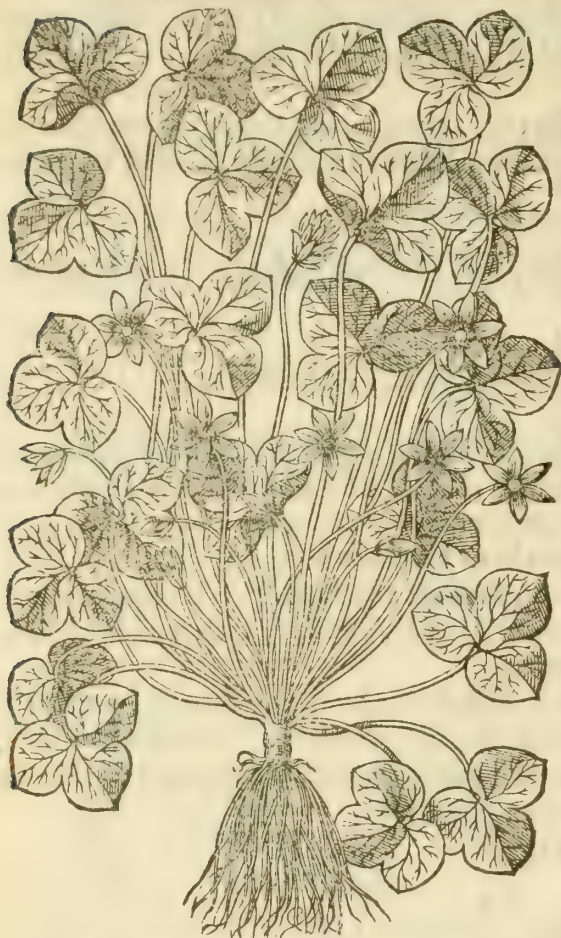
1 Noble Liuerwoort hath many leaves spred vpon the ground, three cornered, resembling the three leaved grasse, of a perfect grasse Greene colour: among which rise vp diuers small tender footstalkes, of three inches long, on the ends whereof stands one small single blew flower, consisting of sixe little leaves, hauing in the middle a fewe white chiuies: the seede is inclosed in little round knaps, of a whitish colour, which being ripe do start forth of themselves: the roote is slender, composed of an infinite number of blacke strings.

2 The second is like vnto the precedent in leaves, rootes, and feedes: the flowers heereof are of a shining red colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 This strange three leaved Liuerwoort differeth not from the former, saving that this bringeth forth double blew flowers tending to purple, and the others not so.

There is another in my garden with white flowers, which in stalkes and euery other respect is like the others.

1 *Hepaticum trifolium.*
Noble Liuerwoort.



2 *Hepatica trifolia rubra.*
Noble red Liuerwoort.



3 *Hepatica multiflora* L'Obelg.
Noble Liuerwoort with double flowers.



* *The place.*

These pretie flowers are found in most places of Germanie in shadowie woods among shrubs, and also by high waies sides; in Italie likewise, and that not onely with the blew flower, but the same with double flowers also, by the report of *Alphonfus Pancius* doctor of Physicke in the Vniuersitie of Ferrara, a man excellently well seene in the knowledge of Simples. They do all growe likewise in my garden, except that with double flowers, which as yet is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

They flower in March and Aprill, and perfect their seede in May.

* *The names.*

Noble Liuerwoort is called *Hepatica trifolia* *Hepatica aurea*, *Trifolium aureum*, of *Bart. Sta Sardus* *Herba Trinitatis*; in high Dutch *Edel Leber kraut*; in lowe Dutch *Edel Leuer crutt*; in French *Hepatique*; in English *Golden Trefoile*, *Three leaved Liuerwoort*, *noble Liuerwoort*, and *Herbe Trinitie*.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes are cold and drie, with an astringent or binding qualitie.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

It is reported to be good against the weaknesse of the liuer, which proceedeth of an hot cause : A for it both cooleth, and strengtheneth it not a little.

Baptista Sardus commendeth it and writeth, that the chiefe vertue is in the roote, if a spoonefull B of the powder thereof be giuen certaine daies together with wine, or with some kinde of broth, it profiteth much against the disease called *Enterocoele*.

Of *Melilot*, or *Plaister Clauer*. Chap. 488.* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sortes of the Clauers, or Three leaved grasse, wherewith plaisters and salues are made, commonly called *Melilot*, as shall be shewed.

1 *Melilotus Syriaca odora*.
Assyrian Clauer.



2 *Melilotus Italica & Patavina*.
Italian Clauer.

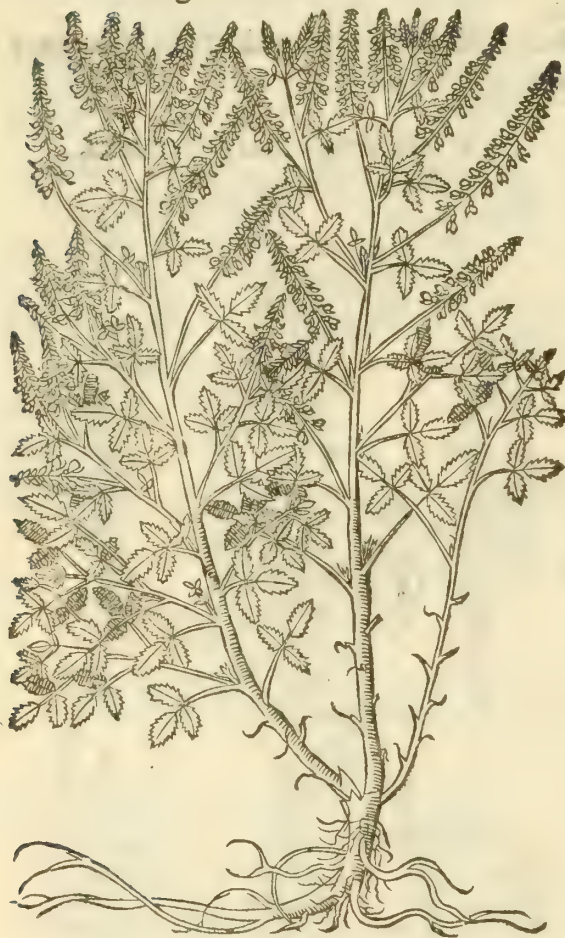
* *The description.*

1 The first kinde of *Melilote* hath great plentie of small, tough and twiggie branches, and stalkes full of ioints or knees, in height two cubites, set full of leaues three together, like vnto Burgundie haie. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes of a pale yellow colour, standing thickly set and compact together, in order of rowes, very like the flowers of *Securidasa altera*; which being vaded, there followe certaine crooked cods, bending or turning vpward, with a sharpe point, in fashion not much vnlike a Parrets bill, wherein is contained seede very like Fene-greeke, but more flat and slenderer. The whole plant is of a reasonable good sinell, much like vnto Ionie, and very full of iuice: the roote is very tough and pliant.

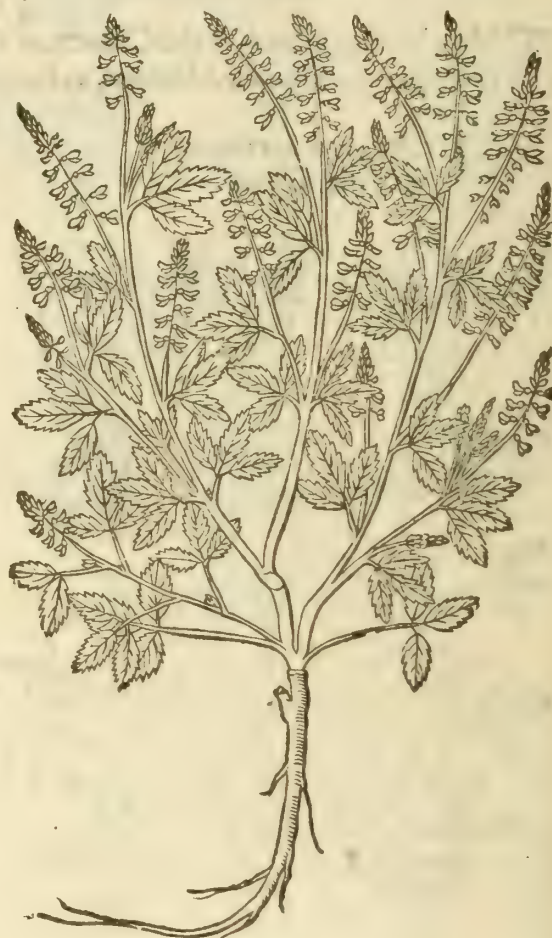
2 The

2 The second kinde of Melilote hath small and tender vpright stalkes, a cubite high and somewhat more, of a reddish colour, set full of round leaues three together, demed full of nicks here and there confusedly about the edges, as though they had beene bitten with mice, like the other Trefoiles; and are of a very deepe greene colour, thicke, fat, and full of iuice. The flowers grow alongst the top of the stalkes, of a yellow colour, which turne into rough round seedes as big as a Tare, and of a pale colour: the whole plant hath also the fauour of honie, and perisheth when it hath borne his seede.

3 *Melilotus coronata.*
Kings Clauer.



4 *Melilotus Germanica.*
Germanie Clauer.



* *The description.*

3 The third kind of Melilot hath round stalks and jagged leaues set round about, not much vnlike the leaues of Fenegreeke, alwaies three growing together like the Trefoiles, and oftentimes couered ouer with an hoarinesse, as though meale had beene strowed vpon them. The flowers be yellow and small, growing thicke together in a tuft, which turne into little cods, wherein the seede is contained: the roote is small, tough and pliant.

4 The fourth kinde of Melilote groweth to the height of three cubites, set full of leaues like the common Melilote, and of the same fauour. The flowers grow alongst the top of the stalks of a white colour, which turne into small soft huskes, wherein is contained little blackish seede: the roote is also tough and pliant.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe in my garden: the common English Melilote *Pena* setteth foorth for *Melilotus Germanica* (as though it grew not any where else) but for certaintie, no part of the world doth enioy so great plenty thereof as England doth, and especially Essex: for I haue seene between Sudburie in Suffolke and Clare in Essex, and from Clare to Henningham, and from thence to Ouendon, Bulmare, and Pedmarsh, very many acres of earable pasture ouergrown with the same; inso much that it doth not onely spoile their land, but the corne also, as Cockle or Darnell doth, and as a weede that generally spreadeth ouer that corner of the shire.

* *The*

* *The time.*

These herbes do flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Plaister Clauer is called by the generall name *Melilotus*, of some *Trifolium odoratum*; yet there is another sweete Trefoile, as hath beene declared. Some call it *Trifolium Equinum*, and *Caballinum*, or Horse Trefoile, by reason it is good fodder for horses, who do greedily feede thereon; likewise *Trifolium Vrsinum*, or Beares Trefoile, of *Fuchsius Saxifraga lutea*, and *Sertula Campana*: of *Cato Serta Campana*, which most do name *Corona Regia*: in high Dutch *Groote Steencloueren*: of the Romans and Hetruscians *Tribolo*, as *Mathiolus* writeth: in English Melilot, and Plaister Clauer: in Yorkshire Harts Clauer.

* *The temperature.*

Melilote, saith *Galen*, hath more plentie of hot substance than cold (that is to say, hot and drie in the first degree) it hath also a certaine binding qualitie, besides a wasting and ripening facultie. *Dioscorides* sheweth, that Melilote is of a binding and mollifying qualitie, but the mollifying qualitie is not proper vnto it: but in as much as it wasteth away, and digesteth humors gathered in hot swellings, or otherwise: for so far doth it mollifie or supple that thing which is hard, which is not properly called mollifying, but digesting and wasting away by vapors: which kinde of qualitie the Grecians call *διαφορτικόν*.

* *The vertues.*

Melilote boiled in sweete wine vntill it be soft, if you adde thereto the yolke of a roasted egge, the A meale of Fenegreke and Lineseede, the rootes of Marsh Mallowes and hogs greace stamped together, and vsed as a pultis or cataplasma, plaisterwise, doth assuage and soften all manner of swellings, especially about the matrix, fundament and genitories, being applied vnto those places hot.

With the iuice hereof, coyle, waxe, rosin and turpentine, is made a most soueraigne healing and B drawing emplaister, called Melilote plaister, retaining both the colour and saueur of the herbe, being artificially made by a skilfull Chirurgeon.

The herbe boiled in wine and drunke prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and swageth the pain C of the kidneies, bladder, and belly, and ripeneth flegme, and causeth it to be easily cast forth.

The iuice thereof dropped into the eies cleareth the sight, consumeth, dissolueth, and cleane D taketh away the web, pearle, and spot in the eies.

Melilote alone with water healeth *Recentes melicerides*, a kinde of wens so called, and also the E running vlcers of the head, if it be laid to with chalke, wine and gals.

It likewise mitigateth the paine of the eares, if the iuice be dropped therein mixed with a little F wine, and taketh away the paine of the head, which the Grecians call *κεφαλαλγία*, especially if the head be bathed therewith, and a little vineger and oile of Roses mixed amongst it.

Of Pulse. Chap. 489.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sortes of Pulse, as Beanes, Peason, Tares, Ciches, and such like, comprehended vnder this title Pulse: and first of the great Beane, or garden Beane.

* *The description.*

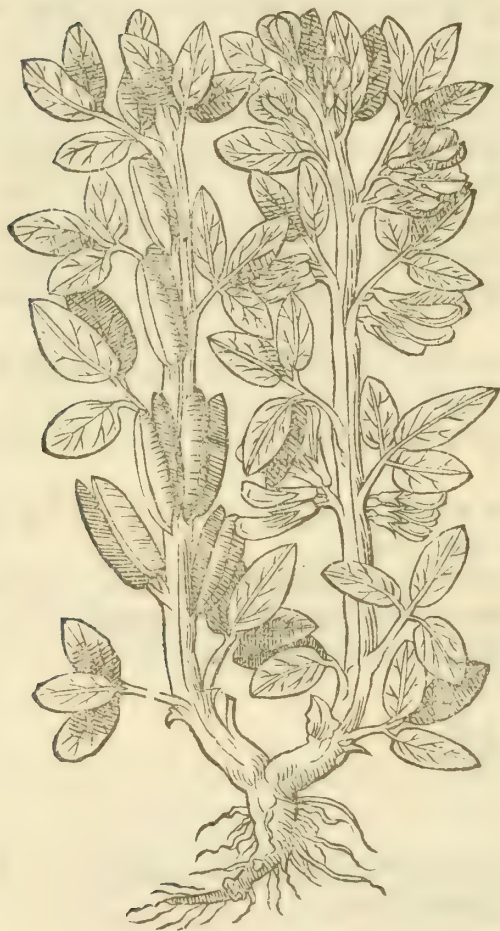
I T He great Beane riseth vp with a fower squared stalke, smoothe, hollowe, without iointes, long and vpriight; which when it is thicke sown, hath no neede of propping, but when it is sown alone by it selfe, it soone falleth downe to the ground: it bringeth forth long leaues one standing from another, consisting of many growing vpon one rib or stem, euery one whereof is somewhat fat, set with vaines, slipperie, more long than round. The flowers are eared, in forme long, in colour either white with blacke spots, or of a blackish purple: after them come vp long cods, thick, full of substance, slenderer below, frized on the inside with a certaine white wooll as it were, or soft flockes; which before they be ripe are greene, and afterwarde being drie, they are blacke and somewhat hard, as be also the cods of Broome, yet be they longer than those and greater: in which are contained three, fower, or fiue Beanes, seldome more, long, broad, fat, like almost to a mans naile, great, and oftentimes of the weight of halfe a dram; for the most part white, now and

and then of a red purplish colour, which in their vpper part haue a long blacke nauell as it were, the colour whereof is a white greene; the skin of the fruit or Beane is closely compacted; the inner part being drie is hard and sound, and easily cleft in sunder, and it hath on the one side an euident beginning of sprouting, as haue also the little Pease, great Pease, Ciches, and many other Pulses. The rootes hereof are long, and fastened with many strings.

2 The second kinde of Beane (which *Penz* setteth foorth vnder the title of *Syluestris Græcorum Faba*, and *Dodonæus*, *Bona Phaseolus maior*, which may be called in English Greeke Beanes) hath square hollow stalkes like the garden Beanes, but smaller. The leaues be also like the common Beane, sauing that the endes of the rib, whereon those leaues do growe, haue at the very ende small tendrels or clasps, such as the Pease leaues haue. The flowers are in fashion like the former, but they are of a bright red colour: which being vaded, there succede long cods that are blacke when they be ripe, within which is inclosed blacke seede as big as a Pease, of an vnpleasant taste and sauour.

1 *Faba maior hortensis.*

The great garden Beane.



2 *Faba sylvestris.*

The wilde Beane.



* *The place.*

The first Beane is sown in fieldes and gardens euery where.

This blacke Beane is sown in a few mens gardens, who be delighted in varietie and studie of herbes: whereof I haue great plenty in my garden.

* *The time.*

They flower in Aprill and May, and that by parcels, and they be long in flowring: the fruite is ripe in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

The garden Beane is called in Latine *Faba*: in English the garden Beane: the field Beane is of the same kinde and name, although the fertilitie of the soile hath amended and altered the fruite into a greater forme.

The

The blacke Beane, whose figure we haue set forth in the second place, is called *Faba sylvestris*, of some thought to be the true phisicall Beane of the ancients, wherupon they haue named it *Faba veterum*, and also *Faba Græcorum*, or Greeke Beane. Some would make our garden Beane to be the true *Phaseolus* or the kidney Beane, of which number *Dodonæus* is chiefe, who hath so wrangled and ruffled among his relatives, that all his antecedents must be cast out of the doores: for his long and tedious tale of a tub, we haue thought meete to commit to oblivion. It is called in Greeke *πυλωσ*, wherupon the Athenians feast daies dedicated to *Apollo* were named *πυλωσ*, in which Beanes and pulses were sodden: in Latine it is also called *Faba fresa*, or *fracta*, broken or bruised Beane.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

The Beane before it be ripe, is colde and moist, being drie it hath power to binde and reſtraine, A according to some authors: further of the temperature and vertues out of *Galen*.

The Beane (as *Galen* saith) in his booke of Faculties of nourishments, is windie meate, although it B be neuer so much sodden, and dressed any way.

Beanes haue not a close and heauie substance, but a spongie and light, and this substance hath a C scouring or clensing facultie; for it is plainly seene, that the meale of Beanes clenſeth awaie the filth of the skin, by reason of which quality it passeth not slowly thorow the belly.

And seeing the meale of the Beanes is windie, the Beanes themſelues if they be boiled hole and D eaten, are yet much more windie.

Yet if they be parched they loſe their windines, but they are harder of digestion, and do flowlie E deſcende, and yeelde vnto the body thicke or groſſe nourishing iuice: but if they be eaten green before they be ripe and dried, the ſame thing hapneth to them, which is incident to all fruits that are eaten before they be fully ripe; that is to ſaie, they giue vnto the bodie a moiſt kinde of nourishment, and therefore a nourishment more full of excrements, not onely in the inner parts, but also in the outward, and whole body thorow: therefore thoſe kinds of Beanes do leſſe nourish, but they do more ſpeedily paſſe thorow the belly, as the ſaid author in his booke of the Faculties of Simple medicines ſaith, that the Beane is moderately colde and drie.

The pulpe or meate thereof doth ſomewhat clenſe, the ſkin doth a little binde. F

Therefore diuers philiſitions haue giuen the whole Beane boiled with vineger and water to thoſe G that were troubled with the bloodie ſixe, with laſkes, and vomitings.

It raiſeth ſlegme out of the cheſt and lungs, being outwardly applied it drieth without hurt the H waterie humors of the gout. We haue oftentimes vſed the ſame being boiled in water, and ſo mixed with ſwines greaſe.

We haue laid the meale thereof with Oxymel, or ſirupe of vineger, both vpon bruſed and woun- I ded ſinewes, and vpon the wounded partes of ſuch as haue beene bitten or ſtung, to take away the ſierie heate.

It alſo maketh a good plaifter and pultis for mens ſtones and womens paps: for theſe partes K when they are inflamed, haue neede of moderate cooling, eſpecially when the paps are inflamed thorow the cluttered and congealed milke contained in them.

Alſo milke is dried vp with that pultis. L

The meale thereof (as *Dioſcorides* further addeth) being tempered with the meale of Fenugreeke M and Honie, doth take away blacke and blew ſpots, which come by dry beatings, and waſteth awaie kernels vnder the eares.

With Roſe leaues, Frankincenſe, and the white of an egge, it keepeth backe the watering of N the eies; the pin and the web, and hard ſwellings.

Being tempered with wine, it healeth ſuffuſions, and ſtripes of the eies. O

The Beane being chewed without the ſkin, is applied to the forehead againſt rheumes and ſal- P ling downe of humors.

Being boiled in wine, it taketh away the inflammation of the ſtones. Q

The ſkins of Beanes applied to the place where the haireſ were fiſt plucked vp, will not ſuffer R them to growe big, but rather conſumeth their nourishment.

Being applied with Barly meale parched and olde oyle, they waſte away the Kings euill. S

The decoction of them ſerueth to die woollen cloth withall. T

This Beane being diuided into two parts (the ſkin taken off) by which it was naturally ioined to- V gither,

gither, and applied, stancheth the bloud which doth too much issue forth after the biting of the horseleach, if the one halfe be laid vpon the place.

X The blacke Beane is not vsed with vs at all, seeing as we haue saide, it is rare, and sown onely in a few mens gardens, who be delighted in varietie and studie of herbes.

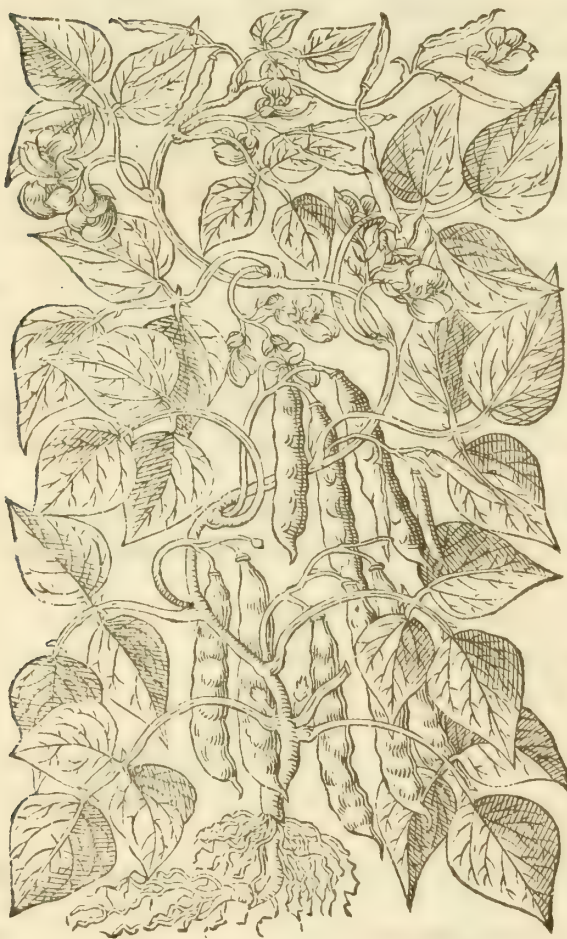
Of Kidney Beane. Chap. 490.

* The kindes.

THE stocke or kinred of the Kidney Beane are woonderfull many; the difference especially consisteth in the colour of the fruit: there be other differences, whereof to write particularly, would greatly stuffe our volume with superfluous matter, considering that the simplest is able to distinguish apart the white Kidney Beane from the blacke, the red from the purple, and likewise those of mixt colours from those that are onely of one colour; as also great ones from little ones. Wherefore it may please you to be content with the description of some few, and the figures of the rest, with their severall titles in Latine and English, referring their descriptions vnto a further consideration, which otherwise would be an endlesse labour, or at the least needlesse.

1 *Phaseolus albus.*

White Kidney Beane.



2 *Phaseolus niger.*

Blacke Kidney Beane.



* The description.

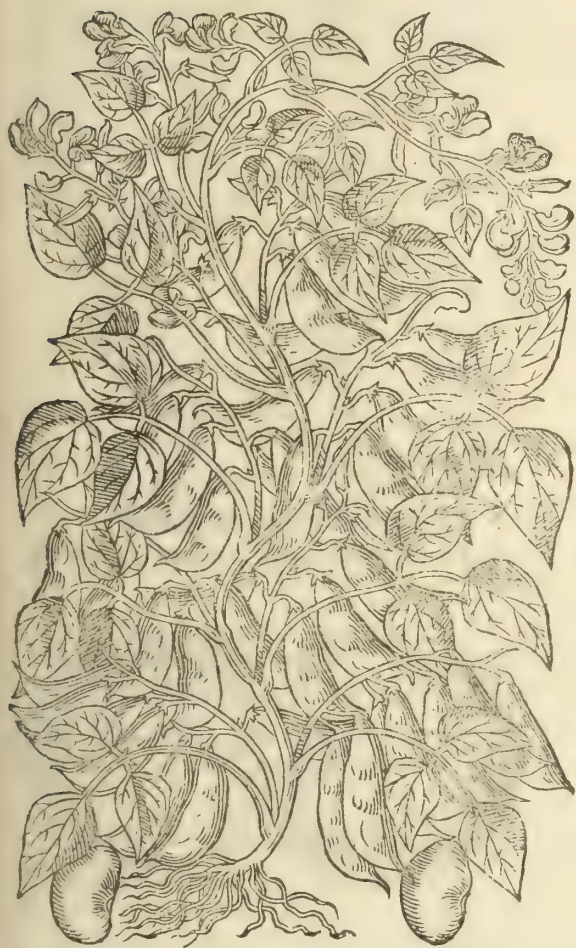
THE first kinde of *Phaseolus* or garden Similax, hath long and small branches growing very high, taking hold with his clasping tendrels vpon poles and stickes, and whatsoeuer standeth neere vnto him, as doth the Hop or Vine, which are so weake and tender, that without such props or supporters, they are not able to sustaine themselves, but will run ramping on the ground fruitlesse: vpon the branches do growe broad leaues almost like Iuie, growing together by three, as in the common Trefoile or Threeleaved grasse: among which come the flowers, that do

varis

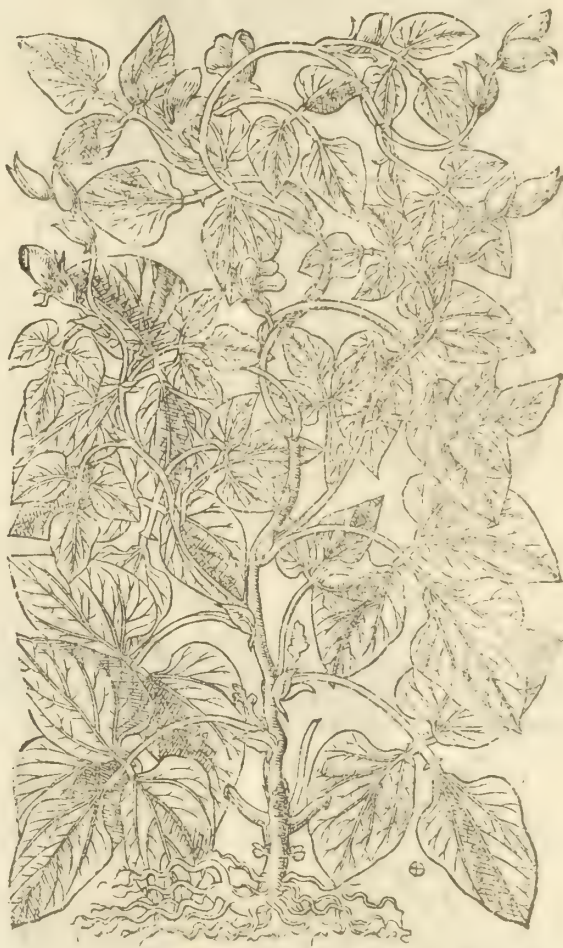
varie and differ in their colours, according to the soile where they growe, sometimes white, sometimes red, & oftentimes of a pale color: afterwards there come out long cods, where of some are crooked, and some are straight, and in those the fruit is contained, smaller than the common Beane, somewhat flat, and fashioned like a Kidney, which are of diuers colours like vnto the flowers: whereof for the most part, these are white.

2 There is also another *Dolichus* or Kidney Beane, lesser, shorter, & with smaller cods, whose flowers and fruite are like in forme to the former Kidney Beanes, but much lesser, and of a blacke colour.

3 *Smilax hortensis rubra.*
Red Kidney Beane.



4 *Smilax hortensis flava.*
Pale yellow Kidney Beane.

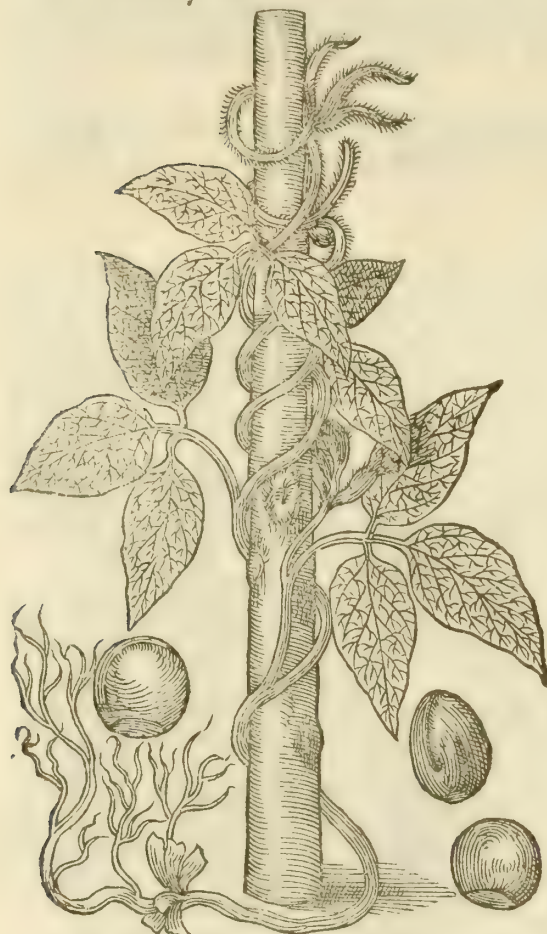


✱ *The description.*

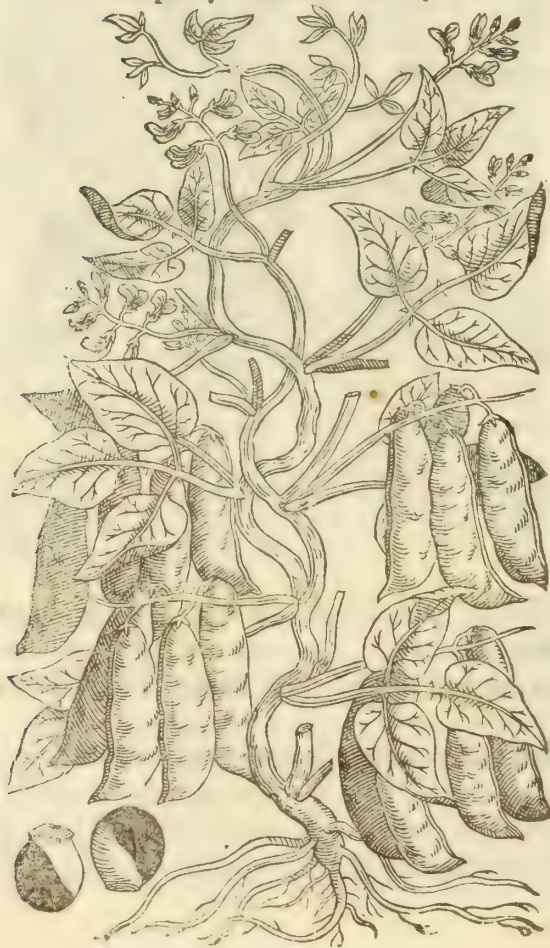
3 There is likewise a certaine other strange Kidney Beane, which doth also winde it selfe about poles and props neere adioining, that hath likewise three leaues hanging vpon one stem, as haue the other Kidney Beanes, but euery one is much narrower and also blacker: the cods be shorter, plainer and fatter, and containe fewer feedes.

4 This Kidney Beane differeth not from the others, but onely in the colour of the fruit, which are of a pale yellow colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

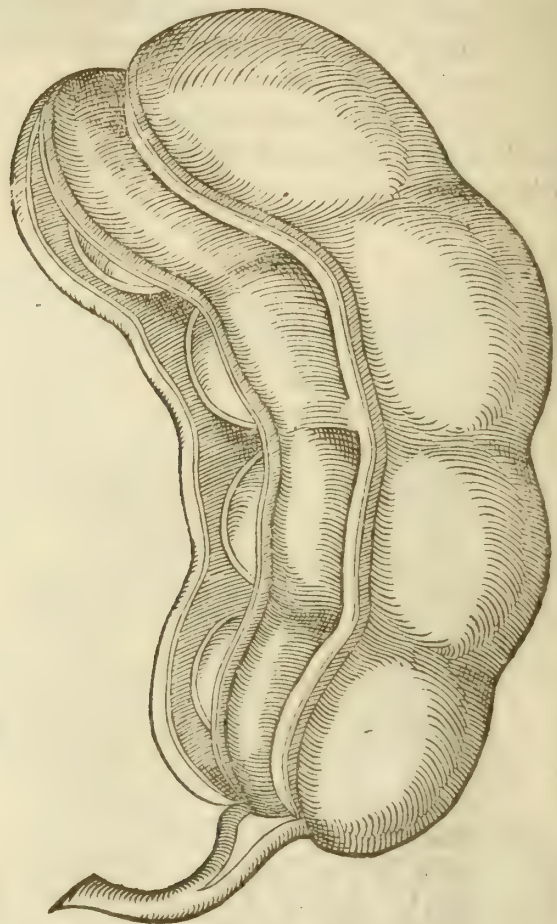
- 5 *Phaseolus Brasiliensis*.
Kidney Beane of Brasile.



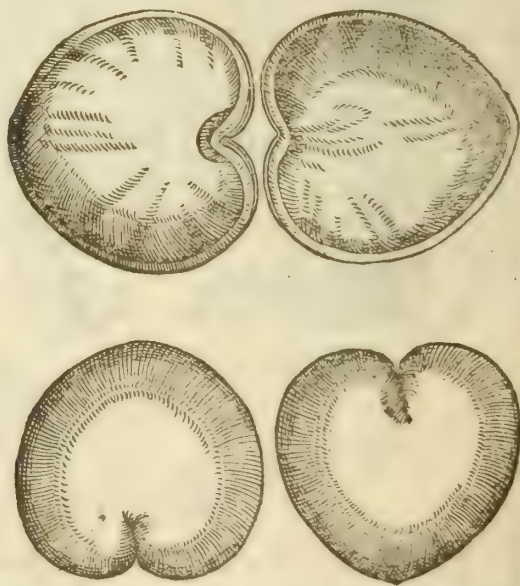
- 7 *Phaseolus Aegyptiacus*.
The party coloured Kidney Beane of Egypt.



- 6 *Phaseoli Brasiliensis ad vinum*.
The Brasile Kidney Beane in his full bignes.

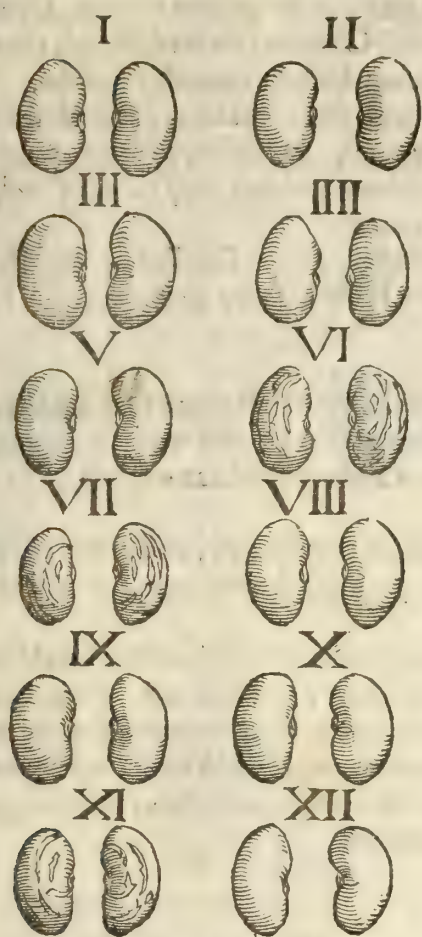


- 8 *Phaseoli Americi purgantes*.
Purging Kidney Beane of America.

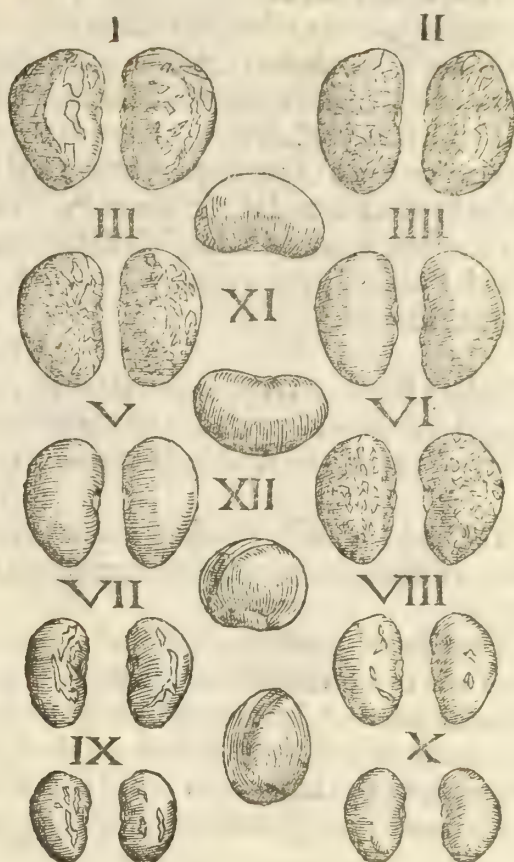


- 9 *Phaseolorum*

1 *Phaseolorum* 12. genera.
12. Sorts of kidney Beanes.



2 *Phaseoli Brasiliensi* 12. genera.
12. Sorts of kidney Beanes of Brasile.



* *The place.*

Kidney Beanes do easily and soone spring vp, and growe into a very great length; being sown neere vnto long poles fastned hard by them, or hard by arbors and banquetting places, otherwise it lieth flat on the ground, it slowly commeth vp, it hardly bringeth forth fruite, it becommeth faultie and smitted, as *Theophrastus* writeth.

* *The time.*

It is sown in the spring, especially in the midst of Aprill, but not before: the fruite is ripe about the end of sommer.

* *The names.*

Hippocrates, *Diocles*, *Theophrastus*, and most of the other old writers do call it *σχιζον*: diuers of the bignes of the seedes do name it *λῆβον*, and *λῆβιον*: in Latine *Siliqua*: *Dioscorides* calleth it *Smilax*, because it climeth vp as *Smilax* doth, and taketh holde of props, itaies, and shrubes standing neere vnto it: other name it *φασέλον*, a Diminutiue deriued from *φάσιλος*: for *φάσιλος* and *φασέλος* are not one & the selfe same pulse called by diuers names as some suppose, but sundry fruites one differing from the other, as *Galen* in his first book of the Faculties of nourishments doth sufficiently declare, where he intreateth of them both. For first he disputeth of *Phaseli* and *Ochri*, Beanes, and Peales; then afterwards others comming betweene, he writeth of *Dolichus*, which also is named *Phaseolus*: and though he may be thought to doubt what maner of pulse that is which *Theophrastus* calleth *Dolichus*, notwithstanding he gathereth and concludeth that it is a fruite of a garden plant in Italie, and in Caria, growing in the fieldes, which is in forme longer then the Cichlings, and was commonly called in his time *Faseolus*. Of his opinion is *Paulus Aegineta*, writing of *Phaseolus*, which he nameth *Dolichus*, in the 79. chapter of his first booke. Moreouer *Faseolus* was in times past a common pulse in Italy and Rome, and *Dolichus* a strange pulse, for *Columella* and *Palladius* writers of husbandry, haue made mention of the sowing of *Faseolus*; and *Virgill* calleth it *Vitis* in the first of his *Georgickes*:

but concerning the sowing of *Dolichus* or Kidney Beane, none of the Latines haue written, by reason that the same was rare in Italie; and sown onely in gardens, as *Galen* hath affirmed, naming it oftentimes a garden plant, and shewing that the same, as we haue saide, is sown in *Caria*; and likewise *Dioscorides* nameth it *σμηλαξ κηρυκία*, that is to say, *Smilax hortensis*, or garden Smilax, because it groweth in gardens, who also writing of this in another seuerall Chapter, sheweth plainly that *Smilax hortensis*, or *Dolichus* is another plant differing from *Faselus*, which he nameth *Phasolus*.

For which causes it is not to be doubted, but that *Faselus* with three syllables, differeth from *Fascolus* with fower syllables, no otherwise than *Cicer*, *Cicerula*, and *Cicera* differ, which notwithstanding be neere one to another in names: and it is not to be doubted but that they are deceiued, who thinke it to be one and the selfesame Pulse called by sundry names.

This plant is named in English Kidney Beane, Sperage Beanes, of some Faselles, or long Peason, French Beanes, garden Smilax, and Romane Beanes: in French *Fenes de Romme*: in Dutch *Curcksboonchen*.

✧ *The temperature.*

Kidney Beanes, as *Hippocrates* teacheth, do more loose the belly than Peason; they are lesse windie, and nourish well, and no lesse than Peason, as *Dioles* saith: they be also without ingendring windinesse at all. The Arabian Phisitions say that they are hot and moist of nature.

✧ *The vertues.*

A The fruit and cods of Kidney Beanes boyled together before they be ripe, and buttered, and so eaten with their cods, are exceeding delicate meate, and do not ingender winde as the other Pulses doe.

B They do also gently loose the belly, prouoke vrine, and ingender good blood reasonably well; but if you eat them when they be ripe, they are neither toothsome nor wholsome. Therefore they are to be taken whilest they are yet Greene and tender, which are first boyled vntill they be tender; then is the rib or sinew that doth run alongst the cod to be taken away: then must they be put into a stone pipkin, or some other vessell with butter, and set to the fire againe to stew, or boyle gently: which meate is very wholsome, nourishing, and of a pleasant taste.

Of the flat Beane called Lupine. Chap. 491.

✧ *The kindes.*

There be diuers sortes of Lupines, some of the garden, and others wild; some white, others blacke, and also of mixt colours.

✧ *The description.*

1 The tame or garden Lupine hath round hard stems, which of themselves do stand vpright without any succour, helpe or staie: the leaues consist of fve, sixe, or seuen ioined together, like those of the Chast tree, Greene on the vpper side, and on the neather side white and downie; and in the euening about the setting of the sunne they hang flagging downwarde as though they were withered: among these there cometh vp a tuft of flowers of a pale colour, which turne into great rough cods, wherein is the fruite, which is flat and round like a cake, of a white colour, and bitter in taste: and where they cleaue vnto the cod, in that part they haue a certaine dent like a little nauell. This Lupine hath but one roote, which is slender and woodie, hauing hanging on it a few small threds like haire.

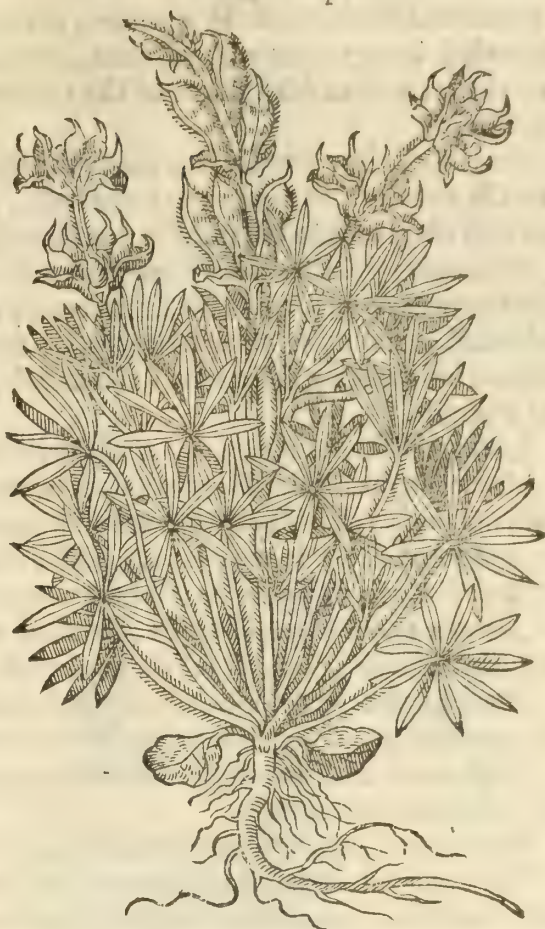
2 The yellow Lupine is like to the garden one in stalke and leaues, yet both of these lesser and shorter. It hath beautifull flowers of an exceeding faire golde yellow colour, sweete of smell, made vp into an eare of the colour of the yellow Violet, and somewhat of the smell: the cods are small, hard, somewhat hairie: the feedes be little, flat, round, in taste extreme bitter, of sundrie colours, ill fauoured, far lesser than the tame one.

3 The blew Lupines are longer than the yellow, and diuided into more wings and branches: the leaues be lesser and thinner: the flowers small, and lesser than the yellow, of a blew colour: the seeds be also of diuers colours, bitter, and lesser than any of them all.

1 *Lupinus sativus.*
Garden Lupines.



2 *Lupinus flore luteo.*
Yellow Lupines.



3 *Lupinus flore caruleo.*
Blew Lupines.



✱ *The place and time.*

They require, saith *Theophrastus*, a sandy and bad soyle: they hardly come vp in tilled places, being of their owne nature wilde. They growe in my garden, and in other mens gardens about London. They are planted in Aprill, and bring foorth their fruite at two or three sundrie times, as though it did flower often, and bring foorth many crops, the first in May, the second in Iuly, the last in September, but it seldome commeth to ripenes.

✱ *The names.*

This Pulse is named in Greeke *Σίτος ἰσχυρός*: in Latine *Lupinus*, and *Lupinus sativus*: in high Dutch *Freigbonen*: in Italian *Lupino domestico*: in Spanishe *Entramocos*: in the Brabanders language *Cit ch-boonen*, and *Lupinen*: in French *Lupins*: in English Garden Lupine, tame Lupine, and of some after the Germain name Figbeane.

✱ *The temper ature and vertues.*

The feede of the garden Lupine is *πολύχρυσος*, that is to say, much and often vsed, as *Galen* saith in his books of the faculties of nourishmets: for the same being boiled and afterwards steeped in faire water, vntil such time as it doth altogether lose his natural bitternes, & lastly being seasoned with a reasonable quantitie of salt, it is eaten with pickle. The Lupine is of an hard and earthy substance, wherefore it is

necessarily of hard digestion, and containeth in it a thicke iuice, of which being not perfectly concocted in the vaines, is ingendred a bloud or iuice which is properly called crude, or rawe: but when it hath lost all his bitternes by preparing or dressing of it (as aforefaide) it is like *vis Sarcotis*, that is to say, to such things as are without relish, which is perceiued by the taste; and being so prepared, it is as *Galen* writeth in his bookes of the faculties of Simple medicines, one of the emplastickes or clammers.

- B** But whilest the naturall bitternes doth as yet remaine, it hath power to cleanse, and to consume or waste away; it killeth wormes in the belly, being both applied in maner of an ointment and giuen with hony to licke on, and also drunke with water and vinegar.
- C** Moreouer, the decoction thereof inwardly taken, voideth the worms; and likewise if it be sundry times outwardly vsed as a bath, it is a remedy against the morphewe, sore heads, the small pockes, wilde scabs, gangrenes, venemous vlcers, partly by cleansing, and partly by consuming and drying without biting; being taken with Rewe and Pepper, that it may be the pleasanter, it scoureth the liuer and milt.
- D** It bringeth downe the menses, and expelleth the dead childe if it be laide to with myrrh & hony.
- E** Moreouer, the meale of Lupines doth waste or consume away without any biting qualitie, for it doth not onely take away blacke and blue spots that come of dry beatings, but also it cureth *Charadus*, and *Phymata*: but then it is to be boiled either in vineger, or oxymell, or else in water and vineger, and that according to the temperature of the greened parties, and the diuersities of the diseases, *Quod ex vsu est eligendo*: and it also taketh away blew markes, and what thing soeuer else we saide that the decoction could do, all the same doth the meale likewise performe.
- F** These Lupines as *Dioscorides* doth furthermore write, being boiled in raine water till they yeelde a certaine creame, are good to cleanse and beautifie the face.
- G** They cure the scabs in sheepe with the roote of blacke Chameleon Thistle, if they be washed with the warme decoction.
- H** The roote boiled with water and drunke, prouoketh vrine.
- I** The Lupines being made sweete and pleasant, *Triticum aceto*, and drunke, take away the lothsomnes of the stomacke, and cause a good appetite to meate.
- K** Lupines boiled in that strong leigh which Barbarians do vse and some Wormwood, Centorie, and baie salt added thereto, staieth the running and spreading of *Gangrana* and those parts that are depriued of their nourishment and begin to mortifie, and staieth the ambulative nature of running and spreading vlcers, being applied thereto very hot, with stuphes of cloth or towe.

Of Peason. Chap. 492.

* The kindes.

T Here be diuers sorts of Peason, differing very notably in many respects, some of the garden, and others of the fildes, and yet both counted tame; some with tough skins or membranes in the cods, and others haue none at all, whose cods are to be eaten with the Pease when they be yoong, as those of the yoong kidney Beane; others carying their fruit in the tops of the branches, are esteemed and taken for Scottish Peason, which is not very common. There be diuers sorts growing wilde, as shall be declared.

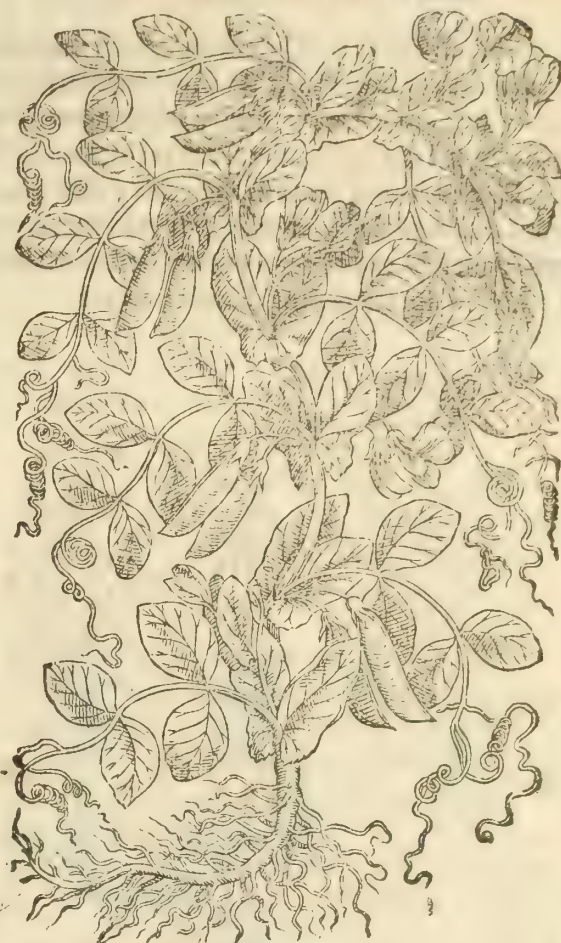
* The description.

- 1** **T** He great Pease hath long stalkes, hollow, brickle, of a whitish green colour, branched, & spreade vpon the ground, vnlesse they be held vp with props set neere vnto them: the leafe thereof is wide and long, made vp of many little leaues which be smooth, white, growing vpon one little stalke or stem, and set one right against another: it hath also in the vpper part long clasping tendrels, wherewith it foldeth it selfe vpon props and staies standing next vnto it: the flowre is white and hath about the middle of it a purple spot: the cods be long, round *Cilindri forma*; in which are contained feedes greater then *Ochri* or little Peason; which being drie are cornered, and that vnequall, of colour sometimes white and sometimes gray: the rootes are small.
- 2** The fildes Pease is so very well knowne to all, that it were a needlesse labour to spende time about the description.

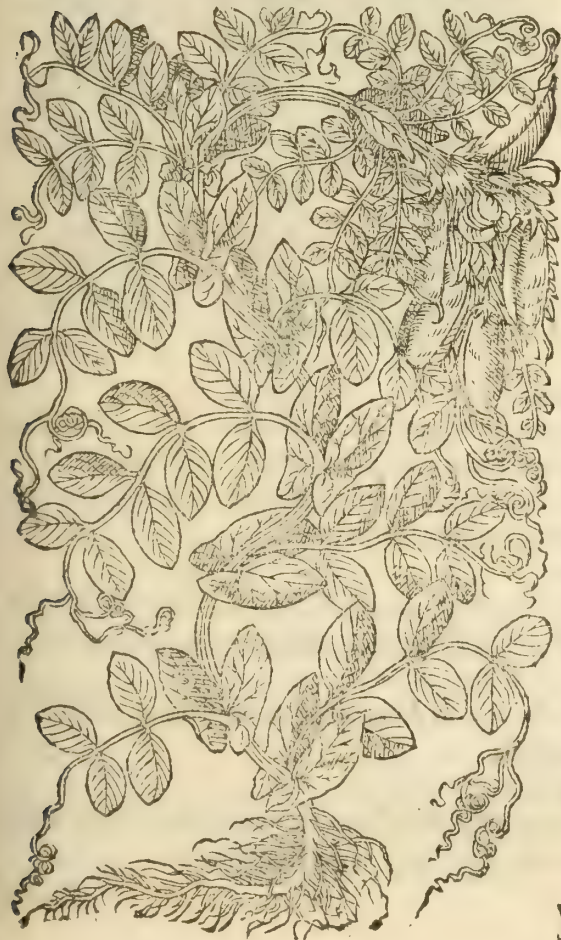
1 *Pisum maius.*
Rownciuall Pease.



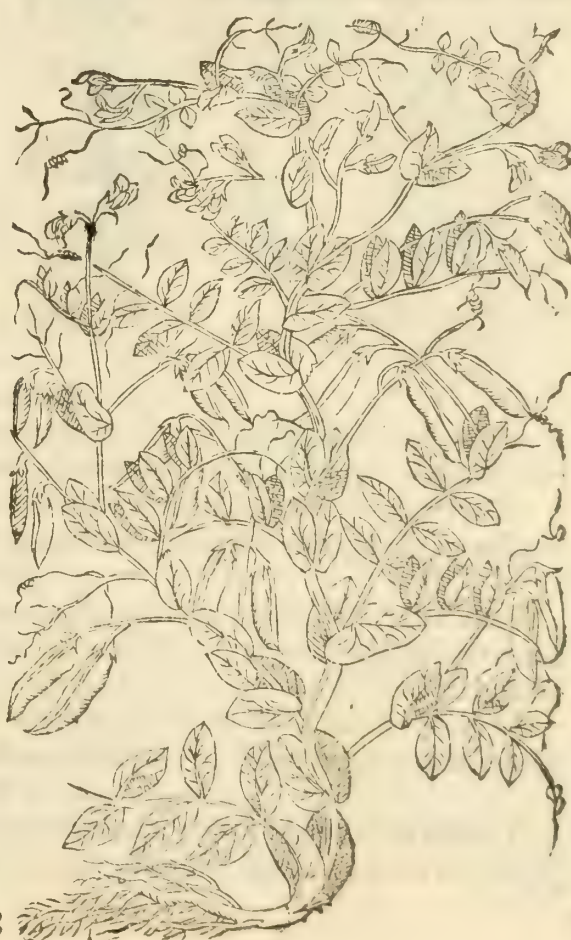
2 *Pisum minus.*
Garden and field Pease.



3 *Pisum umbellatum.*
Tufted, or Scottish Pease.



4 *Pisum excorticatum.*
Pease without skins in the cods.

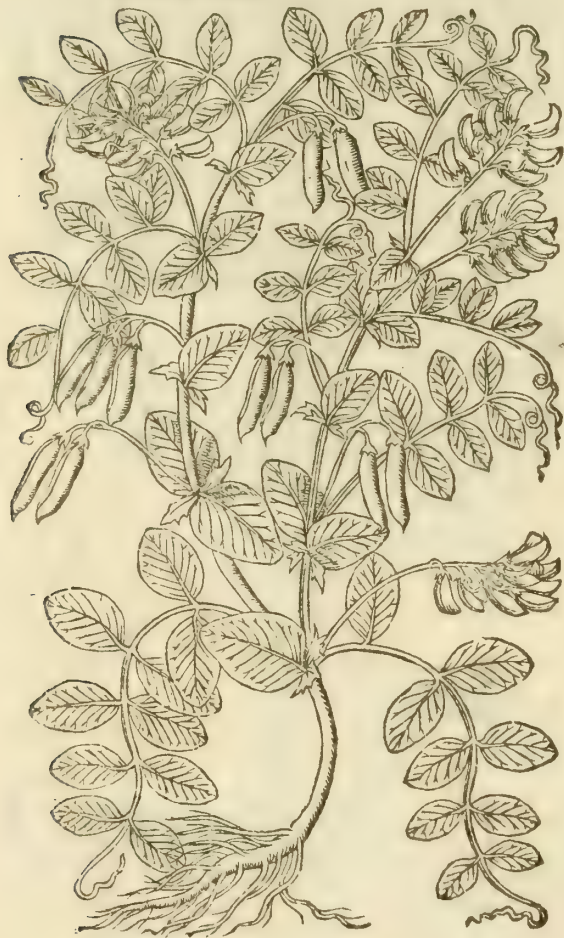


* The description.

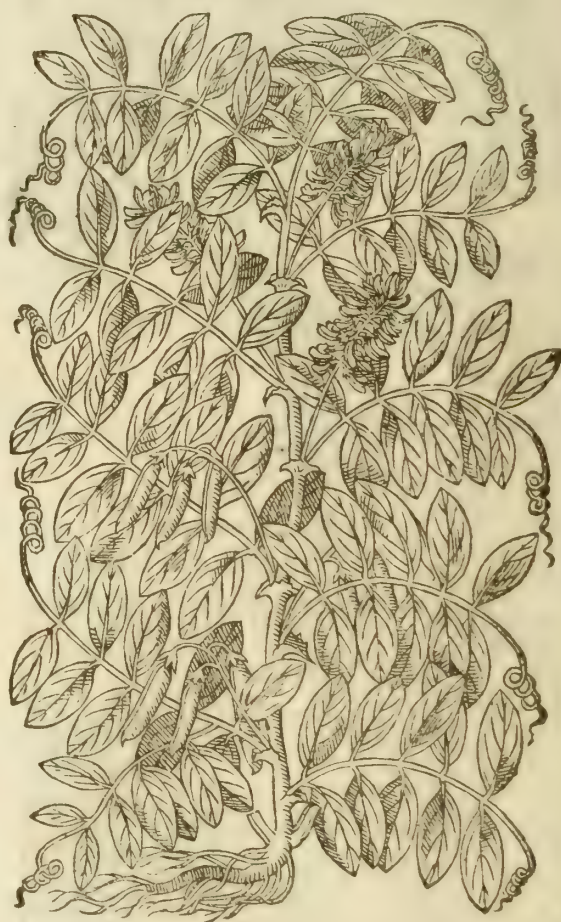
3 Tufted Pease are like vnto those of the fiele, or of the garden, in each respect; the difference consisteth onely in that, that this plant carieth his flowers and fruit in the tops of the branches in a round tuft or vmbel, contrary to all other of his kinde, which bring forth their fruit in the midst and alongst the stalks: the roote is thicke and fibrous.

4 Pease without skins in the cods, differ not from the precedent, sauing that the cods heereof want that tough skinny membrane in the same, which the hogs cannot eate by reason of the toughnesse; whereas the other may be eaten cods and all the rest, euen as kidney beanes are, which being so dressed, are exceeding delicate meate.

5 *Pisum sylvestre.*
Wilde Pease.



6 *Pisum perenne sylvestre.*
Euerlasting wilde Pease.



* The description.

5 The wilde Pease differeth not from the common fiele Pease in stalk and leaues, sauing that this wilde kinde is somewhat lesser: the flowers are of a yellow colour, and the fruit is much lesser.

6 The Pease whose rootes neuer die, differeth not from the wild Pease, onely his continuing without sowing, being once sown or planted, setteth forth the difference.

* The place.

Pease are set and sown in gardens, as also in the fields in all places of England. The tufted Pease are in reasonable plenty in the west part of Kent, about Sennock or Seuenoke, in other places not so common.

The wilde Pease do growe in pastures and earable fieldes in diuers places, especially about the fieldes belonging vnto Bishops Hatfelde, in Hartfordshire.

* The time.

They be sown in the spring time, like as be also other pulses, which are ripe in sommer: they prosper best in warme weather, and easily take harme by colde, especially when they flower.

* The

* The names.

The great Pease is called in Latine *Pisum Romanum*, or *Pisum maius*: in English Romane Pease, or the greater Pease, also garden Pease; of some Branch Pease, French Pease, and Rounsfuals. *Theophrastus* and other old writers do call it in Greeke *πιτον*: in Latine also *Pisum*: in lowe Dutch *Roonische erwiten*: in French *des Pois*. The little Pease is called of the Apothecaries euery where *Pisum*, and *Pisum minus*: it is called in English little Pease, or the common Pease.

* The temperature and vertues.

The Pease, as *Hippocrates* saith, is lesse windie than Beanes, but it passeth sooner through the belly. *Galen* writeth, that Peason are in their whole substance like vnto Beanes, and be eaten after the same manner that Beanes are, notwithstanding they differ from them in these two things, both bicause they are not so windie as be the Beanes, and also for that they haue not a clensing facultie, and therefore they do more slowly descend through the belly. They haue no effectuall qualitie manifest, and are in a meane betweene those things which are of good and bad iuice, that nourish much and little, that be windie and without winde, as *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of nourishments hath written of these and of Beanes.

Of the tame or garden Ciche. Chap. 493.

Cicer satium.
Garden Ciche.



* The description.

Garden Ciche bringeth forth round stalkes, branched and something hairie, leaning on the one side: the leaues are made of many little ones growing vpon one stem or rib, and set one right against another; of which euery one is small, broad, and nicked in the edges, lesser than the leaues of wilde Germander. The flowers be small, of colour either white, or of a reddish purple: after which come vp little short cods, puffed vp as it were with winde like little bladders, in which do lie two or at the most three seedes, cornered, small towards the end, with one sharpe corner, not much vnlike to a Rams head, of colour either white, or of a reddish blacke purple, in which is plainly seene the place where they begin first to sprout. The root is slender, white and long. For as *Theophrastus* saith, the Ciche taketh deepest roote of all the Pulles.

* The place.

It is sown in Italie, Spaine and Fraunce, euery where in the fields. It is sown in our London gardens, but not common.

* The time.

It is sown in Aprill, being first steeped in water a day before: the fruite is ripe in August.

* The names.

It is called in Greeke *ἐπέβινδος ὑπός*: in Latin *Cicer arinetinum*, or Rams Ciches, and of the blackish purple colour, *Cicer nigrum*, or blacke Ciche: and the other is named *Candidum vel album Cicer*, or white Ciche: in English common Ciche or Ciches, red Ciche, of some Sheepes Ciche Peate, or Sheepes Ciche Peason.

* The temperature and vertues.

This Ciche, as *Galen* writeth in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, is no lesse windie than the true Beane, but it yeeldeth a stronger nourishment than that doth: it prouoketh lust, and it is thought to ingender seede.

C Some giue the same to stalion horses. Moreouer, Ciches do scower more than do the true leaues; in so much as certaine of them do manifestly diminish or waste away the stones in the kidneies; those be the blacke and little Ciches called *Arietina*, or Rams Ciches, but it is better to drinke the broth of them sodden in water.

D Both the Rams Ciches, as *Dioscorides* saith, the white and the blacke prouoke vrine, if the decoction thereof be made with Rosemarie, and giuen to those that haue either the dropie or yellowe iaudise; but they are hurtfull to the bladder and kidneies that haue vlcers in them.

Of wilde Ciches. Chap. 494.

* The kindes.

THe wilde Cich is like to the tame saith *Dioscorides*, but it differeth in seede: the later writers haue set downe sundry kindes of Ciches, as shall be declared.

1 *Cicer sylvestre*.
The wilde Ciche.



2 *Cicer sylvestre latifolium*.
Broad leaved wilde Cich.



* The description.

1 **T**He first wilde Cich bringeth forth a great number of stalkes branched, lying flat on the ground: about which be the leaues, consisting of many vpon one rib as do those of the garden Cich, but not nicked in the edges, more like to the leaues of Axcich: the flowers come forth fastned on small stems, which grow close to the stalkes, of a pale yellow colour, and like vnto eares: in their places come vp little cods, in forme and bignes of the fruit of garden Ciches, black and something hairie, in which lieth the seede, that is small, hard, flat, and glittering, in taste like that of Kidney Beane: the roote groweth deepe, fastned with many strings.

2 There

2 There is another kind of wild Cich that hath also a great number of stalks lying vpon the ground, about which stande soft leaues, somthing hairy and white, consisting of three broad leaues standing vpon a middle rib, the least of which stande neereft to the stem, and the greatest at the very top: the flowers come foorth at the bottome of the leaues many together, of colour yellowe; after which grow small long husks, soft and hairie, in euery one whereof is a little cod, in which lie two feedes like little Cichlings.

* *The place.*

These are sown in the parts beyond the seas for to feede their cattle with in winter, as we do tares, vetches, and such other base pulse.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the fetch or tare.

* *The names.*

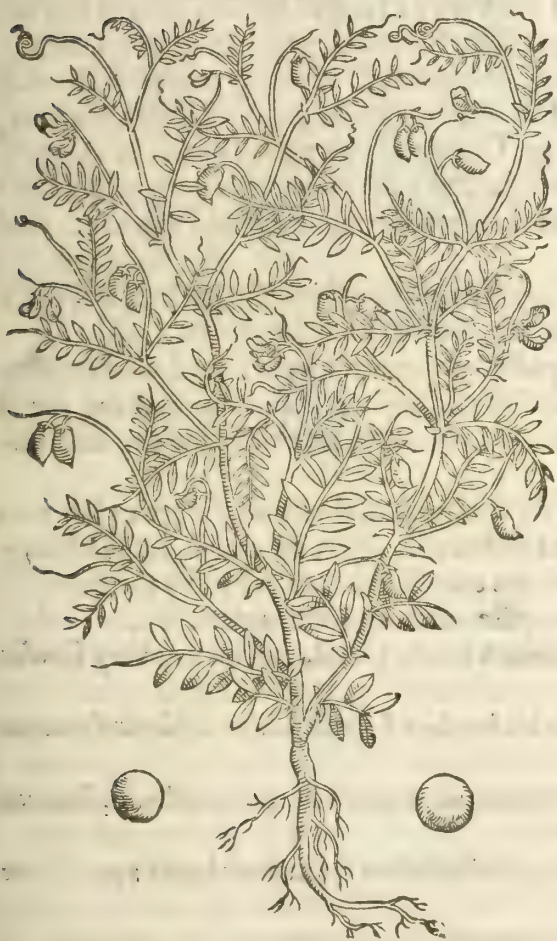
The wilde Cich hath no other name in Latine but *Cicer sylvestre*: the later writers haue not found any name at all.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the garden Cich, as *Theophrastus* affirmes, and *A. Galen* saith, that the wilde Cich is in all things like vnto that of the garden, but in Phisicks vse more effectually, by reason it is more hotter and drier, and also more biting and bitter.

Of Lentils. Chap. 495.

1 *Lens maior.*
Great Lentils.



2 *Lens minor.*
Little Lentils.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He first Lentile groweth vp with slender stalkes, and leaues which be somewhat harde, growing aslope from both sides of the rib or middle stalke, narrow and many in number like those of Tares, but narrower, and lesser: the flowers be small tending somewhat towards a purple,

purple, the cods are little and broad; the feedes in these are in number three or fower, little, round, plaine, and flat: the rootes are small and threddie.

The second kinde of *Lens* or Lentill, hath small, tender, and pliant branches a cubite high; whereon do grow leaues, diuided or consisting of sundry other small leaues like the wilde Fetch, ending at the middle rib, with some clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh holde of such things as are neere vnto it: among these come forth little brownish flowers mixed with white, which turne into small flat cods, containing little browne flat seed, and somtimes white.

* *The place.*

These pulses do grow in my garden, & it is reported vnto me by those of good credite, that about Watford in Middlesex and other places of England, the husbandmen do sowe them for their cattle, euen as others do Tares.

* *The time.*

They both flower and waxe ripe in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

They are called in Greeke *καυός*, or *καύων*: in Latine *Lens* and *Lenticula*: in high Dutch *Linsen*: in French *Lentille*: in Italian *Lentichia*: in Spanish *Lenteia*: in English Lentils.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A Lentiles as *Galen* saith, are in a meane betweene hot and colde, yet are they dry in the seconde degree; their skinne is astringent or binding, and the meate or substance within is of a thicke and earthy iuice, hauing a qualitie that is a little austere or something harsh, much more the skin therof; but the iuice in them is quite contrarie to the binding qualitie, wherefore if a man shall boile them in faire water, and afterwards season the water with salt and pickle, *aut cum ipsis oleo condiens*, and then take it, the same drinke doth loose the belly.
- B The first decoction of Lentils doth loose the belly: but if they be boiled againe, and the first decoction cast away, then do they binde, and are good against the bloudie fluxe, or dangerous laskes.
- C They do their operation more effectually in stopping and binding, if all or any of these following be boiled therewith, that is to say, red Beetes, Myrtils, Pils of Pomegranates, dried Roses, Medlars, Seruiceberries, vnripe Peares, Quinces, Plantaine leaues, Gals, or the berries of Sumach.
- E The meale of Lentiles mixed with honie, doth mundifie and cleanse corrupt vlcers and rotten sores, filling them with flesh againe, and is most singular to be put into the common digestiues vsed among our London Chirurgians for greene wounds.
- F The Lentile hauing the skin or coate taken off, as it loseth that strong binding qualitie, and those accidents that depend on the same; so doth it more nourish, then if it had the skin on.
- G It ingendreth thicke and naughtie iuice, and slowly passeth thorow the belly; yet doth it not stay the loosenes, as that doth which hath his coate on: and therefore they that vse to eate too much thereof, do necessarily become lepers, and be much subiect to cankers, for thicke and dry nourishments are apt to breed melancholie.
- H Therefore the Lentill is good foode for them that thorow waterish humours be apt to fall into the drop sicke, and it is a most dangerous foode for dry and withered bodies; for which cause it bringeth dimnes of sight, though the sight be perfect, thorow his excessiue drines, whereby the spirits of the sight be waited; but it is good for them that are of a quite contrary constitution.
- I It is good for those that want their termes, for it breedeth thicke bloud, and such as very flowlie passeth thorow the vaines.
- K But it is singular good to stay the menfes, as *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of Nourishments affirmeth.
- L It causeth troublesome dreams (as *Dioscorides* doth moreouer write) it hurteth the head, sinewes and lungs.
- M It is good to swallow downe 30. graines of Lentils shelled or taken from their husks against the ouercasting of the stomacke.
- N Being boiled with parched Barly meale, and laide to, swageth the paine and ach of the gout.
- O With hony it filleth vp hollow sores, it breaketh aschares, cleanseth vlcers: being boiled in wine, it wasteth away wens, and hard swellings of the throte.
- P With a Quince and Melilote, and oile of Roses, it helpeth the inflammations of the eies and fundament: but in greater inflammations of the fundament, and great deepe vlcers, it is boiled with the rinde of a Pomgranate, drie Rose leaues and honie.

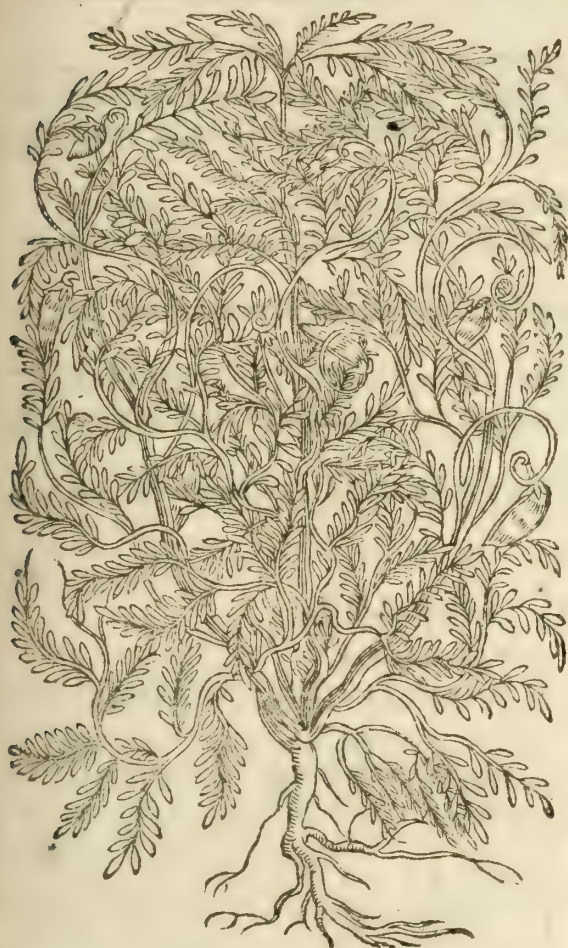
And

And after the same maner against eating sores that are mortified, if sea water be added; it is also **Q** a remedy against pushes, the shingles, and the hot inflammation called Saint Anthonies fire, and for kibes, in such maner as we haue written; being boiled in sea water and applied, it helpeth womens breasts in which the milke is cluttered, and cannot suffer too great abundance of milke.

Of Cich, or true Orobus. Chap. 496.

Orobus receptus Herbariorum.

The true Orobus.



* The description.

THe pulse which of most Herbarists is taken for the true *Orobus*, and called of some bitter Fitch, is one of the pulses whose tender branches traile vpon the ground, as *Theophrastus* saith, and whose long tender branches spread far abroad, whereon do grow leaues like those of the field vetch: among which grew white flowers, after which come long cods, that appeere bunched on the outside against the place where the feedes do lie: which are small, round, russet of colour, and of a bitter taste: the roote is small and single.

* The place.

It prospereth best in a leane soile, according to *Columella*: it groweth in woods and copses: it groweth also in my garden.

* The time.

This is sown earely and late, but if it be sown in the spring it easily commeth vp, and is pleasant; and vnpleasant if it be sown in the fall of the lease.

* The names.

This is called in Greeke *βελος*: the shops of Germanie haue kept the name *Orobus*, and not knowing the thing, they haue mistaken it in steed of *Vicia*, or the common Vetch: in English it is called bitter Vetch, or bitter Fitch, and Orobus, after the Latine; of some *Ers* after the French name.

* The temperature and vertues.

Men, as *Galen* in his first booke of the Faculties of nourishments saith, doe altogether abstaine **A** from bitter Vetch, for it hath a very vnpleasant taste, and naughtie iuice; but Kine in Asia, and in most of other countries do eate thereof being made sweete with water: notwithstanding men being compelled through necessitie of great famine, as *Hippocrates* also hath written, doe of tentimes feede of it, and we also dressing them after the maner of Lupines, vse the bitter Vetches with honie, as a medicine that purgeth thicke and grosse humours out of the chest and lungs.

Moreouer among the bitter Vetches, the white are not so medicinable, but those which come **B** neere to a yellow, or to the colour of Ochar, and those that haue beene twise boiled, and sundrie times soked in water lose their bitter and vnpleasant taste, and withall their clensing and cutting facultie, so that there is onely left in them an earthie substance, which serueth for nourishment, that drieth without any manifest bitterness.

And in his booke of the faculties of Simple medicines he saith, that bitter Vetch is dry in the **C** later end of the second degree, and hot in the first; moreouer by how much it is bitter, by so much it cutteth, clenseth, and taketh away stoppings; but if it be ouermuch vsed it bringeth forth bloud by vrine.

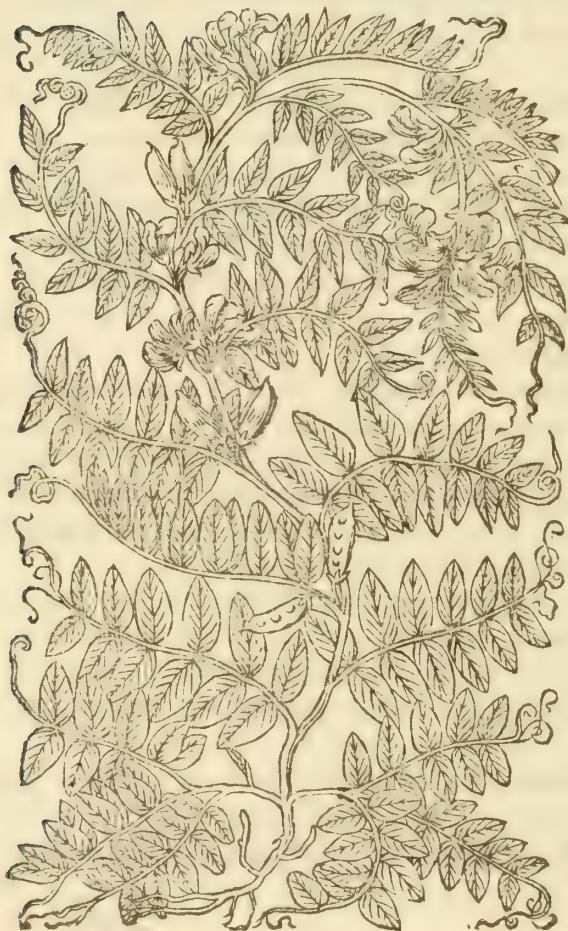
Dioscorides

- D** *Dioscorides* writeth, that bitter Vetch causeth headach, and heauie dulnesse: that it troubleth the belly, and draweth foorth blood by vrine, notwithstanding being boiled it serueth to fatten Kine with.
- E** There is made of the seedes a meale fit to be vsed in medicine. It is made after this maner; the full and white graines are chosen out, and being mixed together they are steeped in water, and suffered to lie till they be plump, afterwards they are parched till the skin be broken, then are they ground, and searced or shaked thorow a meale sieue, and the meale reserued.
- F** This looseth the belly, prouoketh vrine, maketh one well coloured: being ouermuch eaten, or drunke, it draweth blood by the stoole with gripings, and also by vrine.
- G** With hony it clenseth vlcers, taketh away freckles, sunne-burnes, blacke spots in the skin called *σμήλαι*, and maketh the whole body faire and cleane.
- H** It staieth running vlcers, or hard swellings, and gangrenes, or mortified vlcers, it softneth the hardnes of womens breasts, it taketh away and breaketh wilde vlcers, called carbuncles, sores of the head; being tempered with wine and applied, it healeth the bitings of dogs, and al other venemous beasts.
- I** With vineger it is good against the strangury, and mitigateth paine that commeth thereof.
- K** It is good for them that are not nourished after their meate, being parched and taken with hony in the quantity of a nut.
- L** The decoction of the same helpeth the itch of the whole body, and taketh away kibes if they be washed or bathed therewith.
- M** *Cicer* boiled in fountaine water, with some *Orobis*, doth assuage the swelling of the yarde and priuie parts of man or woman, if they be washed or bathed in the decoction thereof, and the substance heerof may also be applied plaisterwise.
- N** It is also vsed for bathing and washing of vlcers, and running sores, and is applied vnto the scurfe of the head with great profite.

Of the Vetch, or Fetch. Chap. 497.

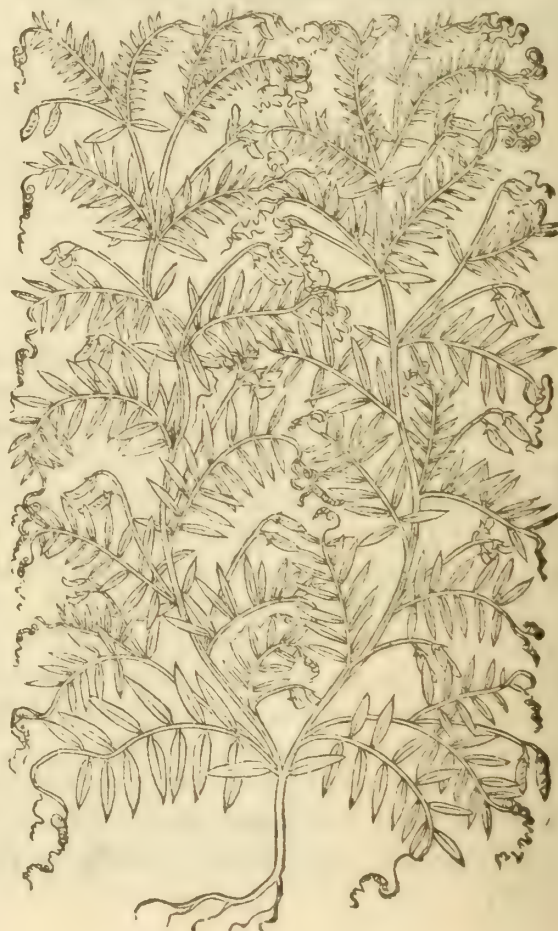
1 *Vicia.*

Tare, Vetch, or Fetch.



2 *Vicia hyluestris.*

Strangle Tare, Tine, or wild Fetch.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He Vetch hath slender and sower squared stalkes, almost three foote long: the leaues be long, with clasping tendrels at the end, made vp of many little leaues growing vpon one rib or middle stenn; euery one whereof is greater, broader and thicker, then that of the Lentile: the flowers are like to the flowers of the garden Beane, but of a blacke purple colour; the cods be broad, small, and in euery one are contained fīue or sixe graines, not round, but flat like those of the Lentill, of colour blacke, and of an vnpleasant taste.

2 Strangle Tare, called in some countries Tine, and of others wilde Vetch, is a ramping herbe like vnto the common Tare, ramping and climbing among corne where it chanceth, that it plucketh it downe to the ground, and ouergroweth the same in such sort, that it spoileth and killeth not onely Wheate, but all other graine whatsoeuer: the herbe is better knowne then desired, therefore these fewe lines may serue for the description.

* *The place.*

The Tare is sown in any ground or soile whatsoeuer.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in May, and perfecteth his seede toward September.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latin *Vicia*, à *Vinciendo*, of binding or wrapping, as *Varro* noteth, bicause (saith he) it hath likewise clasping tendrels, such as the Vine hath, by which it crawleth vpward vpon the stalkes of the weedes that are next vnto it; of some *Cracca*, and *Arachus*, and also *Aphaca*: it is called in high Dutch *Wicken*: in low Dutch *Witten*: in French *Vesce*: in most shops it is falsely termed *βρασος*, and *Eruum*, for *Eruum* doth much differ from *Vicia*: it is called in English Vetch or Fetch. The countrey men lay vp this Vetch with the feedes and whole plant, that it may be a fodder for their cattle.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Notwithstanding I haue knowne, saith *Galen*, some that in time of famine haue fed heereof, A especially in the spring, when as it is as yet but greene, but it is harde of digesttion, and bindeth the belly.

Therefore seeing it is of this kinde of nature, it is manifest that the nourishment which com- B meth thereof, hath in it no good iuice at all, but ingendreth a thicke bloud, and apt to become melancholie.

Of yellow wilde Fetch, or Tare euerlasting. Chap. 498.

* *The description.*

1 **T**Here is a pulse growing in our high and thick woods, hauing a very thick, tough, and woody roote: from which rise vp diuers long, weake and feeble branches, consisting of a tough middle rib, edged on both sides with a thinne skinnie membrane, smooth and of a grasse greene colour; whereon doe grow at certaine distances, small flat stems, vpon which stande two broad leaues ioined together at the bottome: from betwixt those leaues come forth tough clasping tendrels, which take holde of such things as grow next vnto it: from the bosome of the stem whereon the leaues doe growe, shooteth forth a naked smooth foote stalk; on which doe growe most beautifull flowers like those of the Pease, the middle part whereof is of a bright red, tending to red Purple in graine; the outward leaues somewhat lighter inclining to a blush color, which being past, there succede long round cods, wherein is contained seede of the bignes of Tares, but rounder, blackish without, and yellowish within, and of a bitter taste.

Of which kinde we haue likewise another in our woods, like vnto the precedent in each respect, sauing that the leaues heereof are narrower and longer, and therefore called of most, which let forth the description, *Lathyrus Angustifolia*.

2 The yellow wilde Tare or Fetch, hath diuers very small ramping stalkes, tough, and leaning this way and that way, not able to stande of it selfe without the helpe of props, or things that stande by it: the leaues are very thin, & sharpe pointed: the flowers growe amongst the leaues, in fashion of the Pease flowers, of a bright yellow colour: the rootes are very small, long, tough, and in number infinite, insomuch that it is impossible to roote it forth, being once gotten into any ground, vnlesse the earth be digged vp with the rootes, and both cast into the riuer, or burned: doubtlesse it is the most pernicious and harmfull weede of all others, vnto all maner of graine, holsome herbes, or any woode whatsoeuer.

* *The place.*

The first doth grow in shadowie woods, and among bushes: there groweth great store thereof in Swanescombe woode, a mile and a halfe from Greene-Hithe in Kent, as you go to a village thereby called Bersome; and in diuers other places.

The other groweth in most grassie pastures, borders of fieldes, and among graine almost euerie where.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the other Pulses.

* *The names.*

The first is called *Lathyrus*, to make a difference betweene it and *Lathyrus*, or Spurge: of *Mathiolum Clymenum*; of *Cordus Erum satium*; of *Tragus Pisum Gracorum*: in English Pease euerlasting, great wilde Tare, and Cichling.

The other is called *Aracus*; of some *Cicera*: in Italian *Mochio*: in English yellow wilde Fetch, and Cichling.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The temperature and vertues are referred to the manured Tare or Vetch; notwithstanding they are not vsed for meate or medicine.

Of the Oylie Pulse called Sefamum. Chap. 499.

Sesamum, sive Sisamum.

The oylie graine.



* *The description.*

S *Sesamum* hath a thicke and fat vpright stalk, a cubite and a halfe high, garnished with leaues much like the Peach or Almond, or rather in mine opinion, more like the leaues of Basill: among these leaues come forth small red flowers, which turne into rounde, long, and crested cods, containing white fat oileous seede: *Theophrastus* affirmeth, that there is a kind thereof which is white, bearing onely one roote; no kinde of beast will eate this plant when it is greene, bicause of his bitternes, but being withered and dried, the seed therof becommeth sweet, and the cattle will feede on the whole plant.

* *The place.*

It groweth both in Egypt and in India, *Sesamum* saith *Plinie*, came from the Indies; they make an oile of it, and is a stranger in England.

* *The time.*

It is one of the sommer graines, and is sown before the rising of the seauen stars, as *Plinie* writeth; yet *Columella* saith, that *Sesamum* leedes must be sown after Autumne AEquinoctiall, against the Ides of October: they require for the most part a rotten soile, which the husbandmen of Campania do call a blacke moulde.

* *The*

* *The names.*

The Græcians call this graine *σισαμιν*: the Latines also *Sesamum*, and *Sisamum*, and often in the Fœminine gender *Sesami*: we are constrained for want of an English name to vse the Latine: it is vnkowne to the Apothecaries, especially the plant it selfe; but the seede and oile thereof is to be found among them: we may call it Turkie Millet.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

According to some it is hot and dry in the first degree: the seed thereof as *Galen* saith, is fat, and therefore being laid vp it commeth to be oylie very quickly; wherefore it speedily filleth and stuffeth vp those that feede thereof, and ouerthroweth the stomacke, and is slowe of digestion, and yeeldeth to the body a fat nourishment: therefore it is manifest, that it cannot strengthen the stomacke, or any part thereof, as also no other kinde of fat thing: and the iuice that commeth thereof is thicke, and therefore it cannot speedily passe thorow the veines; men do not greatly feede of it alone, but make cakes thereof with hony, which they call *σισαμινος*: it is also mixed with bread, and is of an hot temperature, for which cause it procureth thirst: and in his booke of the faculties of Simple medicines he saith, that *Sesamum* is not a little clammy and fat, and therefore it is an enplastick, and a softner, and is moderately hot: the oile which commeth thereof is of like temperature, and so is the decoction of the herbe also.

Dioscorides writeth, that *Sesamum* is an enimie to the stomacke, it causeth a stinking breath if it remaine stinking betweene the teeth after it is chewed.

It wasteth away the grossenes of the sinewes, it is a remedy against brusings of the eares, inflammations, burnings, and scaldings, paines of the ioints, & biting of the poisonfom horned serpent called *Ceraustes*: being mixed with oile of Roses it taketh away the headach, which commeth of heat.

Of the same force is the herbe boiled in wine, but it is especially good for the heat and paine of the eies.

Of the herbe is made an oile vsed of the Egyptians, which as *Pliny* saith, is profitable for the eares. It is a remedie against the sounding or ringing in the eares.

Of hatchet Fetch. Chap. 500.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of hatchet Fetches, called by the name *Hedysarum*, as shall be shewed.

* *The description.*

THe first kinde of hatchet Fetch, hath many small branches trailing heere and there vpon the ground: vpon which grow small leaues, spred abroad like the leaues of the wilde Vetch: among which come foorth clusters of small yellow flowers, which fade away, and turne into little, flat, thin, and browne cods, wherein is contained small reddish seede of a bitter taste.

The second kinde of hatchet Fetch, hath many round, tough, and flexible branches, trailing vpon the ground: wherupon do grow leaues like the former, but more like the leaues of Liquorice, and hauing the taste of the Liquorice roote, which hath giuen occasion to some to deeme it a kinde of Liquorice: among these leaues come foorth pale yellowe flowers, after which there succcede small crooked cods (which the grauer hath omitted) turning their points inwardly, one answering another, like little hornes, containing small flat seeds, sower cornered, and fashioned like a little wedge: the roote is tough, of a woodie substance, and doth continue fruitfull a very long time.

There is another kinde of *Securidaca* or hatchet Fetch, which hath branches, leaues, and rootes, like the last before remembred, and differeth in that, that the flowers of this plant are mixed, and do vary into sundry colours, being on the vpper part of a flesh colour, and on the lower of a white or snowie colour, with a purple Stokes bill in the midst: the leaues are in taste bitter; the cods are small like those of Birds foote, and not much vnlike the cods of *Orobis*.

There is likewise another kinde of *Securidaca* or Hatchet Fetch, which is dedicated vnto *Carolus Clusius*, by the aforenamed Doctor *Pennie*, who founde it in the north parts of England, hauing leaues, rootes, and branches, like vnto the former: but the flowers of this are white, and mixed with some purple, and bitter also in taste: his cods are like the claw of a crab, or (as *Clusius* saith) like the knife which shoemakers do vse in Flanders, in which cods are contained small reddish seede: this roote also is of long continuance.

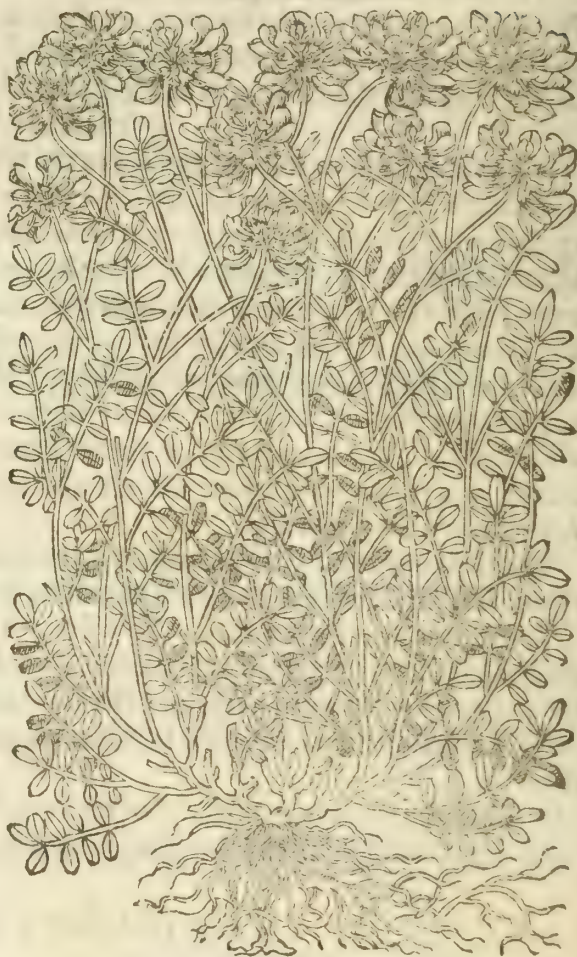
1 *Hedysarum minus.*
Hatchet Fetch.



3 *Ferrum Equinum.*
Horse shoee.



2 *Hedysarum Glyrrhizata.*
Licorice hatchet Fetch.



* *The description.*

There is also another sort of Hatchet Fetch, which hath very long and tough branches trailing vpon the ground, beset with leaues like the former, but much greater: the flowers do grow at the top of the branches of a pale colour, and turne into rough, round and flat cods, fashioned like little bucklers: the roote (of this as of the first) dieth at the first approach of winter, as soone as the seede is ripe, but all the residue of the kindes are of many yeeres continuance.

3 Horse shoee hath many stalkes, slender, and lying vpon the ground: the leaues be thinne and lesser then those of Axseede: the flowers along the stalkes are little; after which come vp long cods somthing broad, and a little bowing, which haue vpon the one side deepe, rounde, and indented cuts, like after a sort to an Horse shoee: the roote is somewhat long.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in my garden: the second kinde I founde growing in Suffolke, in the high way on the right hande, as you go from Sudbury to Corner Church about an hundred paces from the ende of the towne, as also in sundry other place

places of the same countrey; and in Essex about Dunmow, and in the townes called Clare and Hennyngham.

Horfe shooe commeth vp in certaine vntilled and sunny places of Italy and Languedock: it groweth likewise in my garden.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower in Iune, and their feede is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

The Græcians name this, whether it be a pulse or an infirmitie among corne *ἡ δὲ σκουρία*: the Latines of the forme of the seede *Securidaca*, and *Hedysarum*: in English Axseede, Axwoort, Ax-fitch, and Hatchet Fitch: it is vnkowne to the Apothecaries.

Horfe shooe, is commonly called in Italian *Sferro de cauallo*: you may name it in Latine *Ferrum equinum*: in English Horfe shooe.

* *The temperature.*

The seeds of these plants are hot and dry of complexion.

* *The vertues.*

Being drunke it is acceptable to the stomacke, and remooueth stoppings out of the intrailles, and A of like vertue be the newe leaues and tender crops of the whole plant.

Dioscorides sheweth that it is also good for the stomacke being taken in drinke, and is mixed with B counterpoisons.

And it is thought to hinder conception, if it be applied with hony before the act. C

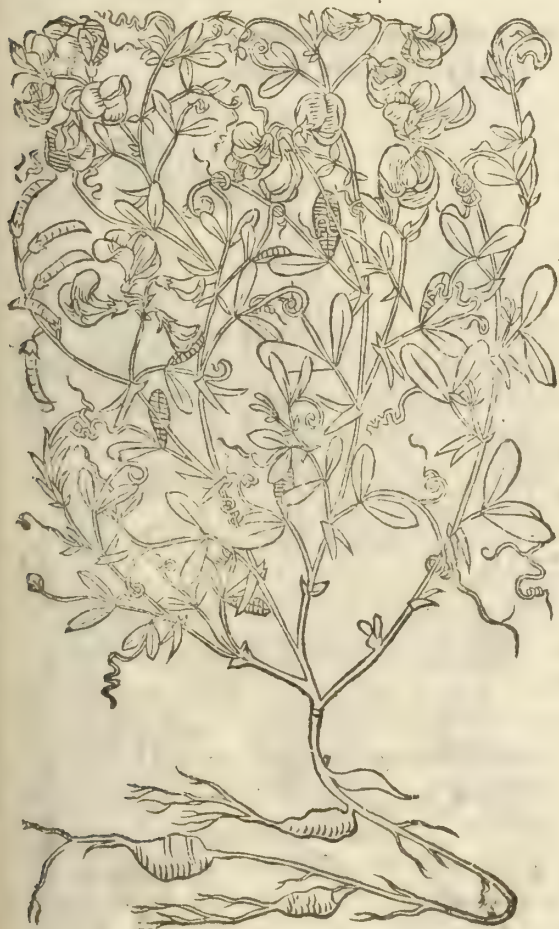
The seede of Axwoort openeth the stoppings of the luer, the obstruction of the spleene, and of D all the inward parts.

Horfe shooe is bitter and like in nature to Axseede. E

Of Pease Earth nut. Chap. 501.

Terra glandes.

Pease Earth nut.



* *The description.*

THE Pease Earth nut, commeth vp with slender and weake stalkes: the leaues be thin, and little, growing vpon slender stems, with clasping tendrels at the ends, with which it imbraceth and taketh hold of such things as stand neere vnto it: the flowers on the tops of the stalkes are like to those of Pease, but lesser, of a red purple colour, in smell not vnpleasant: in their places come vp long cods, in which are three or fower round seeds: the rootes be thicke, long, like after a sort to acorns, but much greater, blacke without, graie within, in taste like to the Chessnut: out of which beneath doth hang a long slender string; there grow out of the same also other strings, hard to the setting on of the stalke, vnto which creeping aslope do grow other kernelled rootes while the plant doth thus multiplie it selfe.

* *The place.*

This groweth in corne fieldes, both with the corne it selfe, and also about the borders of fields among briers and brambles: it is founde in diuers woods and pastures of Englande, especiallie in Hampsteed woode neere London: it groweth in Richmond Heath, and in Coome Parke likewise.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly, the nuts after harvest be digged vp and gathered.

* *The names.*

It is called in high dutch *Erdnutt*: in low dutch *Eerdnott*, *Eerdnackelen*, & *Wysen metstakken*.

that is to say, tailed Mife, of the similitude or likenes of domesticall Mife, which the blacke, rounde, and long Nuts, with a peece of the slender string hanging out behind, do represent: the later writers do call it in Latine *Terræ glandes*, or *Terrestres glandes*, and in Greeke *χαμαίγλανες*, *Chamabalani*: in English Pease Earthnut.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The Nuts of this Pease being boiled and eaten, are hardlier digested then be either Turneps or Parsneps, yet do they nourish no lesse then the Parsneps: they are not so windie as they, they do more slowly passe thorowe the belly by reason of their binding qualitie, and being eaten rawe they be yet harder of digestion, and do hardlier and slowlier descend.
- B They be of temperature meanly hot, and somewhat dry, being withall not a little binding: whereupon also they do not onely staie the fluxes of the belly, but also all issues of bloud, especially from the mother or bladder.
- C The rootes of Pease Earthnut stoppeth the belly, and the inordinate course of womens sickness.

Of milke Vetch. Chap. 502.

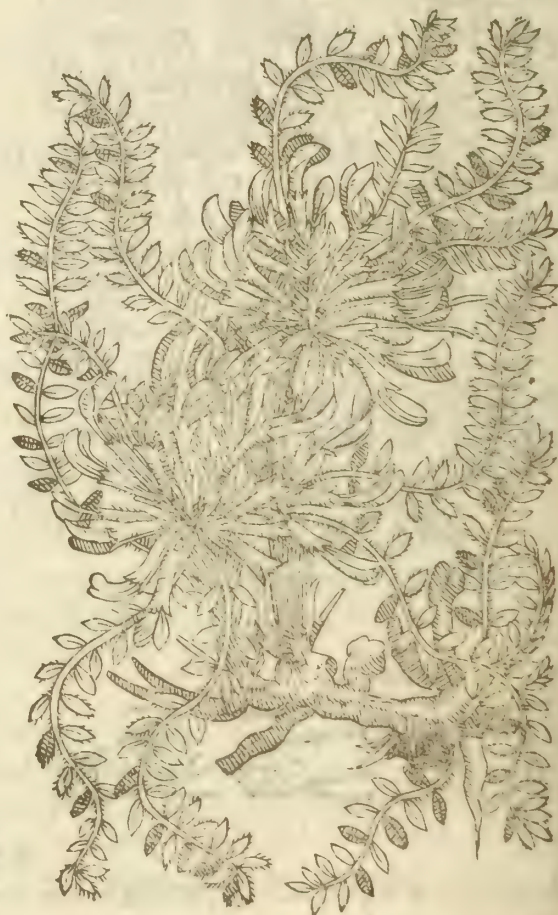
* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of herbes contained vnder the title of *Astragalus*, whether I may without breach of promise made in the beginning insert them among the *Legumina*, pulses, or herbie plants, it is doubtfull: but seeing the matter is disputable, I thinke it not amisse to suffer them thus to passe, vntill some other shall finde a place more conuenient and agreeing vnto them in neighbourhood.

1 *Astragalus lufitanicus* Clusij.
Portingale milke Vetch.



2 *Astragalus Syriacus*.
Assyrian milke Vetch.



* The description.

THe first kinde of *Astragalus* hath reddish stalkes, a cubite high, a finger thicke, somewhat crested or furrowed, and couered ouer with an hairie mossines; which diuide themselues into sundry small branches, beset with leaues, consisting of sundry little leaues set vpon a middle rib, like the wilde Vetch, sauing that euery small leafe is fashioned like a Butchers knife, placed on the smal pliant branches like feathers, which are likewise couered ouer with a woolie hoariness; in taste astringent at the first, but afterwards burning hot: among these leaues come forth many small white flowers, in fashion like the flowers of Lupines, which before their opening seeme to be somewhat yellow: the roote is maruellous great and large, considering the smallnesse of the plant, for sometimes it groweth to the bignesse of a mans arme, keeping the same bignesse for the space of a spanne in length, and after diuiderth it selfe into two or more forkes or branches, blacke without and wrinkled; white within, hard and woodie, and in taste vnpleasant, which being dried becommeth harder then an horne.

2 The second kinde of *Astragalus* is a rare and galant plant, and may well be termed *Planta Leguminosa*, by reason that it is accounted for a kinde of *Astragalus*, resembling the same in the similitude of his stalkes and leaues, as also in the thicknesse of his rootes, and the creeping and foulding thereof; and is garnished with a most thicke and pleatant comlineesse of his delectable red flowers, growing vp together in great tufts, which are very seemely to behold.

There hath beene some controuersie about this thirde kinde, which I am not willing to prosecute or enter into: it may very well be *Astragalus* of *Mathiolus* his description, or else his *Polygala*, which doth exceeding well resemble the true *Astragalus*: his small stalkes growe a foote high, beset with leaues like *Cicer* or *Galega*, but that they are somewhat lesser: among which come forth small Pease like flowers, of an Orenge colour, very pleasant in sight: the roote is tough and flexible, of a finger thicke.

The fourth is called of *Mutonius* and other learned Herbarists *Astragaloides*, for that it resemblith the true *Astragalus*, which groweth a cubite high, and in shewe resemblith Liquorice: the flowers grow at the tops of the stalks, in shapelike the Pease bloome, of a faire purple colour, which turne into small blacke cods when they be ripe: the roote is tough and very long, creeping vpon the vpper part of the earth, and of a woodie substance.

* The place.

They grow amongst stones, in open places, or as *Oribasius* writeth, in places subiect to windes, & couered with snow: *Dioscorides* copies do ad, in shadowie places; it groweth plentifully in Phenecia a citie in Arcadia, as *Galen* and *Pliny* report: in *Dioscorides* his copies there is reade, in Memphis a citie of Arcadia; but Memphis is a citie of Egypt, and in Arcadia there is none of that name: some of them grow in my garden, and in sundry other places in England wilde; they growe in the meadowes neere Cambridge, where the scholers vse to sport themselues: they grow also in sundrie places of Essex, as about Dunmow and Clare, and many other places of that countrey.

* The time.

They flower in Iune and Iuly, and their seede is ripe in September.

* The names.

Milke Vetch is called of *Mathiolus* *Polygala*, but not properly; of most it is called *Astragalus*: in Spanish *Garauancillos*: in the Portingales toong *Alphabeca*: in Dutch *Cleyne Cicien*.

* The temperature and vertues.

Astragalus as *Galen* saith, hath astringent or binding rootes, and therefore it is of the number **A** of those Simples, that are not a little drying; for it glueth and healeth vp old vlcers, and staieth the fluxe of the belly, if they be boiled in wine and drunke: the same things also touching the vertues of *Astragalus* *Dioscorides* hath mentioned, the roote saith he, being drunke in wine staieth the laske, and prouoketh vrine, being dried and cast vpon old vlcers, it cureth them; it likewise procureth great store of milke in cattle that do eate thereof, whence it tooke his name.

It stoppeth bleeding, but it is with much adoo beaten, by reason of his hardnes.

B

Of Kidney Vetch. Chap. 503.

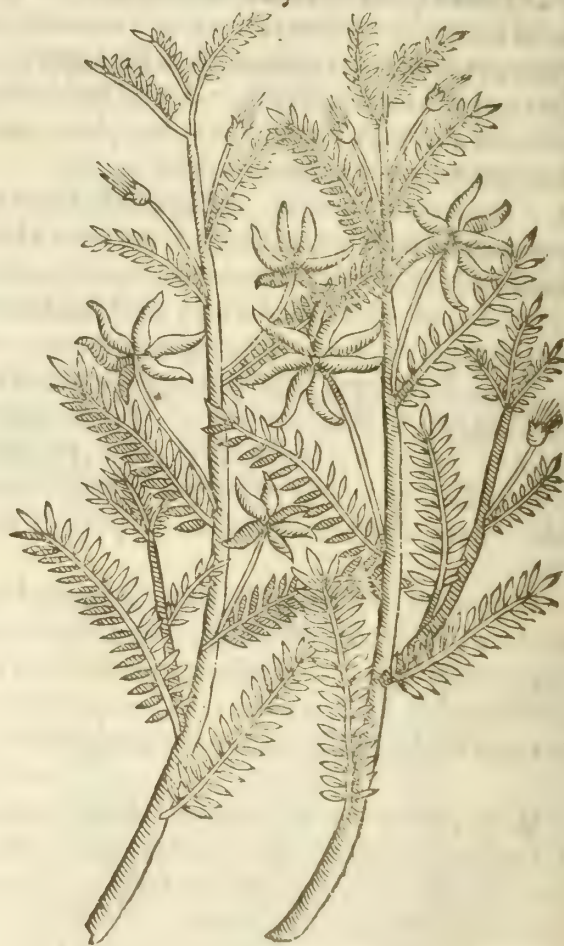
* The kindes.

A *Anthyllis* (according to *Dioscorides*) is of two sorts, the one is like to the Lentill; the other to the ground Pine.

1 *Anthyllis leguminosa*.
Kidney Vetch.



2 *Stella leguminosa*.
Starrie Kidney Vetch.



* The description.

1 **K**idney Vetch hath a stalke of the height of a cubite, diuiding it selfe into other branches; whereon do grow long leaues, made of diuers leaues, like those of the Lentill, couered as it were with a soft white downesse; the flowers on the tops of the stalkes, of a yellow colour, verie many ioined together, as it were in a spokie rundle; after which grow vp little cods, in which is contained small feede: the roote is slender, and of a woodie substance.

2 The Starrie Kidney Vetch, called *Stella leguminosa*, or according to *Cortusius Arcturo*, hath many small flexible tough branches, full of small knots or knees: from whence springeth forth one long small leafe, like Birds foote, but bigger: from the bosome of those leaues come forth little tender stems, on the ends whereof do growe small yellowe flowers, which are very slender, and soon vaded, like vnto them of *Lampfana*: these flowers turne into small sharp pointed cods, standing one distant from another, like the diuisions of a starre, or as though it consisted of little hornes, wherein is contained small blacke feedes: the roote is tough and deeply growing in the ground.

There

There is another sort of Kidney Vetch called Birdes foote, or *Ornithopodium*, which hath verie many small and tender branches, trailing heere and there close vpon the grounde, set full of small and soft leaues, of a whitish Greene, in shape like the leaues of the wilde Vetch, but a great deale lesser, and finer, almost like small feathers: amongst which the flowers do growe, that are verie small, yellowish, and sometime whitish; which being vaded, there come in place thereof little crooked cods, five or sixe growing together, which in shew and shape are like vnto a small birds foote, and each and euery cod resembling a clawe; in which are inclosed small seede like that of Turneps.

There is also another kinde of *Ornithopodium*, or Birdes foote, called small Birds foote, which is very like vnto the first, but that it is much lesser: the branches or sprigs growe not aboue a hand or halfe an hand high, spreading themselues vpon the ground with his small leaues and branches, in maner of the lesser *Arachis*: the flowers are like vnto those of *Coronata Melilotus*.

* *The place.*

These plants I found growing vpon Hampstead Heath neer London, right against the Beacon, vpon the right hand as you go from London, neere vnto a grauell pit; they growe also vpon blacke Heath, in the high way leading from Greenwich to Charleton, within halfe a mile of the towne.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iune to the middle of September.

* *The names.*

I cannot finde any other name for these plants, but *Ornithopodium*: the first is called in English great Birds foote, the second small Birds foote.

* *The nature and vertues.*

These herbes are not vsed either in meate or medicine, that I know of as yet; but they are verie A good foode for cattle, and procure good store of milke, whereupon some haue taken them for kinds of *Polygala*.

Of blacke milke Tare. Chap. 504.

Glaux Dioscoridis.

Dioscorides his milke Tare.



* *The description.*

THE true *Glaux* of *Dioscorides* hath very many tough & woodie branches, trailing vpon the ground, set full of small leaues, in shape like the common *Glaux*, but a great deale smaller, resembling the leaues of Tares, but rather like Birdes foote, of a verie graie colour: amongst which come forth knoppie and scalie or chaffie heads, very like the Medowe Trefoile, of a faire purple colour: the roote is exceeding long and woodie, which the picture doth not expresse and set forth.

The common or best knowne *Glaux* hath many long, tough & flexible branches, proceeding immediately from a thicke and tough roote, growing very deepe into the ground; and leaues consisting of sundry small leaues, set vpon both sides of a small rib, each leafe standing opposite one against another, even like the leaues of Liquorice, but smaller, of a grayish Greene colour aboue, but vnderneath of a skie colour, called in Latine *Glaucus color*, or like the eie of a Lion or Owle, whereof it tooke his name: the flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, in shape like *Galega*, but of a purple colour; which being past, there succeedeth a small bunch of straight cods, whose points or ends stand vpright full of seede, in taste like Pulse or Vetches.

* *The place.*

Glaux vulgaris or the common *Glaux*, groweth in sundry places neer the sea coastes, as at Landimer Lading, and sundry other places.

The true *Glaux* groweth vpon Barton hill, fower miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire, vpon both the sides of the declination of the hill.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower and flourish about Midsomer.

* *The names.*

These plants haue in times past bene called *Glaux .i. folia habens glauca, sive pallentia*, that is, ha-
uing skie coloured, or pale leaues.

Siemens that in times past, some haue counted *Glaux* among the kinds of *Polygala*, or Milkwoorts, we may therefore call the first kinde of *Glaux* blacke Milkwoort, the second white Milkwoort.

* *The nature.*

These herbes are drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

A The feedes of the common *Glaux* are in vertue like the Lentils, but not so much astringent: they stop the fluxe of the belly, drie vp the moisture of the stomacke, and ingender store of milke.

Of red Fitchling, Medick Fitch, and Cockes head. Chap. 505.

1 *Onobrychis sive Caput Gallinaceum.*
Medick Fitchling, or Cockes head.

2 *Onobrychis flore purpureo.*
Purple Cockes head.

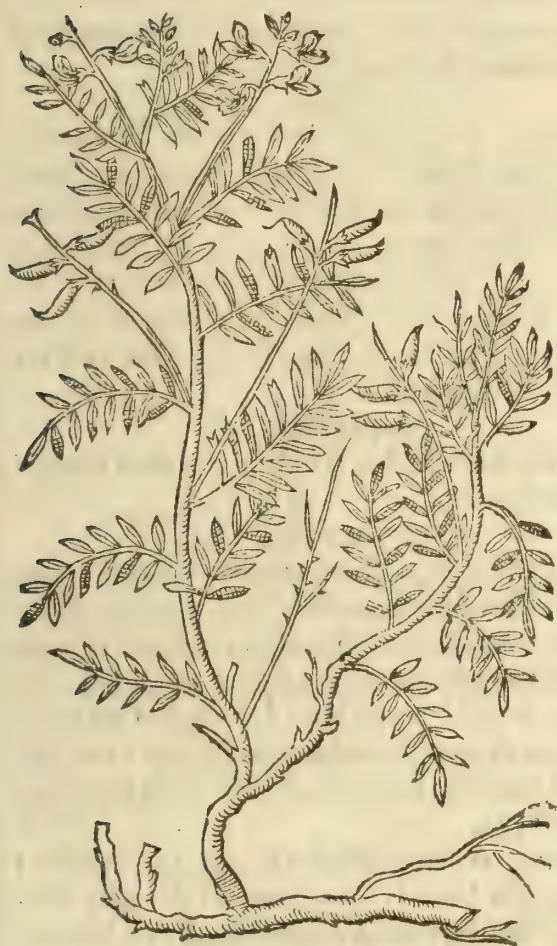
* *The description.*

1 **T**He first kinde of *Onobrychis* hath many small and vnie pliant branches, ramping and creeping through and about bushes, or whatsoeuer it groweth neere vnto: the leaues and al the rest of the pulc or plant, is very like vnto the wilde Vetch or Tare: the flowers grow at the top of small naked stalkes, in shape like the Pease bloome, but of a purple colour laide ouer with blue, which turne into small round pricklie huskes, that are nothing else but the seede.

2 The

2 The second kinde of Fitchling or Cocks head, of *Clusius* his description, hath very many stalks, especially when it is growen to an old plant, round, hard, and leaning to the ground like the other Pulses; and leaues very like *Galega*, or the wilde Vetch, of a bitter taste and lothsome sauour: among which come foorth small and round stems, at the endes whereof do growe flowers spike fashion, three inches long, in shape like those of the great *Lagopus*, or Meadow Trefoile, but longer, of an excellent shining purple colour, but without smell; after which there follow small cods, containing little hard and blacke seede, in taste like the Vetch. The roote is great and long, hard and of a woodie substance, spreading it selfe far abroad, and growing very deepe into the ground.

3 *Onobrychis* 2. *Clusij*.
Blew Medicke Fitch.



4 *Onobrychis* 3. *Clusij flore pallido*.
Pale coloured Medicke Fitch.

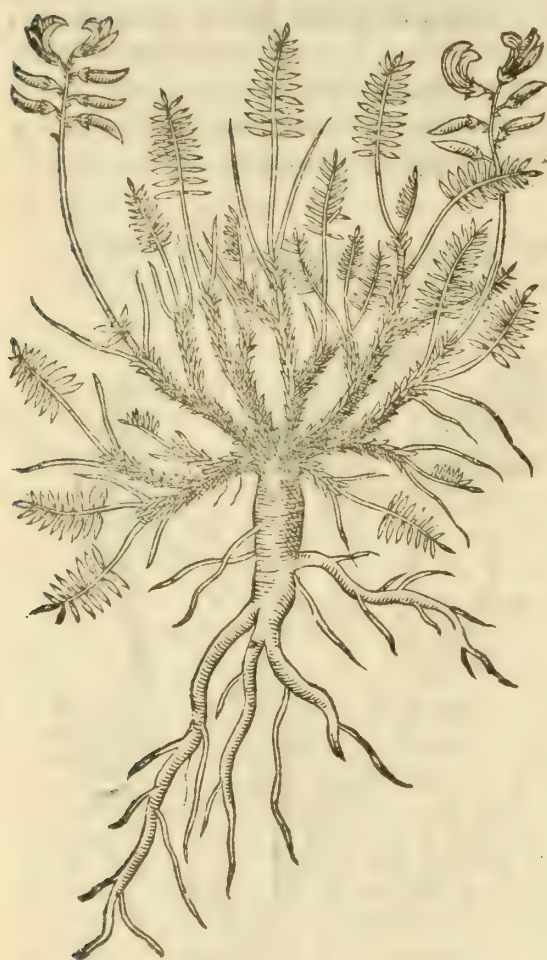


* The description.

3 The third kinde of Fitchling or Cocks head, hath from a tough, small and woodie roote, many Vinie branches growing a cubite high, full of knots, ramping and creeping on the ground. The leaues are like the former, but smaller and shorter: among which come foorth small tender stems, whereupon do growe little flowers like those of the Tare, but of a blew colour tending to purple. The flowers being vaded, there come the small cods, which containe little blacke seed like a kidney, of a blacke colour.

4 The fourth kinde of Fitchling hath firme Greene hard stalkes a cubite and a halfe high, whereupon growe leaues like to the wilde Tare or *Galega*, but smaller and somewhat hairie, bitter and vnpleasant in taste, and in the end somewhat sharpe. At the top of the stalkes come foorth long spiked flowers, of a pale colour, and in shape like those of the second kinde; which being vaded, there follow small bottle cods, wherein is contained little black seede like the seede of Fene greeke, but smaller. The roote is thicke and hard, and of a woodie substance, and lasting very long.

5 *Onobrychis montana* 4. *Clusij*.
Mountaine Medick Fetch.



* *The description.*

5 The first kinde of *Onobrychis* hath many grosse and woodie stalkes; proceeding immediately from a thicke, fat, and fleshie tough roote; the vpper part of which are small, rounde, and pliant, garnished with little leaues like those of Lentils, or rather *Tragacantha*, somewhat soft, and couered ouer with a woolly hairines: among which come forth little long and naked stems, eight or nine inches long, whereon do growe many small flowers of the fashion of the Vetch or Lentill, but of a blewe colour tending to purple, and after them come small cods, wherein the seede is contained.

* *The place.*

The first and second growe vpon Barton hill, fower miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire, vpon both the sides of the hill; and likewise vpon the grassie balkes betweene the landes of corne two miles from Cambridge, neere vnto a water mill towards London; and diuers other places by the way from London to Cambridge: the rest are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

These plants do flower in Iuly, and their seede is ripe shortly after.

* *The names.*

It is *ἀνὸβρυχος*, or without a name among the later writers: the olde and ancient phisitions do call it *ἀνὸβρυχis*: for all those things that are found written in *Dioscorides* or *Pliny* concerning *Onobrychis*, do

especially agree heereunto. *Dioscor.* writeth thus; *Onobrychis* hath leaues like a Lentill, but longer; a stalke a span high; a crimson flower; a little roote: it groweth in moist and vtilld places: and *Plinie* in like maner; *Onobrychis* hath the leaues of a Lentill, somewhat longer, a red flower, a small and slender roote: it groweth about springs or fountaines of water.

All which things and euery particular are in this *ἀνὸβρυχος*, or namelesse herbe, as it is manifest: and therefore it is not to be doubted at all, but that the same is *Onobrychis* of the olde writers: it may be called in English red Fetchling, or as some suppose Medicke Fitch, or Cockes head.

* *The temperature.*

These herbes as *Galen* hath written in his bookes of the faculties of simple medicines, doe rarefie or make thinne and waste away.

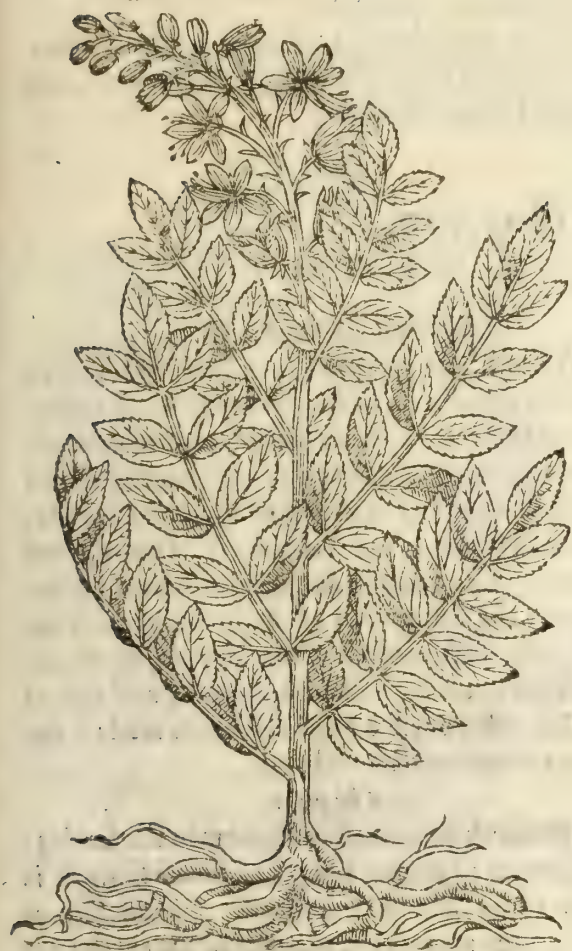
* *The vertues.*

- A Therefore the leaues thereof when it is greene, being but as yet laide vpon hard swellings, when carnels in maner of a salue, doe waste and coniume them away, but being dried and drunke in wine they cure the strangurie; and laide on with oile it procureth sweate.
- B Which things also concerning *Onobrychis* *Dioscorides* hath in these words set downe: the herbe stamped and apphed wasteth away hard swellings of the kernels; but being drunke with wine it healeth the strangurie, and rubbed on with oile it causeth sweatings.

Of bastard Dittanie. Chap. 506.

Fraxinella.

Bastard Dittanie.



ted; of the other blacker, not so hard, nor so sharpe pointed: the flowers also heereof be something more bright coloured, and of the other a little redder.

* *The place.*

Bastard Dittany groweth wilde in the mountaines of Italy, and Germanie, and I haue it growing in my garden.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly: and the seede is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

The later Herbarists name it *Fraxinella*, most *χαυαυελιον*, as though they should say *Humilis Fraxinus*, or a lowe ashe: in English bastard or false Dittanie: the shops call it *Dictamnun*, and *Diptamnun*, but not truely, and vse oftentimes the rootes heereof in steede of the right Dittanie. That it is not the right Dittanie it is better knowne then needfull at all to be confuted, and it is as euident that the same is not *Dioscorides* his *Pseudodictamnun*, or bastard Dittany: but it is plaine to be a kinde of *Tragium* of the old writers, wherewith it seemeth to agree in shewe, but not in substance.

* *The temperature.*

The roote of bastard Dittanie is hot and drie in the second degree, it is of a wasting, attenuating, and opening facultie.

* *The vertues.*

It bringeth downe the menses, it also bringeth away the birth and afterbirth; it helpeth colde A diseases of the matrix: and it is reported to be good for those that haue ill stomackes and are short winded.

They say also, that it is profitable against the stingings and bitings of venomous serpents; B against deadly poisons, against contagious and pestilent diseases, and that it is with good successe mixed with counterpoisons.

* *The description.*

B Astard Dittanie is a verie rare and galant plant, hauing many browne stalks, somewhat rough, diuided into sundrie small branches, garnished with leaues like Liquorice, or rather like the leaues of the Ash Tree, but blacker, thicker, & more full of iuice, of an vnpleasant saour: among which growe flowers, consisting of five whitish leaues stripped with red, whereof one which groweth vndermost, hangerth downe lowe; but the fower which growe vppermost, growe more disse and vpriight: out of the midst of this flower cometh soorth a Tassell, which is like a beard, hanging also downwards, and somewhat turning vp at the lower end: which being vaded, there come in place fower huskes ioined together, much like the huskes or cods of Columbines, somewhat rough without, slimie to handle, & of a lothsome saour, almost like the sinell of a goate; whereupon some Herbarists haue called it *Tragium*: in the cods are contained small blacke shining feedes like Peonie feedes in colour: the rootes are white, a finger thicke, one twisting or knotting within another, in taste somewhat bitter.

There is another kinde heereof growing in my garden, not very much differing; the leaues of the one are greater, greener, harder, and sharper poin-

The seede of Bastarde Dittanie taken in the quantitie of a dram is good against the strangurie, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone in the bladder, and driueth it forth.

The like vertue hath the leaues and iuice taken after the same sort, and being applied outwardly, it draweth thornes and splinters out of the flesh.

The roote taken with a little Rubarbe, killeth and driueth forth woormes.

Dioscorides reporteth, that the wilde Goates being stricken with darts or arrowes, will eate *Dictam*, and thereby cause them to fall out of their bodies, which is ment of the right *Dictam*, though *Dodonæus* reporteth that this plant will do the like, (which I do not belecue.)

Of land Caltrops. Chap. 507.

Tribulus terrestris.
Land Caltrops.



* The description.

L Ande Caltrops hath long branches full of ioints, spred abroad vpon the ground, garnished with many leues set vpo a middle rib, after the maner of Fetches: among which grow little yellow flowers, consisting of five small leaues, like vnto the flowers of Tormentill: I neuer sawe the plant beare yellowe, but white flowers, agreeing with the description of *Dodonæus* in each respect, saue in the colour of the flowers, which do turne into small square fruite, rough, and full of prickles, wherein is a small kernell or seede: the roote is white and full of strings.

* The place.

It groweth plentifully in Spaine in the fieldes: it is hurtfull to corne, but yet as *Plinie* saith, it is rather to be accounted among the diseases of corne, then among the plagues of the earth: it is also found in most places of Italy and Flaunce; I founde it growing in a most meadow adioining to the woode of Parke of Sir *Fraunces Carewe*, neere Croidon, not farre from London, and not else where: from whence I brought plants for my garden.

* The time.

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly: the fruite is ripe in August.

* The names.

It is called in Greeke *τρίβολος*: and in Latine *Tribulus*, and that it may differ from the other, which

groweth in the water, it is named *τρίβολος χερσαίος*, or *Tribulus terrestris*: it may be called in English Land Caltrops, of the likenes which the fruite hath with Caltrops, that are instruments of warre cast in the way to annoie the feete of the enemies horses, as is before remembered in the water *Salignot*.

* The temperature and vertues.

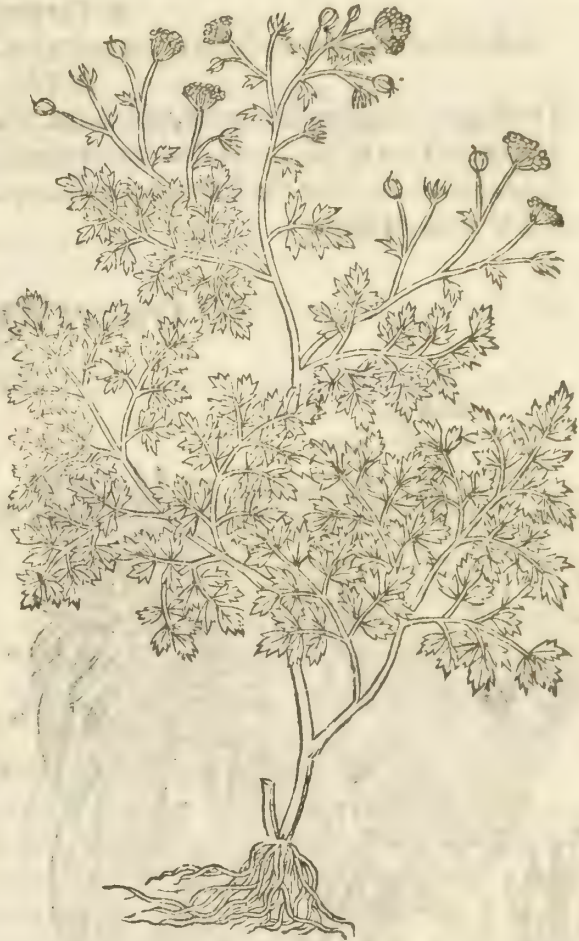
- A** In this Lande Caltrops there is an earthy and colde qualitie abounding, which is also binding, as *Galen* writeth.
- B** The fruite thereof being drunke by reason it is of thinne parts, wasteth away stones in the kidneies.
- C** Land Caltrops saith *Dioscorides* being drunke to the quantitie of a French crowne waight, and also applied, cureth the bitings of the viper.
- D** And if it be drunke with wine, it is a remedie against poisons: the decoction thereof sprinkled about killeth fleas.

Of bastard Rubarbe. Chap. 508.

1 *Thalictrum, siue Thalictrum mains.*
Great bastard Rubarbe.



2 *Thalictrum minus.*
Small bastard Rubarbe.



* The description.

1 The great *Thalictrum* or bastarde Rubarbe, hath large leaues, parted or diuided into diuers other small leaues, somewhat snipt about the edges, of a blacke or darke greene colour: the stalkes are crested or straked, of a purple colour, growing to the height of two cubits: at the top whereof grow many small and hairie white flowers, and after them come small narrow husks, like little cods, fower or fiue growing together: the roote is yellow, long, rounde, and knottie, dispersing it selfe farre abroad, on the vpper face of the earth.

2 The small bastard Rubarbe is verie like vnto the precedent, but that it is altogether lesler: his stalkes are a spanne or a foote long; his leaues be thinne and tender; the roote fine and slender: the little flowers grow together in small bundles, or tufts, of a light yellow colour, almost white, and are of a green mus saueur.

* The place.

These plants do growe alongst the ditch sides leading from Kentish streete vnto Saint Thomas Warrings, the place of execution, on the right hande; they growe vpon the Thames bankes, leading from Blacke Wall to Woolwich, neere London, and in sundry other places also.

* The time.

The flower for the most part in Iuly and August.

* The

* The names.

Diuers of the later herbarists do call it *Piganum*, as though it were *μηανον*. that is, Rue; whereupon also most call it *Rutapalustris*, or Fen Rue: others *Pseudo-Rhabarbarum*, and *Rhabarbarum Monachorum*, by reason of the yellow colour of the roote. But neither of their iudgements is greatly to be esteemed of: they iudge better that would haue it to be *Thaliectrum*, which *Dioscorides* describeth to haue leaues something flatter than those of Coriander, and the stalke like that of Rue, vpon which the leaues do growe. *Pena* calleth it *Thaliectrum*, *Thaliectrum*, and *Ruta pratensis*: in English bastard Rubarbe, or English Rubarbe: which names are taken of the colour, and taste of the rootes.

* The temperature.

These herbes are hot and drie of complexion.

* The vertues.

- A The leaues of bastard Rubarbe, with other potherbes, do somewhat mooue the belly.
 B The decoction of the roote doth more effectually.
 C *Dioscorides* saith, that the leaues being stamped do perfectly cure old vlcers. *Galen* addeth, that they drie without biting.

Of Goates Rue. Chap. 509.

Galega.
Goates Rue.



* The description.

Galega or Goates Rue, hath round harde stalks set full of leaues, displaid or winged abroad; euery leafe consisting of sundrie small leaues, set vpon a slender rib, resembling the leaues of the field Vetch or Tare, but greater and longer. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, clustering together after the manner of the wilde Vetch, of a light skie colour, which turne into long cods, small and round, wherein the seede is contained. The roote is great, thicke, tough, and of a white colour.

* The place.

It groweth plentifully in Italie euery where in fat grounds, and by riuers sides: it groweth likewise in my garden.

* The time.

It flowreth in Iuly and August.

* The names.

The Italians call it *Galega*, and *Ruta Capraria*; diuers name it corruptly *Grælega*, *Hieronymus Fracastorius* calleth it *Herba Galleca*: the Hetruscians *Lauinese*; & it is also called by diuers other names in sundrie places of Italie, as *Gesner* saith, as are *Castracane*, *Lauanna*, *Thorina*, or *Taurina*, *Martanica*, *Sarracena*, *Capragina*, *Herbanesa*, *Fænum gracum sylvestre*, and as *Brasauolus* witnesseth, *Giarga*. It is named in English Italian Fitch, and Goates Rue.

Some iudge, that the olde Phisitions were wont to cal it *Onobrychis*, others *Glauce*, diuers would haue it to be *Polemonium*, but not so much *Petr. And. Mathiolus* in his commentaries, as euery one of the descriptions mentioned by *Dioscorides* do gainsay them; as also those, who thinke that *Galega* is *Polygalon*, and that the name of *Galega* came of *Polygalon*, the very description also of *Polygalon* is against them: for *Galega* is higher and greater, than that it may be called a little shrub, onely of an hand breadth high.

* *The temperature.*

This plant is in a meane temperature betweene hot and cold.

* *The vertues.*

Goates Rue is a singular herbe against all venome and poyson, and against wormes, to kill and drive them forth, if the iuice be giuen to little children to drinke.

It is of like vertue if it be fried with Lineseede oyle, and bound vpon the childes nauell. B

It is ministred vnto children which are possessed with the falling euill, a spoonefull euery morning in milke. C

Being boiled in vineger, and drunke with a little Treacle, it is very good against the infection of the plague, especially if the medicine be taken within twelue howers. D

The herbe it selfe is eaten, being boyled with flesh, as we vse to eate Cabbage and other woorts, and likewise in fallads, with oyle, vineger, and pepper, as we do eate boyled Spinage, and such like. Which is most excellent, being so eaten, against al poyson & pestilence, or any venomous infirmie whatsoeuer, and procureth sweate. E

It also healeth the bitings and stings of venomous beasts, if either the iuice or the herbe stamped be laid vpon the wounds. F

Halfe an ounce of the iuice inwardly taken is reported to helpe those that are troubled with conuulsions, crampes, and all other the diseases aforesaid. G

The feedes do feede pullen exceedingly, and causeth them to yeelde greater store of eggs than ordinarie. H

Of Plinie his Leadwoort. Chap. 510.

Plumbago Plinij.
Leadwoort.

* *The description.*

Dentaria or Dentillaria, hath offended in the superlatiue degree, in that he hath hid himselfe like a runnagate soldier, when the assault should haue beene giuen vnto the plant *Lepidium*, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde. But if the fault be mine, as without question it is, I craue pardon for the ouersight, and do intreate thee gentle reader to censure me with fauour, whereby I may more boldly insert it in this place, rather than to leaue it vntouched. The learned of Narbone, especially *Rondeletius*, haue not without good cause accounted this goodly plant for a kinde thereof, because the whole plant is of a biting taste, and a burning facultie, and that in such extremitie, that it will raise blisters vpon a mans hand: for which cause some of the learned sort haue accounted it *Plinies Molybdana*, or *Ægineia* his *Lepidium*; but the new herbarists call it *Dentaria*, or *Dentillaria Rondeletij*, who made the like vse hereof, as he did of *Pyrethrum*; and such burning plants, to appease the immoderate paine of the toothach and such like. This plant hath great thicke rough rootes, of a woodie substance, from whence spring vp long and tough stalkes two cubites high, confusedly garnished and beset with long leaues, in colour like Woad, of a sharp and biting taste. The flowers growe at the top of



the stalkes of a purple colour; which being past, there succede close, glistering and hairie huskes, wherein is contained small blackish feede.

* *The*

* *The place.*

Pena reporteth that *Dentillaria* groweth about Rome, nigh the hedges and corne fieldes: it likewise groweth in my garden in great plenty.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Leadwoort is called *Molybdana*, *Plumbago* *Plinij*, & *Dentillaria* *Rondeletij*: in Italian *Crepanella*, the Romaines *Herba S. Antonij*: in Illyria *Cucurida*: in English Leadwoort.

* *The temperature.*

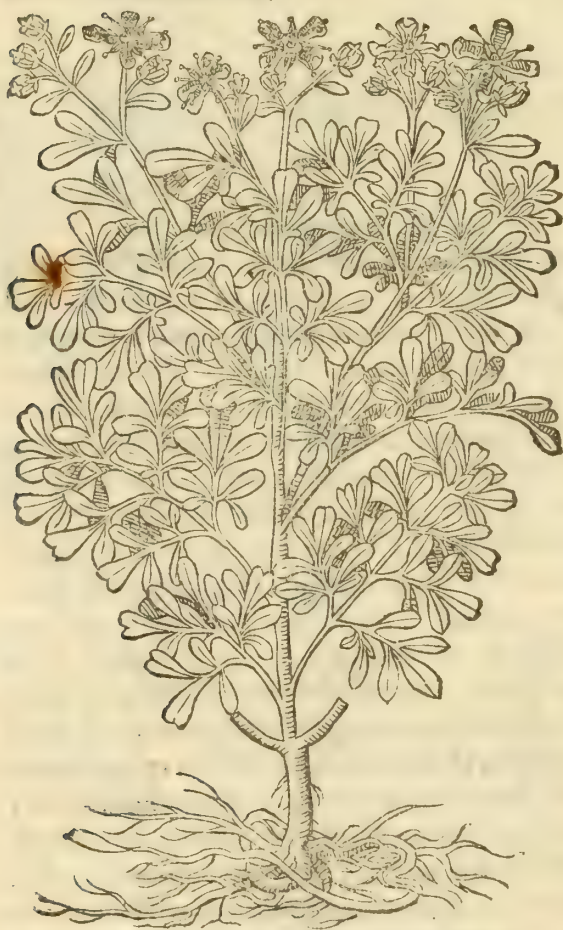
Dentillaria is of a causticke qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

A It helpeth the toothach, especially if it be holden in the hand some small while.

Of Rue, or herbe Grace. Chap. 511.

R *Rutabortensis.*
Garden Rue.



2 *Ruta sylvestris graecolens.*
Stinking wilde Rue.

* *The description.*

I **G**arden Rue or planted Rue, is a shrub full of branches, now and then a yard high, or higher: the stalkes whereof are couered with a whitish barke, the branches are more Greene: the leaues heereof consist of diuers parts, and be diuided into wings, about which are certaine little ones, of an odde number, something broad, more long then round, smooth and somewhat fat, of a graine colour, or greenish blue: the flowers in the tops of the branches are of a pale yellow, consisting of fower little leaues, something hollow: in the middle of which standeth vp a little head or button

button fower squared, seldome five squared, containing as many little coffers, as it hath corners, being compassed about with diuers little yellow threds: out of which hang pretie fine tips of one colour; the seede groweth in the little coffers: the roote is woodie, and fastned with many strings: this Rue hath a very strong and ranke sinell, and a biting taste.

2 The second being the wild or mountain Rue, called *Ruta sylvestris*, is verie like to garden Rue, in stalkes, leaues, flowers, seede, colour, taste, and saour, sauing that query little leate hath smaller cuts, and is much narrower: the whole plant dieth at the approach of winter, being an annuall plant, and must either stande till it do sowe himselfe, or else must be sowed of others.

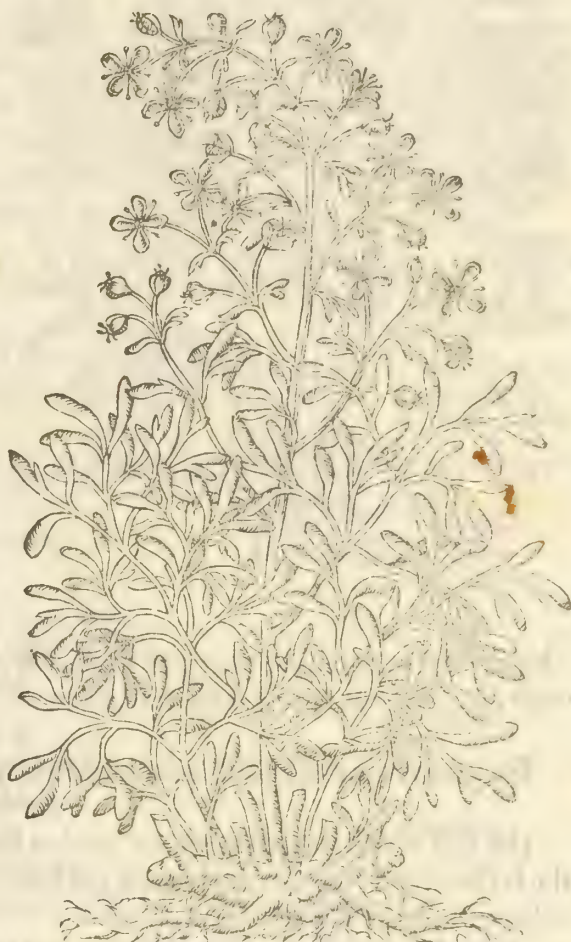
3 *Ruta sylvestris minima.*

The smallest wilde Rue.



4 *Ruta montana.*

Mountaine Rue.



* The description.

3 This plant is likewise a wilde kinde of Rue, and of all the rest the smallest, and yet more virulent, biting, and stinking then anie of the rest: the whole plant is of a whitish pale greene, agreeing with the last before mentioned in each respect, saue in greatnes, and in that the venenous fumes or vapours that come from this small wilde Rue, are more noisome and hurtfull then the former.

4 There is another wilde Rue growing vpon the mountaines of Sauoie and other places adjoining, hauing a great thicke roote: from which do arise many shootes or stalkes, whereon do growe leaues very thicke and fat, parted into diuers sections, resembling the leaues of Stone crop, of a strong and stinking smell: the flowers grow on the tops of the stalkes, consisting of fower small yellowe leaues: the seedes are like the other.

5 *Harmala.*

Wilde Rue with white flowers.

✧ *The description.*

5 Harmell is one of the wilde Rues ; it bringeth forth immediately from the roote diuers little stalkes of a cubite high : whereupon doe growe greene leaues diuerslie cutte into long peeces , longer and narrower then those of the wilde strong sinelling Rue : the flowers be white, composed of five white leaues : the fruit is three square, bigger then that of the planted Rue , in which the seedelieth : the roote is thicke, long, and blackish : this Rue in hot countries hath a marueilous strong sinell, in cold countries not so.

✧ *The place.*

Garden Rue ioyeth in sunnie and open places, it prospereth in rough and bricke grounde , and among ashes, it can in no wise away with dung.

The wilde are founde on mountaines in hot countries, as in Cappadocia, Galatia, and in diuers prouinces of Italy & Spaine ; and on the hils of Lancashire and Yorke.

Pliny saith, that there is such friendship betweene it and the Figge tree , that it prospereth nowhere so well as vnder the Figge tree. The best for Phisickes vse is that which groweth vnder the Figge tree, as *Dioscor.* saith ; the caule is alleaged by *Plutarch*, in the first booke of his *Symposiacks* or feasts : for he saith, that it becommeth more sweet and milde in taste, by reason it taketh as it were some part of the sweetenesse of the Figge tree,

whereby the ouer ranke qualitie of the Rue is alaide ; vnlesse it be that the Figge tree whilest it draweth nourishment vnto it selfe, it likewise withall draweth away the ranknes of the Rue.

✧ *The time.*

They flower in these colde countries in Iuly and August ; in other countries sooner.

✧ *The names.*

The first which is *Hortensis Ruta* , garden Rue : in high Dutch *Rauten* : in lowe Dutch *Ruite* : the Italians and Apothecaries keepe the Latine name : in Spanish *Aruda* : in French *Rue de Iardin* : in English Rue, and herbe Grace.

Wilde Rue is called in Greeke *μαραρον*, *Pegaron* : in Latine *Ruta syluestris*, or wilde Rue : in Galatia and Cappadocia *αυδου* : of diuers *Harmala* : of the Arabians *Harmel* : of the Syrians *Besira*.

✧ *The temperature.*

Rue is hot and drie in the later end of the thirde degree : and wilde Rue in the fourth : it is of thinne and subtrill parts, it wasteth and consumeth winde, it cutteth and digesteth grosse and tough humours.

✧ *The vertues.*

A Rue or herbe Grace, prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the sicknes, expelleth the dead childe and afterbirth, being inwardly taken, or the decoction drunke , and is good for the mother, being but onely smelled vnto ; whereunto *Macer* addeth in these verses,

Tussis sibi utitur composcit, menstrua purgat ;

Si coquis hanc in aqua, cui vinum iunxeris acre

Composcit tatis decoctio tormina ventris.

Pulmones iuuat & pectus, morboq; medetur

Costarum quem pleurisi vocat attica lingua.

Arthriticos, Scyasimque iuuat, febribusque medetur

Hausta &c.

It staies the cough if it be drunke,
 It clenfeth monthly flowres,
 If you it feethe in water, and
 Thereto put *wine that scoures;
 Such broth doth staie the belly gripes.
 It helpeth brest and loong;
 It cures the sicknes of the sides,
 Cald *Pleurisie in Greeke toong.
 The gout and the sciatica,
 And agues it doth cure,
 If it be drunke: and other things,
 As writers do assure.

* vineger

* Pleurisie

Plinie saith in his 20. booke 13. chapter, that it openeth the matrix, and bringeth it into her right place, if the belly all ouer, and the share (the brest say the old false copies) be annointed therewith: being tempered with honie, it is a remedie against the inflammation and twelling of the stanes, proceeding of long abstinence from venerie, called of our English Mountibankes, the Coites euill, if it be boiled with Barrows greace, Baie leaues, and the powders of Fenugreeke and Linseede be added therto, and applied pultis wise, whereupon the Poet hath thus written:

*Hac etiam testes potius curare tumentes,
 Cum folijs Lauri bene tritam, si superaddas.*

With this likewise you may restore the cods when as they swell,
 If thereunto you put Baie leaues, all brused very well.

It taketh away the cruditie or rawnes of the humours, and likewise windines, and olde paines of the stomacke; whereupon Macer hath thus written:

*Piganon in Græca lingua quod Ruta vocatur,
 Illius Antidoti confectio talis habetur:
 Pondere iunge pari nitrum, piper, atque Cyminum
 De tribus his quantum de ruta, ponito tantum:
 Sed prius ex acri vino macerare Cyminum
 Conuenit, in * ferro post assari tale facto:
 Omnia deinde simul bene trita ex melle iugabis.
 Pectoris, & lateris, iecoris, renumque dolores
 Hoc ex * antidocurantur saepe comesto.
 Extenuat bilem, mollit sine tormine ventrem.
 Confortat stomachum, facit ut bene digerat escam.*

* furno

* antidote

Rue, which in Greeke is called *Piganon*,
 The making of his antidote heere warne each one:
 Of Nitre, Pepper, and Cumine, like waight of all take you,
 Put to as much of these same three in quantitie as Rue;
 But first it's meete you lay to soke in vineger your Cumine,
 And after to be baked, put it in a heated ouen;
 Then all together brused well, with honie you shall ioine:
 The paines and forenes of the brest, the liuer, sides, and loine,
 And kidneies helped are, by this good medicine eaten oft:
 It makes thin choler, bellie free from gripes, it maketh soft:
 Vnto the stomacke comfort great,
 Causing it well to brooke it meate.

Rue boiled with vineger, remooueth gripings, it is good against the stich of the side and cheft, and shortnes of breath vpon a colde cause, and also against the paine in the ioints and huckle bones.

The

- E** The oyle of it serueth for the purposes last recited: it taketh away the colicke and pangs in the guts, not onely in a clifter, but also annointed vpon the places affected. But if this oyle be made of the oile pressed out of Lineseede, it will be so much the better, and of singular force to take away hard swellings of the spleene or milt.
- F** It is giuen with good successe against the dropfie, called in Greeke *ὑδρόπη*, being applied to the belly in manner of a pultis; whereof the foresaid Poet addeth:

*Cum Caricis decocta diu viniq; liquore,
 Pro sunt Hydropicis, si sint superaddita nocte.*
 With drie figs boilde if long it be, and iuice of wine, these two
 Do helpe the dropfie if they be laid ouernight thereto.

- G** The herbe a little boyled or scalded, and kept in pickle, as we do vse Sampier, and eaten, quickeneth the sight: whereof is written:

*Nobilis est ruta, quia lumina reddit acuta:
 Auxilio rutæ, vir lippe videbis acutè.*
 Noble is Rue, bicause it makes th'eie sight both sharpe and cleere;
 With helpe of Rue, O blear-eyd man, thou shalt see far and neere.

- H** The same applied with honie and the iuice of Fennell, is a remedie against dim eies; whereof *Macer* speaketh thus:

*Et melius Marathricum succo felle q; Galli,
 Melle q; si succus ex aquo iungitur eius,
 Inde q; sint oculi patientis saepe peruncti.*
 And better with greene Fennell iuice, and of a cocke the gall,
 And honie, if the iuice thereof alike be put of all,
 And with it oft the patients eies annointing suffer shall.

- I** The iuice of Rue made hot in the rinde of a Pomegranate, and dropped into the eares, taketh away the paine thereof; whereof *Macer* hath thus written.

*In corio mali granati si tepe factam
 Auribus infundas, depelles inde dolorem.*
 In a Pomegranate peeke the iuice lukewarme there to remaine,
 If you powre into th'eares you shall from thence driue quite the paine.

- K** Saint Antonies fire is quenched therewith; it killeth the shingles, and running vlcers and sores in the heads of yoong children, if it be tempered with Cerule or white Lead, vineger, and oyle of Roses made into the forme of *Nutriton*, or *Triapharmachon*, whereof the Poet speaketh:

*Cum roseo miscens oleo, nec non & aceto
 Illius succum, capit is curare do'orem
 (Quamuis immodicum) poteris hoc saepe perungens.*
 With oyle of Rose and vineger, mingling the iuice of this,
 The headach (though the same be great) you may helpe and not mis,
 Annointing oftentimes the head therewith, as needfull is.

- L** *Dioscorides* saith, that Rue put vp in the nostrils staieth bleeding; whereof the Poet *Macer*:

*Naribus expressus si succus fundatur eius,
 Si sit manantem bene desiccandi cruorem.*
 If that the iuice thereof crused out be powrd into the nose,
 It staies the streaming blood full well, by drying vp that flowes.

- M** Of whose opinion *Plinie* also is: when notwithstanding it is of power rather to procure bleeding, through the sharpe and biting qualitie that it hath.

The leaues of Rue beaten and drunke with wine, are an Antidote or medicine against poisons, as *Plinie* teacheth.

Dioscorides writeth, that a twelue penie weight of the seede drunke in wine, is a counterpoyson O against deadly medicines, or the poyson of Wolfesbane, birdlime, Mushrooms or Toadstooles, the bitings of serpents, stinging of scorpions, spiders, bees, hornets, and waspes, and is reported, that if a man be annointed with the iuice of Rue, these will not hurt him; and that the serpent is driven away at the smell thereof when it is burned, in so much that when the Weesell is to fight with the serpent, she armeth hir selfe by the eating of Rue, against the might of the serpent: whereof the Poet *Macer*:

Mustelaq; docent obistere posse venenis

Mirifice rutam; comedunt quæ primitus illam,

*Cum * pugnare sunt cum serpentibus atris.*

** pugnatur a.*

And Weezels teach it can withstand strong poysons spite,
Which when they are about with serpents blacke to fight,
In woondrous sort do first of all, Rue nibble, eate and bite.

The leaues of Rue eaten with the kernels of Walnuts, or figs stamped together and made into a P masse or paaſte, is good against all euil aires, the pestilence or plague, resisteth poison and al venom; whereof the foresaid Poet hath thus written:

Obstat pota mero, vel cruda comesta venenis:

Hoc Mithridates rex Ponti saepe probauit,

Qui ruta folijs viginti cum sale pauco,

Et magnus nucibus binis, Caricisq; duabus

Ieiunus ves. i. consurgens mane solebat.

Armatusq; cibo tali, quascunque veneno

Quilibet insidias sibi tendere haud metuebat.

Rue drunke with wine, or eaten rawe,
withstandeth poysons strong;
This *Mithridates* king of Pont
ride oft and prooued long:
Who vsed rising in the morne
fasting and fresh to eate,
A score Rue leaues and salt therewith,
in quantitie not great:
And armed with such meate as this
feard not what snares soeuer
By poysons any laid for him,
to their vtmost endeour.

Likewise *Salerna* in the treatise *De conseruanda valetudine* hath thus written:

Allia, ruta pyra & raphanus cum Theriaca nux,

Præstant Antidotum contra lethale venenum.

Garlicke, Rue, Peares, and Radish also,
with Nuts likewise and Treacle,
A sou' reigne medcine to vs do shew,
against deadly poyson an obstacle.

Vrging the same further saith thus:

Salvia cum ruta faciunt tibi pocula tuta.

That is,

Sage and with it herbe Grace or Rue,
Make drinks both safe and sound for you.

- Q** Rue boiled with Dill, Fennell seede, and some Sugar, in sufficient quantitie of wine, swageth the torments and griping paines of the belly, the paines in the sides and breast, the difficultie of breathing, the cough, and stopping of the lungs, and helpeth such as are declining vnto a dropsie.
- R** The iuice taken with Dill, as aforesaid, helpeth the cold fits of agues, and altereth their course: it helpeth the inflammation of the fundament and paines of the gut, called *Rectum intestinum*.
- S** The iuice of Rue drunke with wine, purgeth women after their deliuerance, driuing forth the secondine, the dead childe, and the vnnaturall birth.
- T** Rue vsed very often either in meate or drinke, quencheth and drieth vp the naturall seede of generation, and the milke of those that giue sucke.
- V** The oyle wherein Rue hath beene boyled, and infused for many daies together in the sunne, warmeth and chafeth all cold members if they be annointed therewith: also it prouoketh vrine, if the region of the bladder be annointed therewith.
- X** If it be ministred in clisters, it expelleth windinesse, and the torsion or gnawing paines of the guts.
- Y** The leaues of garden Rue boyled in water and drunken, causeth one to make water, prouoketh the termes, and stoppeth the laske.
- Z** *Ruta sylvestris* or wilde Rue, is much more vehement both in smell and operation, and therefore the more virulent and pernicious. For sometime it fumeth out a vapour or aire so hurtfull, that it scorseth the face of him that looketh vpon it, raising vp blisters, wheales, and other accidents, it venometh their hands that touch it, which also will infect the face if it be touched with them before they be cleane washed: wherefore it is not to be admitted vnto meate or medicine.

The end of the second Booke.

THE THIRD BOOKE OF THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS:

Containing the description, place, time, names, nature and vertues of
Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, Fruit-bearing plants, Rosins, Gums, Roses,
Heath, Mosses: some Iudian plants, and other rare plants
not remembred in the Proeme to the first booke.

Also Mushrooms, Corall, and their
seuerall kindes, &c.

The Proeme.



Having finished the treatise of herbes and plants in generall, used for meate, medicine, or sweete smelling vse, onely some few omitted for want of perfect instruction, and also being hindered by the slacknesse of the cutters or grauers of the figures, which wants we intend to supplie in this third and last part. The Tables, as well generall as particular shall be set forth in the end of this present volume.

Of Roses. Chap. 1.

* The kindes.



He plant of Roses, though it be a shrub full of prickles, yet it had beene more fit and convenient to haue placed it with the most glorious flowers of the worlde, than to insert the same here among base and thornie shrubs: for the Rose doth deserue the chiefeft and most principall place among all flowers whatsoeuer, being not onely esteemed for his beautie, vertues, and his flagrant and odoriferous sinell; but also bicause it is the honor and ornament of our English Scepter, as by the coniunction appeereth in the vniting of those two most reyal houses of Lancaster and Yorke. Which pleasant flowers deserue the chiefeft place in Crownes and garlands, as out of *Anacreon Thus* a most ancient Greeke Poet, *Henricus Stephanus* hath translated in a gallant Latine verse:

*Rosa honoros decusq; florum,
Rosa, cura, amorq; Veris.
Rosa, celsus est voluptas,
Rosa puer Cytheres
Caput implicat coronis,
Charitum Choros frequentans.*

Which is englished thus:

The Rose is the honor and beautie of flowres,
The Rose is the care and loue of the spring,
The Rose is the pleasure of the'auenly powres,
The boy of faire *Venus Cytheres* darling,
Doth wrap his head round with garlands of Rose,
When to the daunces of the Graces he goes.

Augerius Busbeckius speaking of the estimation and honor of the Rose, reporteth that the Turke can by no meanes endure to see the leaues of Roses fall to the ground, bicause that some of them haue dreamed, that the first or most ancient Rose did spring of the blood of *Venus*; and others of the Mahumetans say, that it sprang of the sweate of *Mahumet*.

But there are many kindes of Roses differing either in the bignesse of the flowers, or the plant it selfe, roughnes or smoothnes, or in the multitude of the flowers, or in the fewnesse, or else in colour and smell: for diuers of them are high and tall, others short and lowe; some haue fiew leaues, others very many. *Theophrastus* telleth of a certaine Rose growing about Philippi, with an hundred leaues, which the inhabitants brought forth of Pangæum, and planted it in Campania, as *Plinie* saith, which we hold to be the Holland Rose, that diuers call the Prouince Rose, but not properly.

Moreouer, some be red, others white, and most of them or all, sweetely smelling, especially those of the garden; wherefore *Strabo Gallus* in his little garden doth not only speake of Roses themselues, but of the shootes and sprigs, which he doth call *Viburna*, writing thus:

*Iam nifine fessum via longior indupediret,
Scrupens atque noui tereretur carminis ordo,
Debueram Viburna Rosa pretiosa metallo
Pactoli, & niueis Arabum circumdare gemmis.*

That is in English:

Now were it not, that wearie and a longer way doth let,
And of my new deuised verse were worne the stonie set;
I should with *Pactol* metall and snowe white Arabian gems,
Beset about of Rose and tree the pretious shootes and stems.

Notwithstanding *Virgilius* and *Aurelius Nemesianus* affirme, that *Viburnum* is a certaine kinde of shrubbie tree, little, lowe, tough and bending, who in his first Eclog commending the citie of Rome saith,

*Verum hac tantum alias inter caput extulit vrbes,
Quantum lenta solent inter viburna Cupressi.*

Which is thus englished:

But * this, among other cities and townes,
Hath so much more stately borne vp hir head;
By how much the Cypresses carrie their crownes,
Above the lowe viorns bending (like lead.)

* Rome vpon
seuen hills.

And *Nemesianus* in his second Eclog in these verses:

*Nos quoque te propter Donac donabimur urbi,
Si modo coniferas inter viburna Cupressos,
Aut inter Pinos Corylum fronde scere fas est.*

Which are thus translated:

And we, O *Donac*, to the towne will giuen be for thee,
If yet among the lithie shrubs a lawfull thing it be
For Cypresse trees with pointed tops their leaues to shoote,
Or Hasell trees among the Pines to take their roote.

* The description.



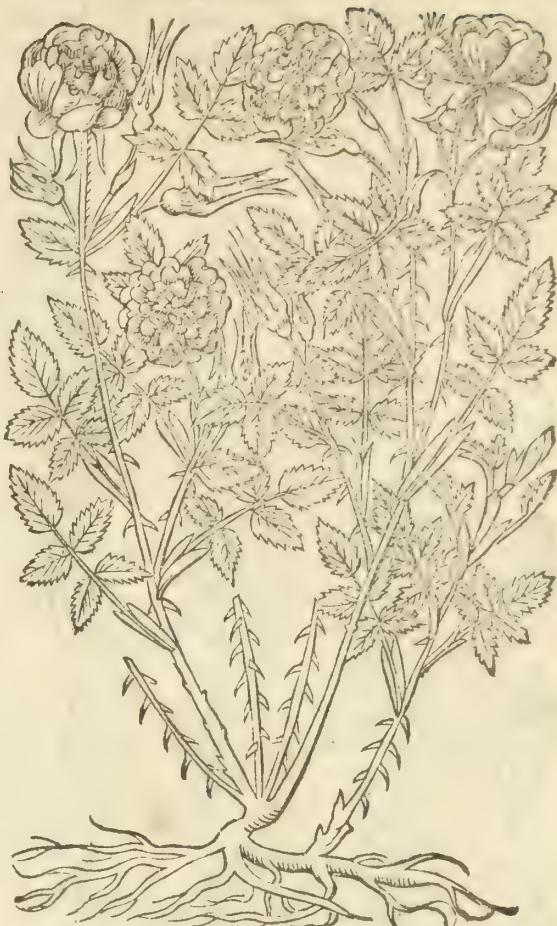
IF the curious could so be content, one generall description might serue to distinguish the whole stocke or kiared of the Roses, being things so wel knowne; notwithstanding I thinke it not amisse, to say something of them severally, in hope to satisfie al. The white Rose hath very long stalkes of a woodie substance, set or armed with diuers sharpe prickles: the branches whereof are likewise full of prickles, whereon do growe leaues consist ng of fiew leaues for the most part, set vpon a middle rib by couples; the od leafe standing at the point of the same, and euery one of those small leaues somewhat snipt about the edges, somewhat rough, and of an ouerworne greene colour: from the bosome whereof shoote forth long foote stalkes, whereon do growe very faire double flowers, of a white colour and very sweete smell, hauing in the middle a few yellow threads or chiues; which being past, there succeedeth a long fruit greene at the first, red when it is ripe, and stuffed with a downie choking matter, wherein is contained leede as hard as stones. The roote is long, tough, and of a woodie substance.

2 The red Rose groweth very lowe in respect of the former: the stalkes are shorter, smoother, and browner of colour: the leaues are like, yet of a worse dustie colour: the flowers growe on the tops of the branches, consistng of many leaues, of a perfect red colour: the fruit is likewise red when it is ripe; the roote also woodie.

1 *Rosa alba.*
The White Rose.



2 *Rosa rubra.*
The Red Rose.



3 *Rosa provincialis, sive Damascena.*
The Prouince, or Damaske Rose.



4 *Rosa provincialis minor.*
The lesser Damaske Rose.



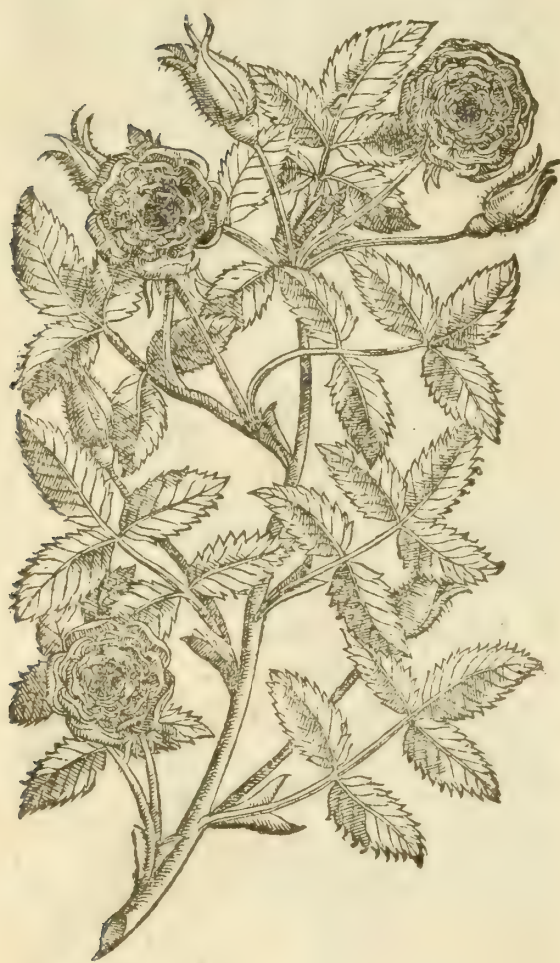
3 The common Damaske Rose in stature, prickley branches, and in other respectes is like the White Rose; the especiall difference consisteth in the colour and smell of the flowers; for these are of a pale red colour, and of a more pleasant smell, and fitter for meate or medicine.

4 The other differeth not, but is altogether lesser: the flowers and fruit are like: the vse in phisicke also agreeth with the precedent.

5 *Rosa sine spinis.*

The Rose without prickles.

* The description.



5 The Rose without prickles hath many young shootes coming from the root, diuiding themselues into diuers branches, tough, and of a woodie substance, as are all the rest of the Roses, of the height of five or sixe cubites, smooth and plaine without any roughnesse or prickles at all; whereon do growe leaues like those of the Holland Rose, of a shining deepe Greene colour on the vpper side, vnderneath somewhat hoarie and hairie. The flowers growe at the tops of the branches, consisting of an infinite number of leaues, greater than those of the Damaske Rose, more double, and of a colour betweene the Red and Damaske Roses, of a most sweete smell. The fruit is rounde, red when it is ripe, and stuffed with the like flockes and seedes of those of the Damaske Rose. The roote is great, woodie, and far spreading.

* The description.

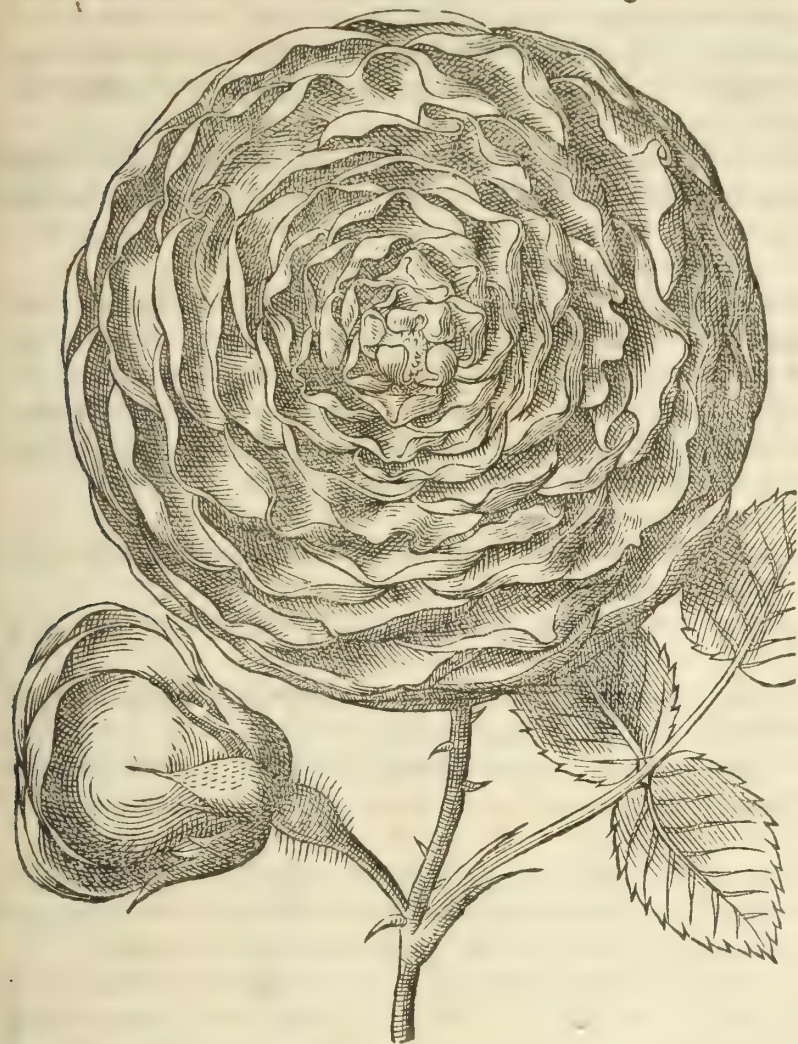
6 The Holland or Prouince Rose hath diuers shootes proceeding from a woodie roote, full of sharpe prickles, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches; whereon do growe leaues consisting of five leaues set vpon a rough middle rib, and those snipt about the edges. The flowers growe on the tops of the branches, in shape and colour like the Damaske Rose, but greater and more double, in so much that the yellow chiues in the middle are hard to be seene; of a reasonable good smell, but not full so sweete as the common Damaske Rose. The fruit is like the other of his kinde.

We haue in our London gardens one of the red Roses, whose flowers are in quantitie and beautie equall with the former, but of greater estimation, of a perfect red colour, wherein especially it differeth from the Prouince Rose; in stalkes, stature, and manner of growing it agreeth with our common red Rose.

6 *Rosa Hollandica sine Batava.*

The great Holland Rose, commonly called the great Prouince Rose.

* *The place.*



All these sorts of Roses we haue in our London gardens, except that Rose without prickles, which as yet is a stranger in Englande. The double white Rose doth growe wilde in many hedges of Lancashire in great abundance, euen as Briers do with vs in these southerly parts, especially in a place of the cuntry called Leylande, and in a place called Roughfoorde, not far from Latham. Moreouer, in the saide Leilande fields doth grow our garden Rose wilde, in the plowed fieldes among the corne in such abundance, that there may be gathered daily, during the time, many bushels of Roses, equall with the best garden Rose in each respect: the thing that giueth great cause of woonder is, that in a field in the place aforesaid, called Glouers felde, euery yeere that the field is powed for corne, that yeere the field will be spred ouer with Roses; and when it lieth as they cal it leye, and not plowed, then shal there be but fewe Roses to

be gathered: by the relation of a curious gentleman there dwelling, so often remembred in our Historie.

* *The time.*

These flower from the end of May to the ende of August, and diuers times after, by reason the tops and superfluous branches are cut away in the end of their flowring; and then do they sometimes flower euen vntill October, and after.

* *The names.*

The Rose is called in Latine *Rosa*: in Greeke *ῥόδον*: and the plant it selfe *ῥοδόχνα*: which in Latine keepeth the same name that the flower hath, and it is called *Rodon*, as *Plutarch* saith, bicause it sendeth foorth plentie of smell.

The middle part of the Roses, that is, the yellow chiues, or seedes, and tips, is called *Anthos*, and *Flos Rosa*, the flower of the Rose: in shops *Anthera*, or the blowing of the Rose.

The white parts of the leaues of the flower it selfe, by which they are fastned to the cups, be named *Vngues* or nailes. That is called *Calix*, or the Cup, which containeth and holdeth in together the yellow part and leaues of the flower.

Alabastri, are those parts of the cup which are deeply cut, & that compas the flower close about, before it be opened; which be in number fise, two haue beards and two haue none, and the fift hath but halfe one: most do call them *Cortices Rosarum*, or the huskes of the Roses. The shootes of the plant of Roses, *Strabo Gallus* in his little garden doth call *Viburna*, writing as before in the Proeme.

The white Rose is called *Rosa alba*: in English the white Rose: in high Dutch *Weiß Roosen*: in lowe Dutch *Witte Roosen*: in French *Blanche*: of *Plinie* *Spineola Rosa*, or *Rosa Campana*.

The red Rose is called in Latine *Rosa Rubra*: of the French men *Rose Franche*, *Rose de Prouins*, a towne in Campaigne: of *Plinie* *Trachinia*, or *Pranestina*.

The Damaske Rose is called of the Italians *Rosa incarnata*: in high Dutch *Leiffarbighe Roosen*: in low Dutch *Prouencie Roosen*: of some *Rosa provincialis* or Rose of Prouence: in French of some

Melesia the Rose of Melaxo a citie in Asia, from whence some haue thought it was first brought in to these parts of Europe.

The great Rose, which is generally called the great Prouince Rose, which the Dutch men cannot endure; for say they, it came first out of Holland, and therefore to be called the Holland Rose: but by all likelyhood it came from the Damaske Rose, as a kinde thereof, made better and fairer by art, which seemeth to agree with truth.

The Rose without prickles is called in Latine *Rosa sine spinis*, and may be called in English, the Rose without thornes, or the Rose of Austrich, bicause it was first brought from Vienna the Metropolitane citie of Austrich, and giuen to that famous herbarist *Carolus Clusius*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of the flowers of Roses, bicause they do consist of diuers partes, haue also diuers and fundrie faculties; for there be in them certaine that are earthie and binding, other moist and watery, and sundry that are spiritwall and airie parts, which notwithstanding are not all after one sort; for in one kind these excell, in another those: al of them haue a predominant or ouerruling colde temperature, which is neereft to a meane, that is to say, of such as are cold in the first degree: moyft, airie and spirituell parts are predominant in the white Roses, Damaske and Muske.

* *The vertues.*

- A The distilled water of Roses is good for the strengthening of the hart, and refreshing of the spirits, and likewise for all things that require a gentle cooling.
- B The same being put in iunketting dithes, cakes, iawces, and many other pleasant things, giueth a fine and delectable taste.
- C It mitigateth the paine of the eies proceeding of a hot cause, bringeth sleepe, which also the fresh Roses themselves prouoke through their sweete and pleasant smell.
- D The iuice of these Roses, especially of Damaske, doth moue to the stoole, and maketh the belly soluble: but most effectually of the Muske Roses, next to them is the iuice of the Damaske, which is more commonly vsed.
- E The infusion of them doth the same, and also the sirupe made thereof called in Latine *Drosatum* or *Serapium*: the Apothecaries call it sirupe of Roses solutiue, which must be made of the infusion, in which a great number of the leaues of these fresh Roses are diuers and sundrie times steeped.
- F It is profitable to make the belly loose and soluble, when as either there is no neede of other stronger purgation, or that it is not fit and expedient to vse it: for besides those excrements which stick to the bowels, or that in the first and neereft vaines remaine raw, flegmaticke, and now & then cholerick; it purgeth no other excrements, vnlesse it be mixed with certain other stronger medicines.
- G This sirupe doth moysten and coole, and therefore it alayeth the extremitie of heate in hot burning feuers, mitigateth the inflammations of the intrailes, and quencherh thirst: it is scarce good for a weake and moyft stomacke, for it leaueth it more slacke and weake.
- H Of like vertue also are the leaues of these preserued in Sugar, especially if they be onely bruised with the hands, and diligently tempered with Sugar, and so heat at the fire rather than boiled.

* *The temperature of Red Roses.*

There is in the red Roses, which are common euery where, and in the other that be of a deepe purple, called Prouince Roses, a more earthie substance, also a drying and binding qualitie, yet not without certaine moysture ioyned, being in them when they are as yet fresh, which they lose when they be dried: for this cause their iuice and infusion doth also make the bodie soluble, yet not so much as of the others aforesaid. These Roses being dried, and their moysture gone, do binde and drie; and likewise coole, but lesser than when they are fresh.

* *The vertues.*

- I They strengthen the hart, and helpe the trembling and beating thereof.
- K They giue strength to the liuer, kidncies, and other weake intrailes; they drie and comfort a weake stomacke that is flashe and moyft; stay the whites and reds, stanch bleedings in any part of the body, stay sweatings, binde and loose, and moysten the body.
- L And they are put into all kinde of counterpoysons and other like medicines, whether they be to be outwardly applied or to be inwardly taken, to which they giue an effectuell binding, and certaine strengehening qualitie.
- M Honie of Roses, or *Mel Rosarum*, called in Greeke *ροσμελι*, which is made of them, is most excellent good for wounds, vlcers, issues, and generally for such things as haue need to be cleansed & dried.

The

The oyle doth mitigate all kindes of heate, and will not suffer inflammations or hot swellings to arise, and being risen it doth at the first assuage them.

** The temperature and vertues of the partes.*

The flowers or bloomings of Roses, that is to say, the yellow haire and tips, do in like maner drie B and binde, and that more effectually than the leaues of the Roses themselves; the same temperature the cups and beards be of: but seeing none of these haue any sweete smell, they are not so profitable, nor so familiar or beneficiall to mans nature: notwithstanding in fluxes at the sea, it shall auaille the Chirurgion greatly, to carrie store thereof with him, which doth there preuaile much more than at the land.

The same yellow called *Anthera*, staith not only those laskes and bloodie fluxes which do happen at the sea, but those at the land also, and likewise the white fluxe and red in women, if they be dried, beaten to powder, and two scruples thereof giuen in red wine, with a little powder of Ginger added thereto: and being at the sea, for want of red wine you may vse such liquor as you can get in such extremitie. C

The little heads or buttons of the Roses, as *Pliny* writeth, do also stanch bleeding & stop the lask. D

The nailes or white endes of the leaues, of the flowers, are good for watering eyes. E

The roote of the wilde Rose is a singular remedie (found out by oracle) against the biting of a F mad dog, as he also declareth in his 8 booke 41. chapter.

The iuice, infusion, or decoction of Roses, are to be reckoned among those medicines which are G soft, gentle, loosing, opening and purging gently the belly, which may be taken at all times and in all places, of euery kinde or sexe of people, both olde and yoong, without danger or perill.

The sirupe made of the infusion of Roses, is a most singular and gentle loosing medicine, carrying H downwards cholericke humors, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, helpeth greatly the yellow iaudies, the trembling of the hart, and taketh away the extreme heate in agues and burning feuers, which is thus made:

Take two pound of Roses, the white endes cut away, put them to steepe or infuse in fixe pintes of I warme water in an open vessell for the space of twelue howers; then straine them out, and put thereto the like quantitie of Roses, and warme the water againe, so let it stand the like time: do thus fower or fve times; in the end adde vnto that liquor or infusion, fower pound of fine Sugar in powder; then boyle it vnto the forme of a sirupe, vpon a gentle fire, continually stirring it vntill it be colde; then straine it, and keepe it for your vse, whereof may be taken in white wine, or other liquor, from one ounce vnto two.

Sirupe of the iuice of Roses is very profitable for the griefes aforesaid, made in this manner: K

Take Roses, the white nailes cut away, what quantitie you please, stamp them, and strayne out the L iuice, the which you shall put to the fire, adding thereto sugar, according to the quantitie of the iuice: boiling them on a gentle fire vnto a good consistence.

Vnto these sirupes you may adde a few drops of oyle of Vitriol, which giueth it a most beau- M tiful colour, and also helpeth the force in cooling hot and burning feuers and agues: you likewise may adde thereto a small quantitie of the iuice of Limons, which doth the like.

The conserue of Roses as well that which is crude and rawe, as that which is made by ebullition N or boyling, taken in the morning fasting, and last at night, strengtheneth the hart, and taketh away the shaking and trembling thereof, strengtheneth the liuer, kidneies, and other weake intrailles, comforteth a weake stomacke that is moyst and rawe; staith the whites and reds in women, and in a word, is the most familiar thing to be vsed for the purposes aforesaid, and is thus made:

Take the leaues of Roses, the nailes cut off, one pound, put into a cleane pan; then put thereto O a pinte and a halfe of scalding water, stirring them together with a wooden slice, so let them stande to macerate close couered some two or three howers; then set them to the fire slowly to boyle, adding thereto three pounds of sugar in powder, letting them so simmer together according to discretion, some hower or more, then keepe it for your vse.

The same made another way, but better by many degrees: Take Roses at your pleasure, put them P to boyle in faire water, hauing regard to the quantitie; for if you haue many Roses, you may take the more water; if fewer, the lesse water will serue: the which you shall boyle at the least three or fower howers, euen as you would boyle a peece of meate, vntill in the eating they be very tender, at which time the Roses will lose their colour, that you would thinke your labour lost, and the thing marred. But proceede; for though the Roses haue lost their colour, the water hath gotten the

tincture thereof; then shall you adde vnto one pounce of Roses fower pounce of fine sugar in pure powder, and so according to the rest of the Roses. Thus shall you let them boyle gently after the Sugar is put thereto, continually stirring it with a wooden Spatula vntill it be cold, wherof one pound waight is woorth sixe pound of the crude or rawe conserue, as well for the vertues and goodnes in taste, as also for the beautifull colour.

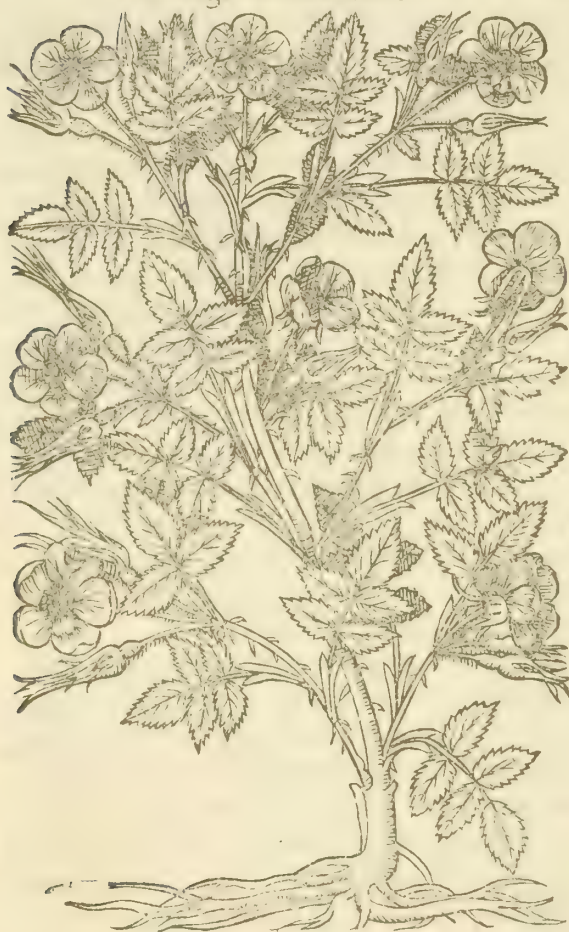
Q The making of the crude or rawe conserue is very well knowen, as also Sugar roset, and diuers other pretie things made of Roses and Sugar, which are impertinent vnto our historie, bicause I intend neither to make thereof an Apothecaries shop, nor a Sugar bakers storehouse, leauing the rest for our cunning confectioners.

Of the Muske Roses. Chap. 2.

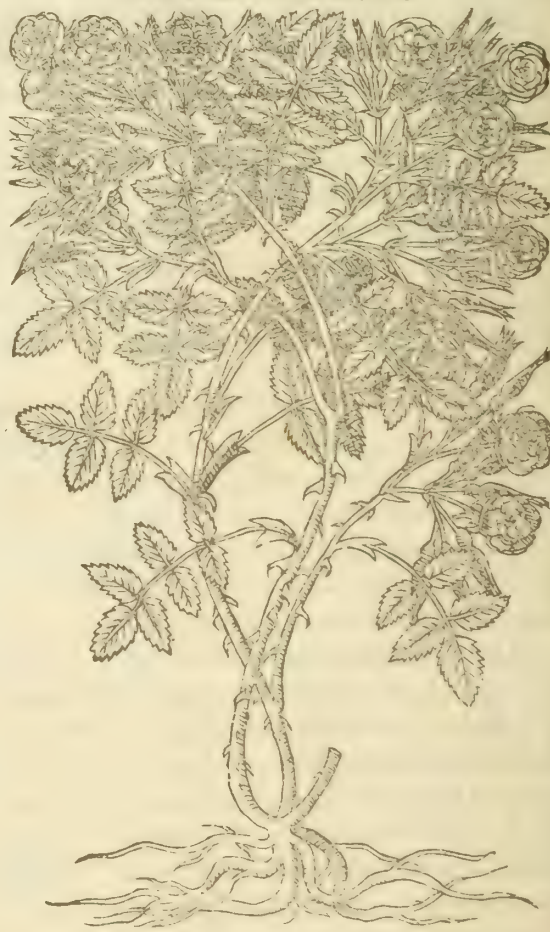
** The kinds.*

T Here be diuers sortes of Roses planted in gardens, besides those written of in the former chapter, which are of most writers reckoned among the wilde Roses, notwithstanding we thinke it conuenient to put them in a chapter betweene those of the garden and the brier Roses, as indifferent whether to make them of the wilde Roses, or of the tame, seeing we haue made them denizons in our gardens for diuers respects, and that woorthily.

1 *Rosa Moschata simplici flore.*
The single Muske Rose.



2 *Rosa Moschata multiplex.*
The double Muske Rose.



** The description.*

1 **T** He single Muske Rose hath diuers long shootes of a greenish colour and woodie substance, armed with very sharpe prickles, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches: whereon do growe long leaues, smooth and shining, made of diuers leaues set vpon a middle rib, like the other Roses. The flowers growe on the tops of the branches of a white colour, and pleasant sweete smell, like that of Muske, wherof it tooke his name; hauing certaine yellow seedes in the middle, as the rest of the Roses haue. The fruit is red when it is ripe, and filled with such chaffie flockes and seedes as those of the other Roses. The roote is tough and woodie.

2 The

2 The double Muske Rose differeth not from the precedent, in leaues, stalkes, and rootes, nor in the colour of the flowers, or sweetenes thereof, but onely in the doubieness of the flowers, wherein consisteth the difference.

Of these Roses we haue another in our London gardens, which of most is called the bluish Rose: it flowreth when the Damask Rose doth. The flowers heereof are very single, greater then the other Muske Roses, and of a white colour, dashed ouer with a light wash of carnation, which maketh that colour, which we call a bluish colour. The proportion of the whole plant, as also the smell of the flowers, are like the precedent.

3 *Rosa Holofericea.*

The veluet Rose.

4 *Rosa lutea.*

The yellow Rose.



* *The description.*

3 The veluet Rose groweth alwaies very low, like vnto the red Rose, hauing his branches covered with a certaine hairie or prickly matter, as fine as haire, yet not so sharpe or stiffe, that it will harne the most tender skin that is: the leaues are like the leaues of the white Rose: the flowers growe at the top of the stalks, doubled with some yellowe thrums in the midst, of a deepe and blacke red colour, resembling red crimson veluet, whereupon some haue called it the Veluet Rose: when the flowers be vaded, there followe red berries full of hard seedes, wrapped in a downe or woollines like the others.

4 The yellow Rose which (as diuers do report) was by Art so coloured, and altered from his first estate, by grafting a wilde Rose vpon a Broome stalke; whereby (say they) it doth not onely change his colour, but his smell and forces. But for my part I hauing found the contrarie by mine owne experience, cannot be induced to beleue the report: for the rootes and offsprings of this Rose haue brought forth yellow Roses, such as the maine stocke or mother bringeth out, which enent is not to be seene in all other plants that haue beene grafted. Moreover, the seedes of yellow Roses haue brought forth yellow Roses, such as the flower was from whence they were taken; which they would

woulde not do by any coniecturall reason, if that of themselues they were not a naturall kinde of Rose. Lastly, it were contrary to that true principle,

Nature sequitur semina quodque sua, that is to saie:

Euerie seede and plant bringeth forth fruit like vnto it selfe, both in shape and nature: but leauing that errour, I will proceed to the description. The yellow Rose hath browne and pricklie stalkes or shootes, five or sixe cubites high, garnished with many leaues, like vnto the Musk Rose, of an excellent sweete smell, and more pleasant then the leaues of the Eglantine: the flowers come forth among the leaues, and at the top of the branches of a faire golde yellowe colour: the thrums in the middle, are also yellow, which being gone, there follow such knops or heads, as the other Roses bear.

5 *Rosa Cinamomea pleno flore.*
The double Cinnamom Rose.



* *The description.*

5 The Canell or Cinnamom Rose, or the Rose smelling like Cinnamom, hath shootes of a browne colour, fower cubits high, beset with thorney prickles, and leaues like vnto those of Eglantine, but smaller and greener, of the sauiour or smell of Cinnamom, wherof it tooke his name, and not of the smell of his flowers (as some haue deemed) which haue little or no sauiour at all: the flowers be exceeding double, and yellow in the middle, of a pale red colour, and sometimes of a carnation: the roote is of a woodie substance.

We haue in our London gardens another Cinnamom or Canell Rose, not differing from the last described in any respect, but onely in the doubleness of the flowers; for as the other hath very double flowers: contrariwise these of this plant are very single, wherein is the difference.

* *The place.*

These Roses are planted in our London gardens, and elsewhere, but not found wilde in England.

* *The time.*

The Muske Rose flowreth in Autume, or the fall of the leafe: the rest flower when the Damask and red Rose do.

* *The names.*

The first is called *Rosa Moschata*, of the smell of Muske, as we haue said: in Italian *Rosa Moschetta*: in French *Roses Musques*, or *Muscadelles*: in low Dutch *Musket Roosen*: in English Muske Rose: the Latin & English titles may serue for the rest.

* *The temperature.*

The Muske Rose is cold in the first degree, wherein airie and spirituall parts are predominant: the rest are referred to the Brier Rose, and Eglantine.

* *The vertues.*

Conserue or sirupe made of the Muske Rose, in maner as before tolde in the Damaske and red Roses; doth purge very mightily waterish humours, yet safely, and without all danger, taken in the quantitie of an ounce in weight.

The leaues of the flowers eaten in the morning, in maner of a sallade, with oile, vineger & pepper, or any other way according to the appetite & pleasure of them that shall eate it; purgeth very notably the belly of waterish and cholericke humours, and that mightily, yet without all perill or paine at all, in so much as the simplest may vse the quantitie, according to their owne fancie; for if they do desire manie stooles, or sieges, they are to eate the greater quantitie of the leaues; if fewer, the lesse quantitie;

quantitie, as for example: the leaues of twelue or fowerteene flowers giue fixe or eight stooles, and so increasing or diminishing the quantitie, more or fewer, as my selfe haue often prooued.

The white leaues stamped in a wooden dish with a peece of Allum and the iuice strained forth **C** into some glazed vessell, dried in the shadow and kept, is the most fine and pleasant yellow colour that may be deuised, not onely to limne or wash pictures and Imagerie in books, but also to colour meates and sawces, which notwithstanding the Allum is very hollome.

There is not any thing extant of the others, but are thought to be equall with the white Muske **D** Rose, whereof they are taken and holden to be kinds.

Of the wilde Roses. Chap. 3.

* *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of the wilde Roses, differing verie notablie as well in flowers, smel, as stature.

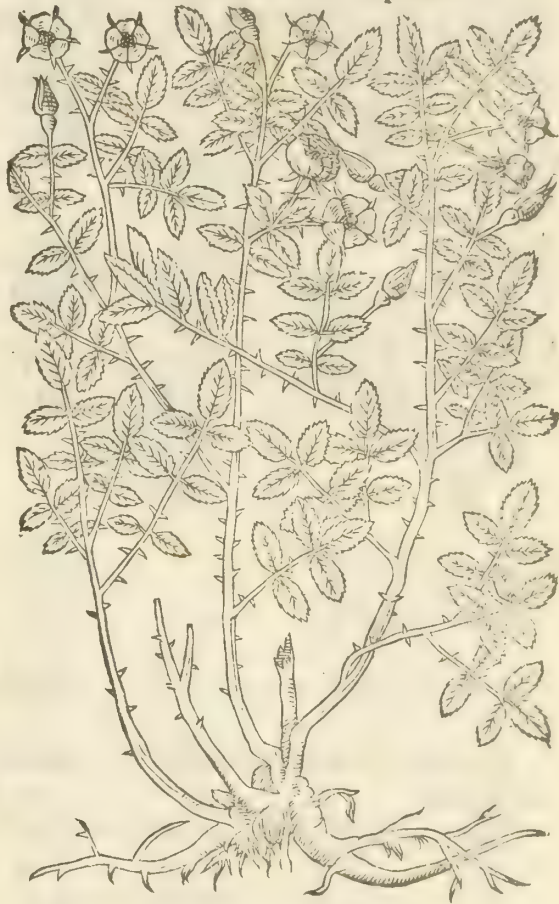
1 *Rosa syluestris odora.*

The Eglantine, or sweete Brier.



2 *Rosa Canina inodora.*

The Brier Rose, or Hep tree.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He sweete Brier doth oftentimes grow higher then all the kindes of Roses; the shootes of it are hard, thicke, and woodie; the leaues are glittering, and of a beautifull greene colour, of smell most pleasant: the Roses are little, five leaved, most commonly whitish, seldome tending to purple; of little or no smell at all: the fruite is long, of colour somewhat red, like a little Olive stone, and like the little heads or berries of the others, but lesser then those of the garden; in which is contained rough cotton, or hairie downe and seede, folded and wrapped vp in the same, which is small and hard. There be likewise found about the slender shoots heerof, rounde, soft, and hairie sponges, which we call Brier bals, such as grow about the prickles of the Dog Rose.

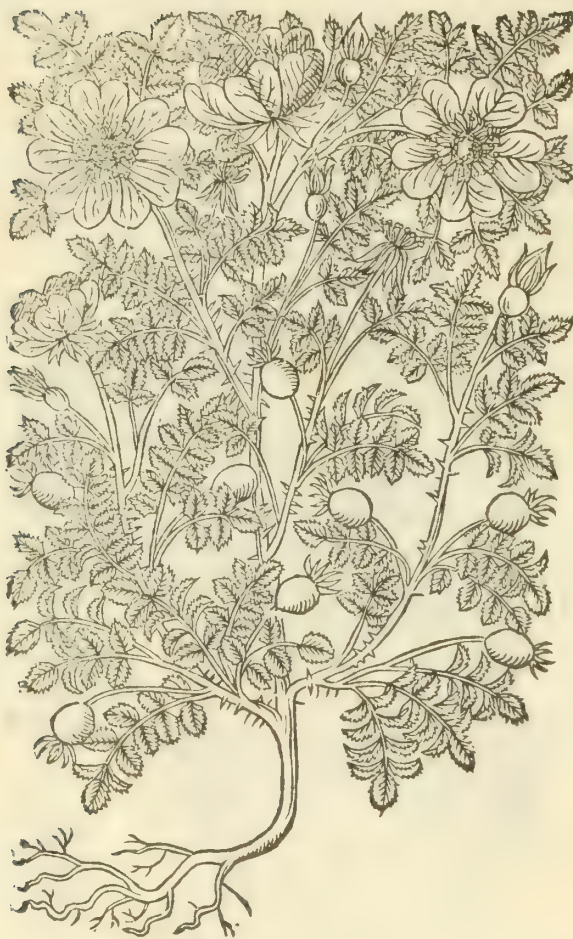
We haue in our London gardens another sweete Brier, hauing greater leaues, and much sweeter: the flowers likewise are greater, and somewhat doubled, exceeding sweete of smell, wherein it differeth from the former.

2 The Brier Bush or Hep tree, is also called *Rosa Canina*, which is a plant so common and well knowne,

knowne, that it were to small purpose to vse many words in the description therof: for euen children with great delight eate the berries thereof when they be ripe, make chaines and other pretie gew-gawes of the fruite: cookes and gentlewomen make Tarts and such like dishes for pleasure thereof, and therefore this shall suffice for the description.

3 *Rosa Pimpinella.*
The Pimpernell Rose.

* *The description.*



3 The Pimpernell Rose is likewise one of the wilde ones, whose stalkes shoote forth of the ground in many places, of the height of two or three cubits, of a browne colour, and armed with sharpe prickles, which diuide themselues toward the tops into diuers branches, wheron do grow leaues, consisting of diuers small ones, set vpon a middle rib like those of Burnet, which is called in Latine *Pimpinella*, whereupon it was called *Rosa Pimpinella*, the Burnet Rose. The flowers grow at the tops of the branches, of a white colour, very single, and like vnto those of the Brier or Hep tree; after which come the fruite, blacke, contrary to all the rest of the Roses, rounde as an apple; whereupon some haue called it *Rosa Pomifera*, or the Rose bearing Apples: wherein is contained seede, wrapped in chaffie or flockie matter, like that of the Brier. The roote is tough and woodie.

* *The place.*

These wilde Roses do growe in the borders of fieldes and woods, in most parts of England. The last groweth very plentifully in a fiede as you go from a village in Essex, called Graies (vpon the brinke of the riuer Thames) vnto Horndon on the hill, insomuch that the fiede is full fraught therewith all ouer.

It groweth likewise in a pasture as you go from a village hard by London called Knights bridge, vnto Fulham, a village thereby, and in many other places.

We haue them all except the Brier bush, in our London gardens, which we thinke ynwoorthie the place.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish with the other Roses.

* *The names.*

The Eglantie Rose which is *Cynorrhodi*, or *Canina Rosa species*, a kinde of Dogs Rose, and *Rosa sylvestris*, the wilde Rose: in low Dutch *Eglantier*: in French *Esglentine*, and as *Ruellius* testifieth *Englenterium*, who also suspecteth it to be *Cynosbaton*, or *Canirubrus*, of which *Dioscorides* hath written in these wordes; *Cynosbatus*, or *Canirubus*, which some call *Oxycantha*, is a shrub growing like a tree, full of prickles, with a white flower, long fruite like an oliue stone; red when it is ripe and downie within: in English *Eglantine*, or sweete Brier.

The spungie bals which are found vpon the branches, are most aptly and properly called *Spongiole sylvestris Rosa*, the little sponges of the wilde Rose: the shops mistake it by the name of *Bedeguar*: for *Bedeguar* among the Arabians is a kinde of Thistle, which is called in Greeke *ἀκανθα λευκή*, that is, *Spina alba*, the white Thistle: not the white Thorne, though the word do import no lesse.

The Brier or Hep tree is called *Sylvestris Rosa*, the wilde Rose: in high Dutch *Wilden Rosen*: in French *Roses sauages*: *Plinie* in his 8 booke and 25. chapter saith, that it is *Rosa Canina*, Dogs Rose: of diuers *Canina sentis*, or Dogs Thorne: in English Brier bush, and Hep tree: the last hath beene touched in the description.

* *The*

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The faculties of these wilde Roses are referred to the manured Rose, but not vsed in Phisicke A where the other may be had: notwithstanding *Pliny* affirmeth that the roote of the Brier bush is a singular remedy found out by Oracle, against the biting of a mad dogge, which he setteth downe in his 8. booke, 41. chapter.

The same author affirmeth in his 25. booke seconde chapter, that the little spungie Brier ball B stamped with hony and ashes, doth cause haire to grow which are fallen away through the disease called *Alopecia*, or the Foxes euill, or in plaine tearmes, the French pockes.

Fuchsius affirmeth, that the spungie excrescence or ball, growing vpon the Brier, are good against C the stone and strangury, if they be beaten to powder, and inwardly taken.

They are good not as they be diuretiques, or prouokers of vrine; or as they are wearers away of D the stone, but as certaine other binding medicines that strengthen the weake and feeble kidneies, which do no more good to those that be subiect to the stone, then many of the diuretickes, especially of the ströger sort: for by too much vsing of diuretickes or pissing medicines, it hapneth that the kidneies are ouerweakned, and oftentimes too much heated; by which meanes not onely the stones are not diminished, worne away, or driuen soorth, but oftentimes are also increased, and made more hard: for they separate and take away that which in the bloud is thinne, watery, and as it were whayish; and the thicker part, the stronger sorts of diuretiques do drawe together and make hard; and in like maner also others that are not so strong, by the ouermuch vsing of them, as *Galen* in his fift booke of the faculties of simple medicines doth report.

The fruit when it is ripe maketh most pleasant meates and banketting dishes, as Tartes and such E like: the making wherof I commit to the cunning Cooke, and the teeth to eate them in the rich mans mouth.

Of the Bramble, or blacke Berrie Bush. Chap. 2.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of Brambles, as shall be declared.

1 *Rubus.*

The Bramble Bush.

2 *Rubus Idæus.*

The Raspis bush, or Hindberrie.



* The description.

1 **T**He common Bramble bringeth forth slender branches, long, tough, easily bowed, ramping among hedges, and whatsoever standeth neere vnto it, armed with harde and sharpe prickles: whereon do grow leaues, consisting of many set vpon a rough middle rib, Greene on the vpper side, and vnderneath something white: on the tops of the stalkes stande certaine flowers, in shape like those of the brier Rose, but lesser, of colour white, and sometimes washt ouer with a little purple: the fruite or berrie is like those of the Mulberie, first red, blacke when it is ripe, in taste betweene sweete and sower, very soft and full of graines: the roote creepeth and sendeth forth heere and there yong springes.

2 The Raspis or Framboise bush hath leaues and branches not much vnlike the common Bramble, but not so rough nor prickly, and sometimes without any prickles at all, hauing onely a rough hairines about the stalks: the fruit in shape and proportion is like those of the Bramble, red when they be ripe, and couered ouer with a little downines, of taste not very pleasant: the roote creepeth far abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

3 *Rubus Saxatilis.*

Stone blacke Berrie tree.

4 *Chamaemorus.*

Knot Berrie tree.



* The description.

3 Stone Bramble seldome groweth aboue a foote high, hauing many smal flexible branches trailing vpon the ground, couered with a reddish barke, and somewhat hairie: the leaues grow three together, set vpon tender naked foote stalks; somewhat snipt about the edges: the flowers grow at the endes of the branches, consisting of fower small white leaues, like those of the Cherrie tree: after which come small grapelike fruite, consisting of one, two, or three graines set together, as those of the common Bramble, of a red colour when they be ripe, and of a pleasant taste, but somewhat astringent: the rootes creepe along in the grounde verie farre abroade, whereby it greatly increaseth.

4 *Chamaemorus*

4 *Chamæmorus* called in the north part of Englande (where they especially do growe) Knot berries, and Knought berries, is likewise one of the Brambles, though without prickles: it bringeth forth small weake branches or tender stems, of a foote high; whereon do grow at certaine distances, rough leaues, in shape like those of the Mallow, not vnlike to the leaues of the Gooseberrie bush: on the top of each branch standeth one flower and no more, consisting of five small leaues, of a darke purple colour; which being fallen, the fruite succeedeth, like vnto that of the Mulberrie (whereof it was called *Chamæmorus*, dwarffe Mulberrie) at the first white and bitter, after red, and somewhat pleasant: the roote is long, something knottie; from which knots or ioints thrust forth a few threadie strings.

✱ *The place.*

The Bramble groweth for the most part in euery hedge and bush.

The Raspis is planted in gardens; it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in the felde by a village in Lancashire called Harwood, not farre from Blackburne.

I haue found it among the bushes of a cawsey, neere vnto a village called Wisterfon, where I went to schoole, two miles from the Nantwich in Cheshire.

The stone bramble I haue found in diuers fieldes in the Ile of Thanet, harde by a village called Birchinton neere Queakes house, sometimes Sir *Henrie Crispes* dwelling place.

Knot berries do ioue open snowie hills, and mountaines: it groweth plentifully vpon Ingleborough hills among the Heath and Ling, twelue miles from Lancaster, being thought to be the highest hill in England.

It groweth vpon Stanemoore betweene Yorkeshire and Westmerland, and vpon other wet Fels and Mountaines.

✱ *The time.*

These flower in Maie and Iune with the Roses: their fruite is ripe in the ende of August and September.

✱ *The names.*

The Bramble is called in Greeke *Βάτος*: in French *Rouges*, *Loi Duyts Brelmers*: in Latine *Rubus*, and *Sentis*, and *Vepres*, as *Ouid* writeth in his first booke of his *Metamorphosis*:

*Aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit
Ora canum.*

Of diuers it is called *Cynosbatus*, but not properly, for *Cynosbatus* is the wilde Rose, as we haue written: in high Dutch *Bremen*: in low Dutch *Bremen*: in French *Rouge*: in Italian *Carza*: in English Bramble Bush, and Blackeberrie Bush.

The fruit is named in Latine *Morum Rubi*: and as *Fuchsius* thinketh *Vacinium*, but not properly: in shops *Mora Bati*: and in such shops as are more barbarous *Mora Bassi*: in English Blackberries.

The Raspis is called in Greeke *Βάτος Ἰδαία*: in Latine *Rubus Idæus*, of the mountaine Ida on which it groweth: in English Raspis, Framboise, and Hindberrie.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

The yoong buds or tender tops of the Bramble Bush, the flowers, the leaues, and the vnripe fruit, **A** do very much dry and bintle withall: being chewed they take away the heate and inflammations of the mouth, and almonds of the throte; they stay the bloody fixe, and other fluxes, and all maner of bleedings; of the same force is their decoction, with a little honie added.

They heale the eies that hang out; hard knots in the fundament; and staie the hermorrhoides, if **B** the leaues be laid thereunto.

The iuice which is pressed out of the stalkes, leaues, and vnripe berries, and made hard in the sun, **C** is more effectuell for all those things.

The ripe fruite is sweete, and containeth in it much iuice of a temperate heate, therefore it is not **D** vnpleasant to be eaten.

It hath also a certaine kinde of astriction or binding qualitie.

It is likewise for that cause holsome for the stomacke; and if a man eate too largely thereof, saith **E** *Galen*, he shall haue the headach: but being dried whilest it is yet vnripe, it bindeth and drieth more **F** then the ripe fruit.

The roote besides that it is binding, containeth in it much thin substance, by reason whereof it **G** wasteth awaie the stones in the kidneies, saith *Galen*.

Plinie

Plinie writeth that the berries and flowers do prouoke vrine, and that the decoction of them in wine is a present remedie against the stone.

The leaues of the Bramble boiled in water with honie, allum, and a little white wine added thereto, maketh a most excellent lotion or washing water, to heale the sores in the mouth; the priuy parts of man, or woman; and fastneth the teeth.

The Raspis is thought to be like the Bramble, in temperature and vertues, but not so much binding nor drying. The same saith *Dioscorides* performeth those things that the Bramble doth.

The fruit is good to be giuen to those that haue weake and queasie stomackes.

Of Hollie Roses, or Cistus. Chap. 3.

* The kindes.

C*istus* hath beene taken of diuers to be a kinde of Roses: the olde writers haue made two sorts thereof, Male and Female; and likewise a thirde sort, which is called *Ledum*: the later Herbarists haue discovered diuers mo, as shall be declared.

* A generall description, wherein all the sorts of *Cistus* are comprised.

C*istus* and his kinds are woody shrubs, full of branches, of the height of two or three cubits: some haue broad leaues; others rough, vneuen, wrinckled, somewhat downie, and most like the leaues of Sage, although some haue the leaues of Rosemarie; others the forme of those of the Poplar tree: the flowers growe on the tops of the branches, like vnto the wilde Rose; yet such as very quickly fade, perish, and fall away: those of the Male, are most of a reddish blew, or purple colour; and of the Female white: in their places come vp little heads or knops somewhat round, in which is contained small feede: the rootes of them all are woodie.

There groweth vp sometimes vnder the shrub harde to the roots, a certaine excrescence or hypociste, which is thicke, fat, grosse, full of iuice, without leaues, wholly consisting of manie little cases or boxes, as do those of Henbane, or of the Pomegranate tree, of a yellowish red colour, in one kinde, and in another white; and in certaine other Greene or grassie, as *Dioscorides* saith.

* The description.

1 **T**He first kinde of *Cistus* groweth vp like a small bush or shrub, of a woodie substance, three or fower cubits high; garnished with many small and brittle branches, set full of crumpled or rugged leaues, very like vnto Sage leaues: at the top of the branches come flowers, of a purple colour, in shape like vnto a single Brier Rose, hauing leaues somewhat wrinckled, like a cloth new dried before it be smoothed, and in the midst a few yellow chiues or thrums: the flowers for the most part do perish and fall away before noone, and neuer cease flowring, in such maner, from the moneth of Maie vnto the beginning of September, at which time the feede is ripe, being of a reddish colour, and is contained in an hard hairie huske, not much vnlike the huske of Henbane.

2 The second sort of *Cistus* being another kinde of the Male *Cistus*, which *Pena* calleth *Cistus mas cum hypocistide*, is like vnto the former; but that from the roote of this kinde there commeth a certaine excrescence or growing out, which is sometimes yellow, sometimes Greene, & sometimes white, from which is drawne by an artificiall extraction a certaine iuice, called in shops *Hypocistis*.

3 This kind of *Cistus* hath many woody stalks, diuided into diuers brittle brâches, of a russet colour; whereon do grow rough leaues, somewhat cut or toothed on the edges, and of an ouerworne colour: the flowers grow on the tops of the branches in form of the Muske Rose, but of an excellent bright purple colour: after which come round knops, wherein is contained small reddish feede: the roote is tough and woodie.

4 This fourth sort of *Cistus* hath diuers woodie branches, whereon are set thicke thrust together diuers small leaues, narrow, like those of winter Sauorie, but of an ouerworne russet colour: the root and flowers are like the precedent.

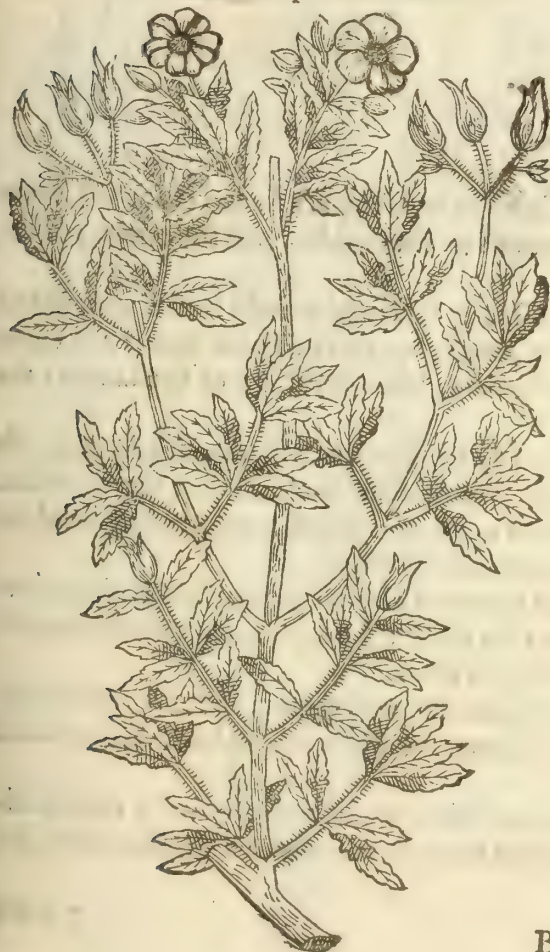
1 *Cistus mas angustifolius*.
The male Holly Rose.



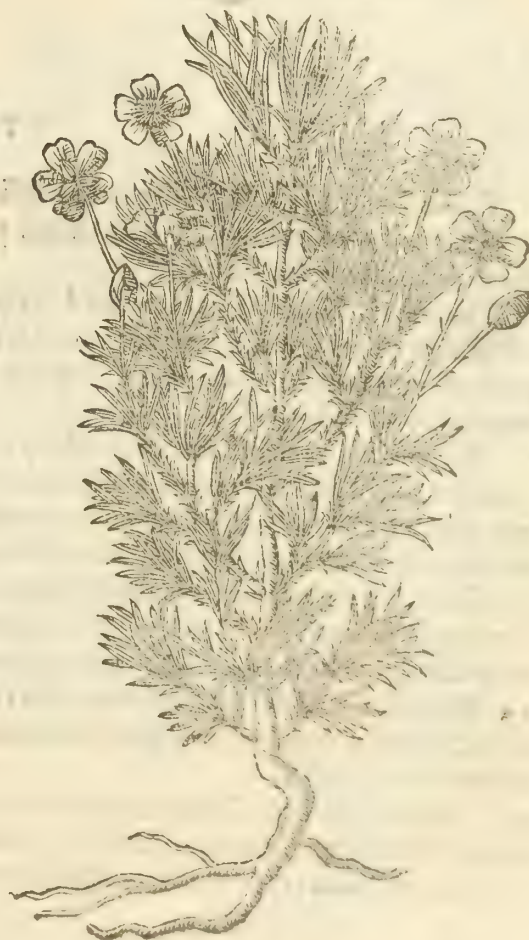
2 *Cistus mas cum Hypocistide*.
The male Holly Rose with his excrescence.



3 *Cistus mas dentatus*.
Toothed or snipt male Cistus.



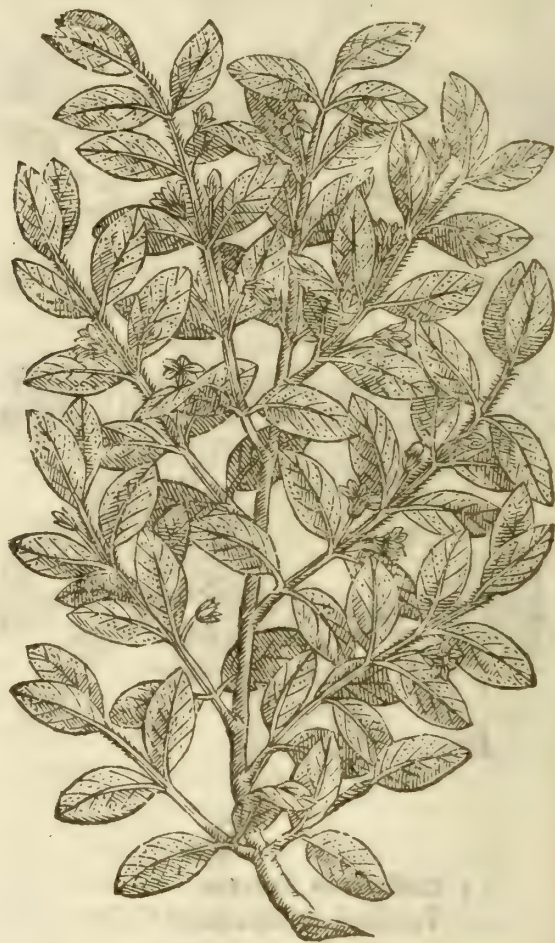
2 *Cistus mas tenuifolius*.
Thin leaved Cistus.



5 *Cistus fœmina*.
The female Cistus.



6 *Cistus fœmina Mathioli*.
Mathiolus his female Cistus.



✂ *The description.*

5 The first of the females is like vnto the first male Cistus in each respect, sauing that the flowers heereof are of a white colour, with diuers yellowe thrums in the middle, and the others purple, wherein consisteth the difference.

6 The second female of *Mathiolus* description, hath many hard and woodie stalkes, branched with diuers armes or wings: whereon are set by couples, rough, hoarie and hairie leaues, of a darke russet colour; among which come foorth small white flowers, like vnto those of the Iasmin: the roote is tough and woodie.

7 The seventh sort of Cistus groweth vp to the height of a small hedge bush, having diuers brittle branches full of pith; whereon are set leaues by couples, like those of sea Purslane, that is to saie, soft, hoarie, and as it were couered ouer with a kinde of mealines: the flowers are likewise white, and therefore one of the females, as be all the others with white flowers.

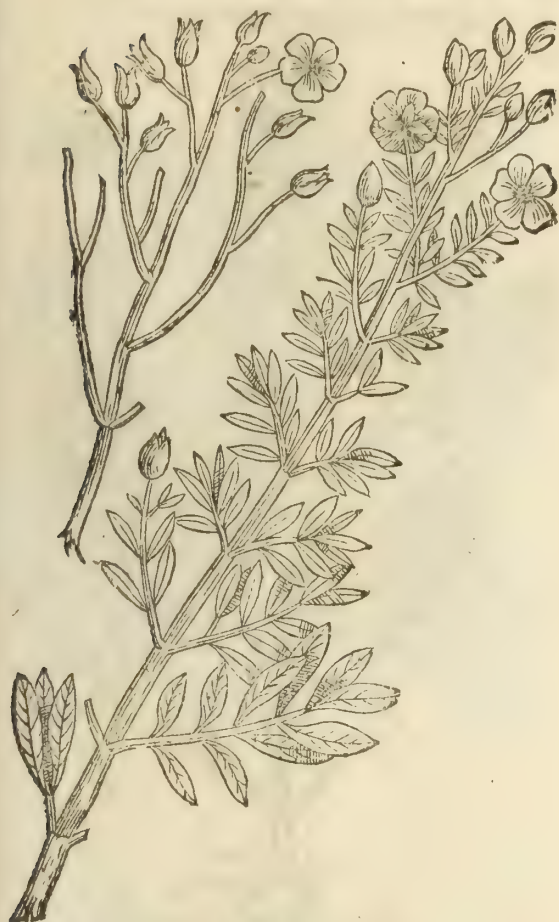
8 Cistus the eight, hath likewise shrubbie stalkes, in maner of a hedge tree; whereon do grow at certaine distances diuers leaues close ioined together at the stalke: the flowers we haue not exprefsed in the figure by reason we haue no certaine knowledge of them.

9 This ninth Cistus is likewise a woodie shrub; the stalkes are very brittle, as are all the rest of his kinde: whereon do grow very small leaues like those of Time: the flowers are white, which maketh it one of the females.

10 The lowe or base Cistus with broade leaues, groweth like a small shrub, yet of a woody substance; the leaues are many, of a darke greene colour: the flowers are in forme like the others; but of a yellow colour: the rootes are likewise woodie.

7 *Cistus folio Halimi.*

Cistus with leaues like Sea Purslane.



8 *Cistus folio Lauandule.*

Lauander leaved Cistus.



9 *Cistus folio Thymi.*

Cistus with the leaues of Thyme.



10 *Cistus humilis latifolius.*

Low Cistus with broad leaues.



11 *Cistus humilis angustifolius.*
Low Cistus with narrow leaues.



12 *Cistus humilis Austriaca Clusj.*
Low Cistus of Austrich.



* The description.

11 This narrow leaved low Cistus hath diuers tough branches leaning to the ground, whereon do grow many small narrow leaues somewhat long, of a gummie taste at the first, afterwarde bitter, the flowers grow on the tops of the branches of a yellow colour, consisting of five leaues, with certaine chiuies in the middle; after which follow three square cods or seede vessels: the roote is tough and woodie.

12 The low or base Cistus of Austrich, groweth likewise leaning to the ground, hauing many woodie branches, very firme & tough, covered with a blackish barke; whereon do grow very many rough and hairie leaues in shape like those of the final Myrtill, of a shining green on the vpper side, & of an astringent taste; on euery branch standeth one flower, seldome two, in forme like the other, but of a white colour tending to a flesh colour.

13 This low sort of Cistus hath many long, tough branches trailing vpon the ground, of a reddish colour; whereon do grow small leaues like those of wilde Time, of a darke Greene colour; very thicke and fat, and somewhat hairie: the flowers grow at the top of the branches, of a yellow golde colour, consisting of five small leaues, of a very sweete smell: the roote is thicke, harde, and woodie.

14 This strange and rare plant of *L'Obels* obseruation, I haue thought meete to be inserted among the kinds of Cistus, as a friend of theirs, if not one of the kinde: it hath leaues like vnto the male Cistus (the first in this Chapter described) but more hairie; bearing at the top of his branches a small knop, in shape like a rotten Strawberie; but not of the same substance: for it is compact of a scalie or chaffie matter, such as is in the middle of the Cammemill flowers, and of a russet colour.

13 *Cistus humilis serpilli folio.*
Low Cistus with leaues like wilde Thyme.



Cistus exotica L'Obelij.
L'Obelius his strange Cistus.



Cistus adulterina.
Counterfeit Cistus.



Myrtocistus Thoma Penni Angli.
The Reuerende D. Penny his Cistus.



* The description.

15 This adulterine or counterfeite or forged Cistus, groweth to the height of an hedge bush: the branches are long and brittle, whereon do growe long leaues like those of the Willow, of an ouerworne russet colour. The flowers are small, consisting of five little yellow leaues. The whole plant being well viewed, seemeth to be a Willow, but at the first sight, one of the Cistus; so that it is a plant participating of both. The roote is woodie.

16 This kinde of Cistus, which Doctor *Pennie* (a famous Phisition of London deceased) did gather vpon the Ilands Maiorica or Maiorca, and called it by the name *μυρτιάς*, in Latine *Alyrtocistus Balearica*, is a shrubby tree, growing to the height of three cubites, hauing a very rough barke, beset round about with rough & scabbed wartes, which bark will of it selfe easily fall away from the olde branches or boughes of the tree. The leaues of this tree are almost like them of *Myrtus*, very rough vnderneath like the branches aforesaid: but the leaues that growe higher, and towards the top of the branches are smoothe, growing about the branches very thicke together, as in the other kindes of Cistus. The flowers are yellow, growing on the top of the twigs, consisting of five long leaues, full of many very long chiues within. When the flowers be vaded, there followeth a very long and fine square head or huske, full of seede. The whole tree is very sweete, out of which issueth a gum or rosine, or rather a thicke, clammy and fat iuice, such as commeth forth of the kindes of *Ladum*.

17 *Cistus annuus.*

Cistus lasting one yeere.

18 *Cistus annuus longifolius* L'Obely.

Long leaved yeerely Cistus.



* The description.

17 This annuall Cistus groweth vp from seede with one vpriht stalke to the height of a cubite, oftentimes diuided into other small branches: whereon do growe rough leaues somewhat long, of a darke Greene colour. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, consisting of five small yellow leaues: which being past, there followeth a three square seed vessell full of small reddish seede. The roote is woodie, yet doth it perish when the seede is perfected.

18 This

18 This other *Cistus* that lasteth but one yere, hath long stalks, diuided into other branches, of the height of two cubits; whereon do grow long rough leaues, set three together at certaine distance, the middlemost whereof is longer then the other two; the flowers growe on the sides of the branches like the female *Cistus*, of a white colour: the roote is of a woodie substance, as are all the rest of his kinde.

* *The place.*

Hollie Roses grow in Italy, Spaine, and Languedoc, and in the countries bordering vpon the river Padus, in all Hetruria and Massiles, and in many other of the hotter prouinces of Europe, in dry and stonie places, varying infinitely according to the diuersitie of the regions where they grow; of which I haue two sorts in my garden, that is the first and the last but one.

* *The time.*

They flower from Maie to September.

* *The names.*

The Hollie Rose is called in Greeke *ῥοζος*, or *ῥοζθος*: in Latine also *Cistus*, and *Rosa syluatica*; of diuers *Rosa Canina*, as *Scribonius Largus* writeth, but not properly: in Spanish *Estepa*: of the Portugales *Rosilla*: in English Hollie Rose, and *Cistus* after the Greeke name. That *Fungus excrescens* which groweth at the roote of *Cistus*, is called in Greeke *καρκινίς*, because it groweth vnder the shrub *Cistus*; it is also called *Limodorum*: diuers call it *κύνθος*, among whom is *Paulus Aegineta*, who also doth not call that *Hypocistis* which groweth vnder the shrub *Cistus*, but the iuice heereof; whereupon might grow the worde *Hypocistis*, by which the Apothecaries do rudely name this iuice when it is hardned: of some it is called *Erithanon*, *Citinus* and *Hypoquistidos*.

* *The temperature.*

Cistus as *Galen* saith, doth greatly drie, neere hand in the second degree, and it is of that coldnes, that it hath withall a temperate heate; the leaues and the first buds being beaten, do onely drie and binde, in such sort as they may close vp vlcers, and ioine together new wounds.

* *The vertues.*

The flowers are of most force, which being drunke with wine, are good against the bloody fluxe, A weakenes of the belly, fluxes, and ouerflowings of moist humours.

They cure putrified vlcers being applied in maner of a pultis: *Dioscorides* teacheth that they are a B remedie for eating vlcers; called in Greeke *βορβας*, being annointed therewith, and that they cure burnings, scaldings, and old vlcers.

Hypocistis is much more binding, it is a sure remedie for all infirmities that come of fluxes, as C voiding of bloud, the whites, the laske, and the bloudie fluxe: but if it be requisite to strengthen that part which is ouerweakned with a superfluous moisture, it doth notably comfort & strengthen the same.

It is excellent to be mixed with fomentations that serue for the stomacke and liuer.

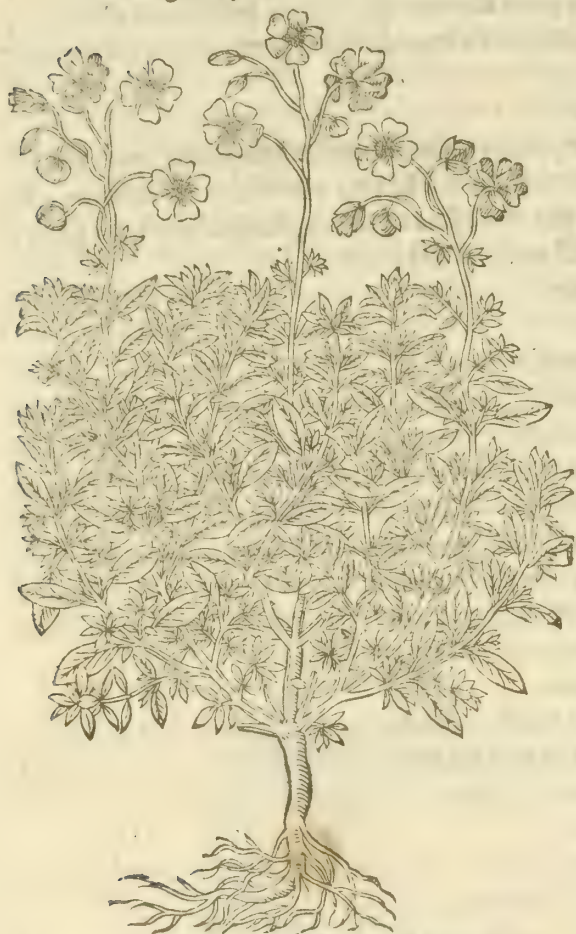
It is put into the Treacle of vipers, to the end it should comfort and strengthen weake bodies, as D E *Galen* writeth.

Of other plants reckoned for dwarffe kinds of *Cistus*. Chap. 4.

* *The description.*

- 1 THe English dwarffe *Cistus*, called of *L'Obelius* *Panax Chironium* (but there is another *Panax* of *Chirons* description, which I hold to be the true and right *Panax*; notwithstanding he hath inserted it amongst the kindes of *Cistus*, as being indifferent to ioine with vs and others for the insertion) is a lowe and bafe plant creeping vpon the ground, having manie small tough branches, of a browne colour: whereon do growe little leaues set together by couples, thicke, fat, and full of substance, and couered ouer with a soft downe; from the bosome whereof come forth other lesser leaues; the flowers before they be open are small knaps or buttons, of a brown colour mixed with yellow; and being open & spred abroad are like those of the wilde Tansie, & of a yellow colour, with some yellower chiues in the middle; the roote is thick & of a woodie substance.
- 2 The second is very like vnto the precedent, sauing that the leaues are long, and do not grow so thicke thrust together, and are more woolly; the flowers are greater, and of a white colour, wherein the especiall difference consisteth: the roote is like the former.

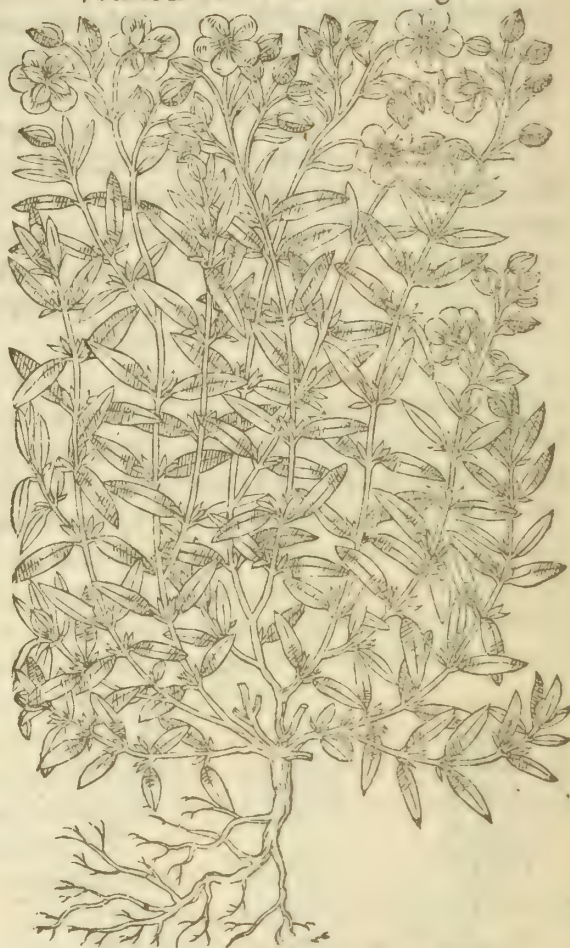
1 *Helianthemum Anglicum luteum.*
English yellow Dwarfesse Cistus.



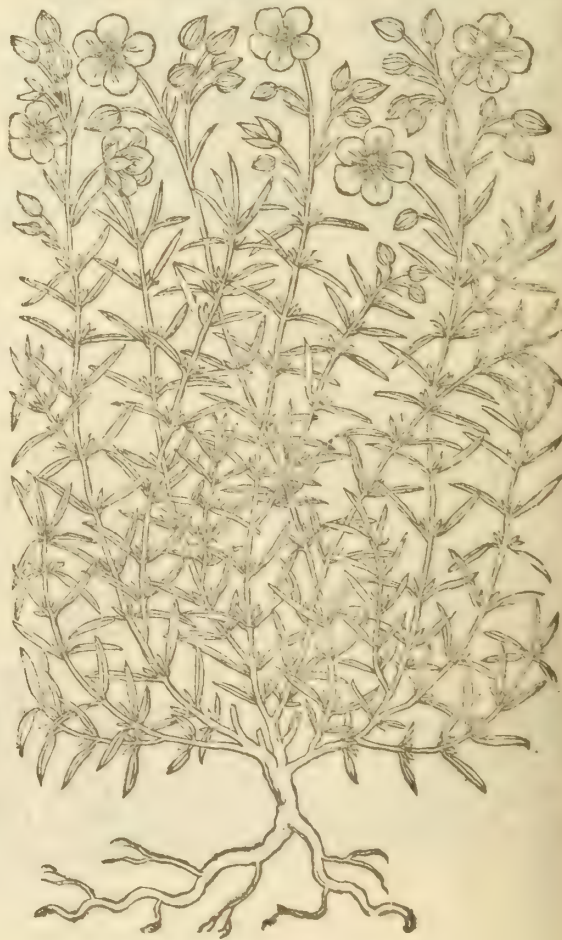
3 *Helianthemum luteum Germanicum.*
The yellow Dwarfesse Cistus of Germany.



2 *Helianthemum Anglicum album.*
White Dwarfesse Cistus of England.



4 *Helianthemum album Germanicum.*
The white Dwarfesse Cistus of Germany.

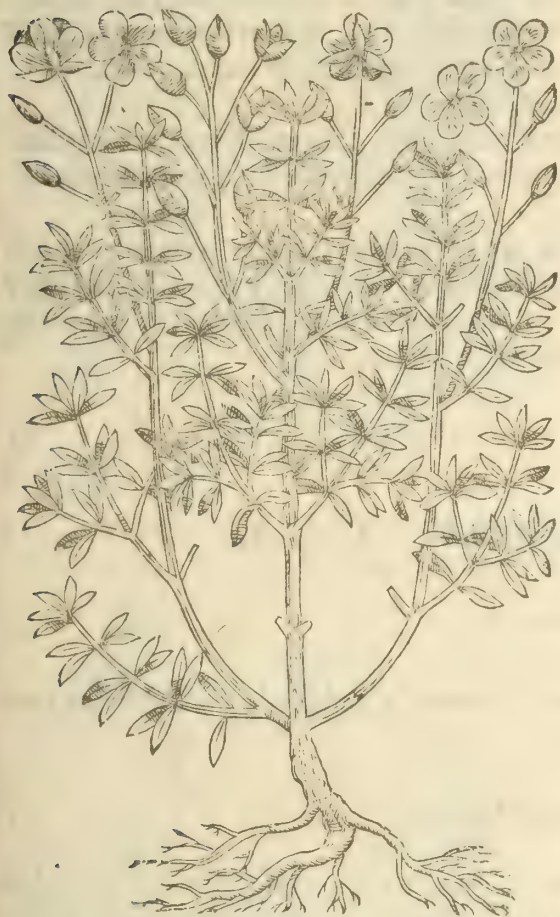


* The description.

3 There is found in Germany a certaine plant like to Cistus, and *Ledon*, but much lesser, creeping vpon the ground, vnlesse it be propped vp, hauing a multitude of twiggie branches, slender, and fine: whereupon do grow leaues lesser then those of *Ledon* or Cistus, very like to that of our English white dwarf Cistus, of a full substance, slightly haired, wherein is contained a tough iuice: the flowers are small like little Roses, or the wilde Tansie, of a yellow colour: the rootes be slender, woody, and something red.

4 This differeth not from the last described, sauing that the flowers heerof are very white, and the others yellow; wherein they especially differ.

5 *Helianthemum Sabaudicum.*
The Dwarfie Cistus of Sauoie.



6 *Helianthemum angustifolium.*
Narrow leaved Dwarfie Cistus.



* The description.

5 The Dwarfie Cistus of Sauoie hath diuers tough branches, of a reddish colour, verie tough and woodie, diuided into diuers other branches: whereon are set small leaues, sower together, by certaine spaces; the flowers grow at the top of the branches like those of our yellowe Dwarfie Cistus, of a yellow colour: the roote is very woodie.

6 This Dwarfie Cistus with narrow leaues, hath very many small flexible branches, of a browne colour, very smooth, and ramping vpon the ground; whereon do grow small, long, narrow leaues, like those of Time of Candie; from the bosome whereof come forth diuers other smaller leaues: the flowers grow on the tops of the branches, of a bleake yellowe colour: the roote is likewise woodie.

* The place.

Their feuerall titles haue touched their naturall countries: they grow in rough, drie, and sunnie places, in plaine fieldes and vpon mountaines.

Those

Those of our English growing, I haue founde them in verie many places, especially in Kent, vpon the chalkie banks about Graues ende, Southfleet, and for the most part all the way from thence vnto Canterburie and Douer.

* *The time.*

They flower from Iuly to the end of August.

* *The names.*

Tragus calleth Dwarffe Cistus in the high Dutch toong *Heyden Vsope*: in Latine *Gratia Dei*; but there is another herbe called also of the later Herbaristes *Gratiola*: *Valerius Cordus* nameth it *Helianthemum*, and *Solis flos*, or Sunne flower: of *Clusius Chamacistus*, or Dwarffe Cistus.

Pliny writeth, that *Helianthe* groweth in the champion countrey Temiscyra in Pontus, and in the mountaines of Cilicia neere to the sea: and he saith further, that the wise men of those countries, and the kings of Persia do annoint their bodies heerewith, boiled with lions fat, a little Saffron, and wine of Dates, that they may seeme faire and beautifull; and therefore haue they called it *Heliosalliden*, or the beautie of the Sunne; which if it be the Sunne flower, yet there is another of the same name, but which may be taken for the right it is hard to tell (but that experience teacheth vs) seeing *Plinie* is so brieft: *Mathiolus* saith, that *Helianthemum* is taken of some to be *Panaces Chironium*, or *Chirons* All-heale: but it is nothing likelie as we haue saide.

* *The temperature.*

- A The faculties and temperature are referred to the kindes of Cistus, *Chiron* affirmeth that it healeth wounds, stancheth bloud, and stoppeth the spitting of bloud, the bloudie fluxe, and all other issues of bloud.
- B The same boiled in wine healeth vlcers in the mouth and priuie parts, if they be washed therewith: to be brieft, it ioineth together and strengthneth; which things do plainly and euidently shew that it is not onely like to Cistus and Ledon in forme, but in vertues and faculties also; and therefore it is manifest, that it is a certaine wilde kinde of Cistus and Ledon.

Of Cistus, Ledon, and Ladanum. Chap. 5.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of Cistus, whereof that gummie matter is gathered calle d in shops *Lapdanum*, and *Labdanum*, but vnproperly.

* *The description.*

1 Cistus Ledon is a little shrub, growing to the height of a man, and sometimes higher, hauing many harde woodie branches, couered with a blackish barke: whereupon do growe leaues set together by couples, one right against another like vnto wings of an inch broad, of a blacke swart greene on the vpper sides, and whitish vnderneath; whereon is gathered a certaine clammy transparent or through shining liquor, of a verie hot sweete smell, which being gathered and hardned, is that which in shops is called *Lapdanum*: the flowers grow at the ends of the branches like little Roses, consisting of five white leaves, euery one decked or beautified toward the bottom with pretie dark purplish spots tending to blacknes, hauing in the middle very many yellow chiues, such as are in the middle of the Rose: after come the knaps or seede vessels, full of most small reddish seede; the whole plant being dried, groweth somewhat whitish and of a pleasant smell, the which it retaineth many yeeres.

2 The second groweth likewise to the height of an hedge bush; the branches are long, and verie fragile or easie to breake; whereon do growe leaues greener then any of the other of his kinde, yet vnderneath of a hoarie colour; growing toward winter to be somewhat reddish, of a fower and binding taste; the flowers are like the precedent; the forme whereof the grauer hath omitted, in other respects like the former.

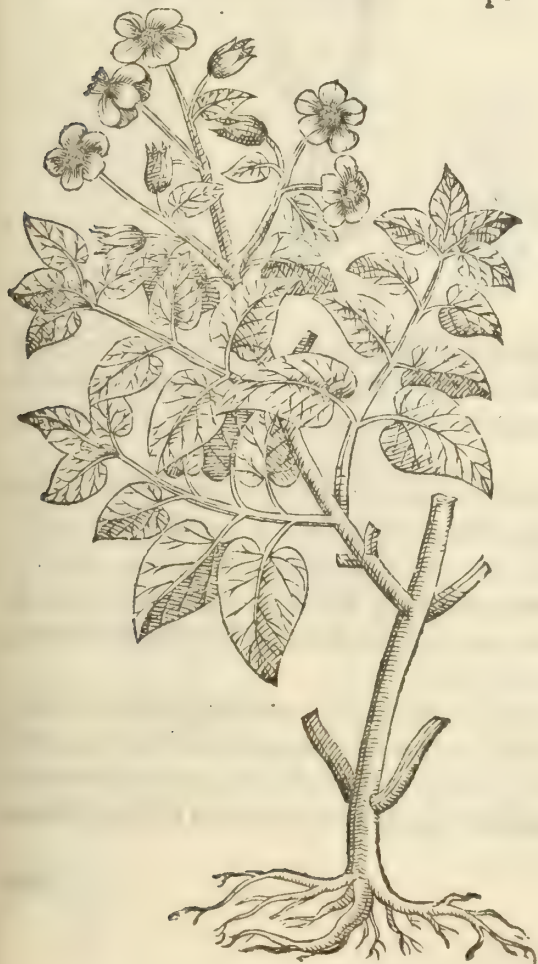
1 *Cistus ledon* 1. *Clusij*.
The first *Cistus* bringing *Ladanum*.



2 *Cistus ledon* 2. *Clusij*.
The second gum *Cistus*.



3 *Cistus ledon* *populea*.
Cistus ledon with leaues like the Poplar.



3 *Cistus ledon* 4. *Clusij*.
Cistus ledon, the 4. of *Clusius*.



* The description.

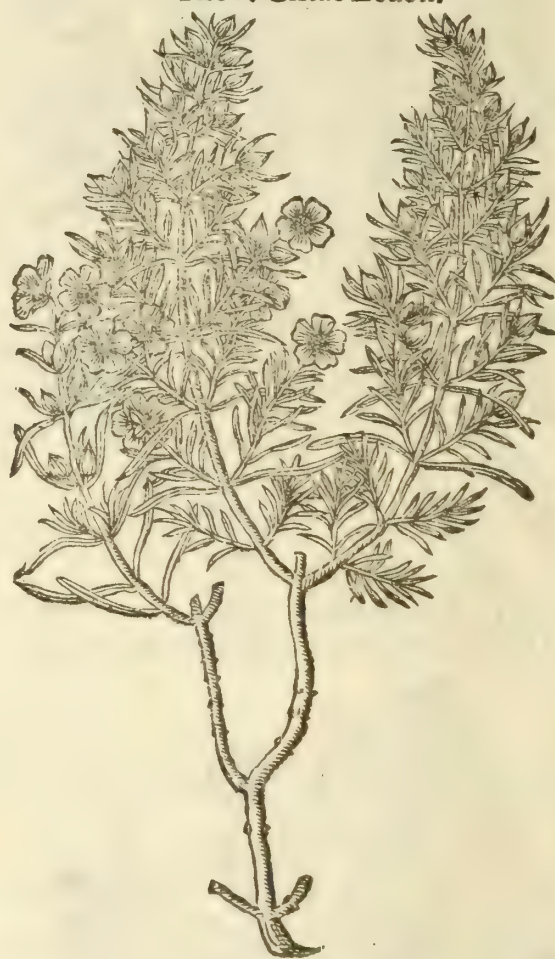
3 The third sort of *Cistus Ledon* groweth vp to the height of a small hedge bush, hauing many twiggie branches; whereon do growe leaues like those of the Poplar tree, sharpe at the point, couered ouer with that clammy dewe that the others are: the flowers grow at the toppes of the branches, of a white colour like the precedent.

4 The fourth of *Clusius* description, groweth likewise to the height of a shrubbie bush, hauing many branches, flexible, hoarie, and hairie: The leaues are like the rest of his kind, but softer, more hairie, of a swarte Greene colour, dasht ouer with that dewie fatnes, not onely in the spring time, but in the heat of sommer likewise. The flowers are white with yellowe thrums in the middle: the rest answereth the last described.

5 *Cistus Ledon* 5. *Clusii*.
The 5. *Cistus Ledon*.



6 *Cistus Ledon* 6. *Clusii*.
The 6. *Cistus Ledon*.



5 The fift groweth vp like a hedge bush with many rough branches; whereon are set long rough leaues, hoarie vnderneath, somewhat dasht ouer with that fattie dewe or humour that the rest are possessed of: the flowers are likewise of a white colour, with certaine yellowe chiuies in the middle: the roote is woodie.

6 The sixt hath diuers small branches couered with a blackish barke: the flowers are set together in bunches many in a cluster by certaine spaces. They are white and like the former in each respect.

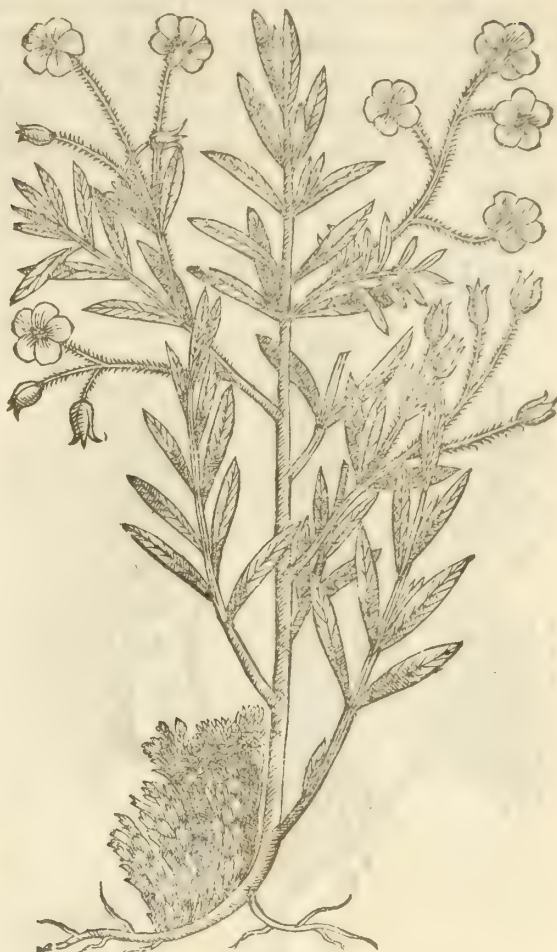
7 The seuenth is a lowe shrub growing to the height of two cubits, hauing many branches couered with a barke of the colour of ashes; whereon are confusedly set diuers leaues at certaine distances, small, narrow, like those of winter saurie, of an ouerworne russet colour, verie thicke, fat, and glutinous: the flowers differ not, neither the seed from the rest.

8 The eight groweth vp like a little hedge bush, hauing leaues like the common female *Cistus*; sauing that those of this plant are sprinkled ouer with that clammy moisture, and the other not so: the flowers and seedes are also like. From the roote of this plant commeth such like excrescens called *Limodorum*, *Orobanch* or *Hypocistis*, as that doth of the first male *Cistus*, wherein it differeth from all the rest vnder the name *Ledon*.

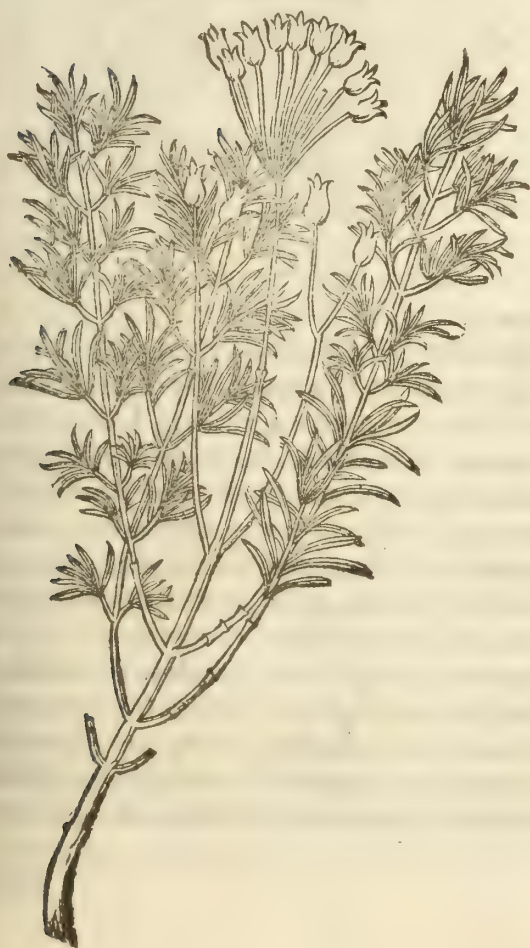
7 *Cistus Ledon* 7. *Clusij*.
The 7. *Cistus Ledon*.



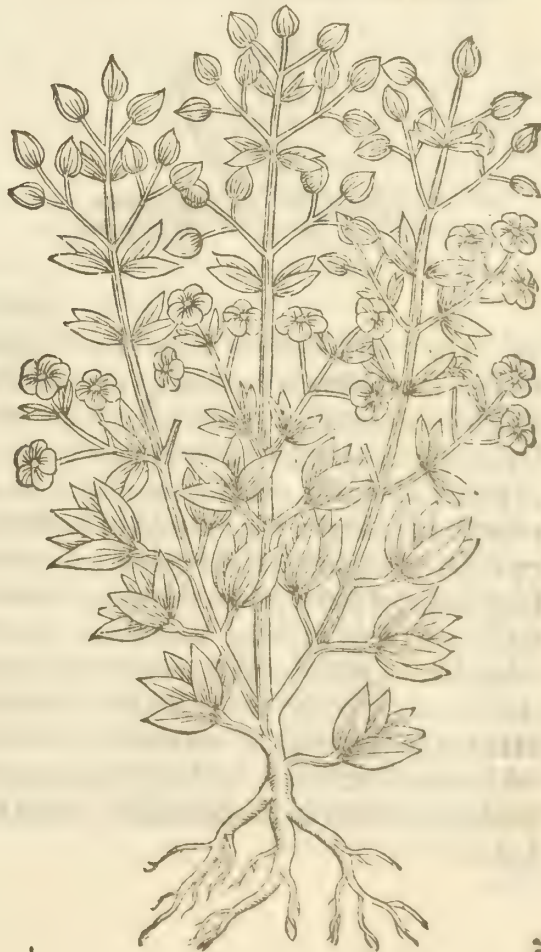
8 *Cistus Ledon cum Hypocistide* L'Obelij.
The 8. *Cistus Ledon*, with his excre.cence.



9 *Cistus Ledon* 10. *Clusij*.
The 10. *Cistus Ledon*.



10 *Cistus Ledon Myrtifolium*.
Cistus Ledon with leaues like Mirtill.



* *The description.*

9 The ninth hath diuers brittle stalkes of an ash colour tending to a russet; whereon are set very many leaues like those of Thyme, of an ouerworne colour: the flowers are white with certaine yellow chiues in the middle, which the grauer hath omitted in the figure.

10 The tenth groweth vp like a small shrub, hauing brittle stalkes, couered with a blackish barke, and diuided into diuers branches; whereon are set vpon short truncheons or fat footestalkes, fower or five leaues like those of the Myrtle tree, of a strong smell: the flowers are likewise of a white colour.

11 *Cistus Ledum Silesiacum.*

The Polonian Cistus Ledon.

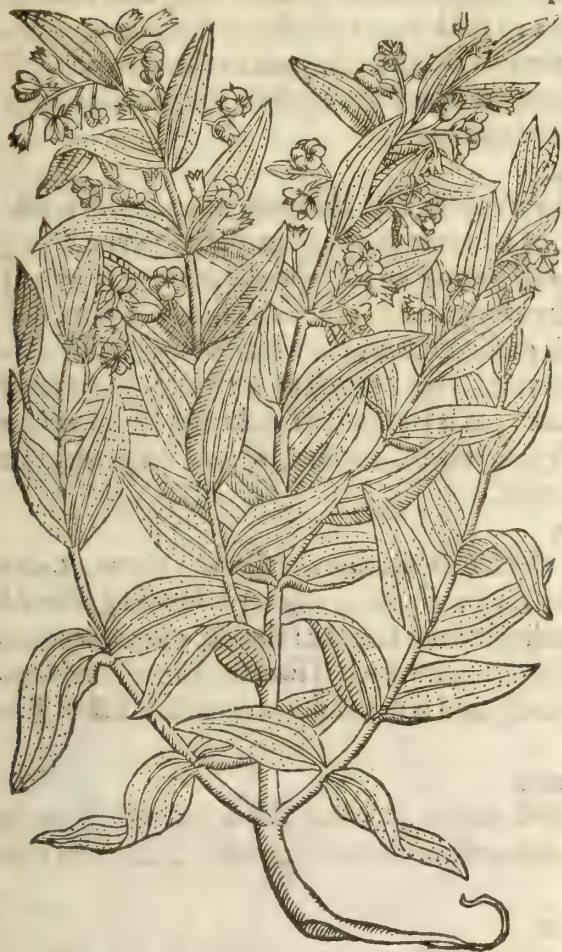
12 *Cistus Ledum Rosismarini folio.*

Cistus Ledon with leaues like Rosemarie.

* *The description.*

12 The twelfth kinde of Cistus Ledon, groweth vp right with a straight bodie or stocke, bringing forth at the top many small twigs or rods of a cubit long, couered with a bark of the color of ashes, which diuide themselues into other branches, of a purplish colour, beset with long and narrow leaues, not much vnlike to Rosemarie, but longer; of a Greene colour above, but vnderneath hauing as it were a long rib, made or compact of wooll or downe; of a sweete and pleasant smell, and somewhat sharpe in taste: on the tops of the branches grow knops or heads, compact as it were of many scales, of an iron or rustie colour; out of which commeth and proceedeth a certaine rounde and long mane, or hairie panickeld tuft of flowers, with many long, tender, green, and somewhat woollie stalkes or twigs growing vnto them, of a sweete sent and smell: the flowers consist of five little white leaues, within which are cōteined ten white chiues with a long stile or pointle in the midt of the flower: when the flowers be vaded, there succeed long knops or heads which are five cornered, in shape and bignes like vnto the fruite and berries of *Cornus*; which being Greene, are bespeckled with many siluer spots, but being ripe, are of a red colour; containing within them a long yellowe seede, which is so small and slender, that it is like to the dust or powder which falleth out of worme holes.

13 *Cistus Ledum Mathioli.*
Cistus Ledon of *Mathioli* description.



14 *Cistus Ledum alpinum Clusii.*
The mountaine Cistus.



* The description.

13 Among the shrubbie bushes comprehended vnder the title of *Cistus Ledum*, *Mathioli* hath set forth one, whereof to write at large were impossible, considering the Author is so briefe, and of our selues we haue not any acquaintance with the plant it selfe: *Dioscorides* to helpe what may be, saith, that it is a shrub growing like vnto the stocke or kindred of the *Cisti*: from whose leaues is gathered a clammy dewe which maketh that gummie matter, that is in shops called *Lapdanum*: it groweth saith he, in hot regions (but not with vs:) the Mauritanians call the iuice or clammy matter, *Leden*, and *Laden*: of some *Ladano*, and *Odano*: in Spanish *Xara*: and further saith, it groweth in Arabia, where the bush is called *Chafus*: thus much for the description.

14 The fourteene *Cistus* being one of those that do grow vpon the Alpish mountaines, which *L'Obelius* setteth downe to be *Balsamum alpinum Gesneri*: notwithstanding I thinke it not amisse to insert it in this place, hauing for my warrant that famous Herbarist *Carolus Clusius*: this plant is one of the beautifullest, differing in verie notable points, & yet resembleth them in the woodie branches and leaues: it riseth vp hauing many weake branches leaning to the ground, yet of a woodie substance, couered ouer with an ash coloured barke: the leaues are broad, & verie rough, of a shining Greene colour and a binding taste: the flowers grow on the toppes of the branches like little bells hanging downe their heads, diuided at the lips or brims in fve diuisions, of a deepe red colour on the out side, and dashed ouer heere and there with some siluer spots; on the inside of a bright shining red colour, with certaine chiues in the middle, and of a very sweete smell, as is all the reit of the plant; after which comes the seede, contained in small heads or knaps, full of seed like dust, of verie strong smell, making the head of them to ake that smell therto: the root is long, hard, & very woody, oftentimes there is found vpon the trunke or naked part of the stalks certaine excrescences, or outgrowings in maner of galls, of a fungious substance, like those of Touchwoode, white within, and red without, of an astringent or binding taste.

* The

* *The place.*

Cistus Ledon groweth in the Iland of Candie, as *Bellonius* doth testifie, in vntilled places euerie where: it is found also in Cyprus, as *Plinie* sheweth, and likewise in many places of Spaine that lie open to the sunne: moreouer both the forme and bignes of the leaues and also of the plants themselves, as well of these that bring forth *Ladanum*, as the other Cistus, do varie in this woonderfull maner, according to the diuersitie of the places and countries where they grow: they are strangers in these northerly parts, being very impatient of our cold climate.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part from Maie to the end of August. The clammie matter which falleth vpon the leaues, which is a liquid kinde of Rosen of a sweete smell, is gathered in the spring time, as *Dioscorides* saith: but as *Petrus Bellonius* affirmeth (being an eie witnesse at the gathering) in the midst of sommer, and in the extreme heate of the Dogge daies; the which in our time not without great care and diligence, and as great labour, is gathered from the whole plant (with certaine instruments made in maner of tooth pickes, or eare pickes, which in their tooong they call *Ergastiri*) and not gathered from the beards of Goates, as it is reported in the old fables of the lying munkes themselves, called *Calohieros*, that is to say, Greekish munkes, who of very mockerie haue foisted that fable among others extant in their works.

* *The names.*

The shrub it selfe is called in Greeke *λίδον* or *λιδόν*: the Latines keepe the Greeke name, *Ledon* or *Ladon*, and is a kinde of *Cistus* or Hollie Roses: the fat or clammie matter which is gathered from the leaues, is named *Ladanon*, and *Ledanon*, according to the Greeke: the Apothecaries corruptly call it *Lapdanum*: *Dioscorides* counteth that to be the best which is sweete of smell, and somewhat greene, that easily waxeth soft, is fat, without sande, and is not easily broken, but full of Rosin or Gumme.

* *The temperature.*

Ladanum saith *Galen* is hot in the later end of the first degree, hauing also a little astrictiue or binding qualitie; it is likewise of a thinne substance, and therefore it softneth, and withall doth moderately digest, and also concoct.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Ladanum* hath a peculiar propertie against the infirmities of the mother; it keepeth haire from falling; for it wasteth away any settled or putrified humour that is at their rootes.
- B *Dioscorides* saith, that *Ladanum* doth binde, heate, souple, and open, being tempered with wine, Myrrhe, and oile of Myrtles; it keepeth haire from falling being annointed therewith; or laide on mixed with wine, it maketh the markes or scars of wounds faire and well coloured.
- C It taketh away the paine in the eares if it bepowred or dropped therein, mixed with honied water, or with oile of Roses.
- D A fume made thereof draweth forth the afterbirth, and taketh away the hardnesse of the matrix.
- E It is with good successe mixed with mollifying plaisters that mitigate paine.
- F Being drunke with wine, it stoppeth the laske, and prouoketh vrine.
- G There is made heereof diuers sorts of Pomanders, chaines, and bracelets, with other sweetes mixed therewith.

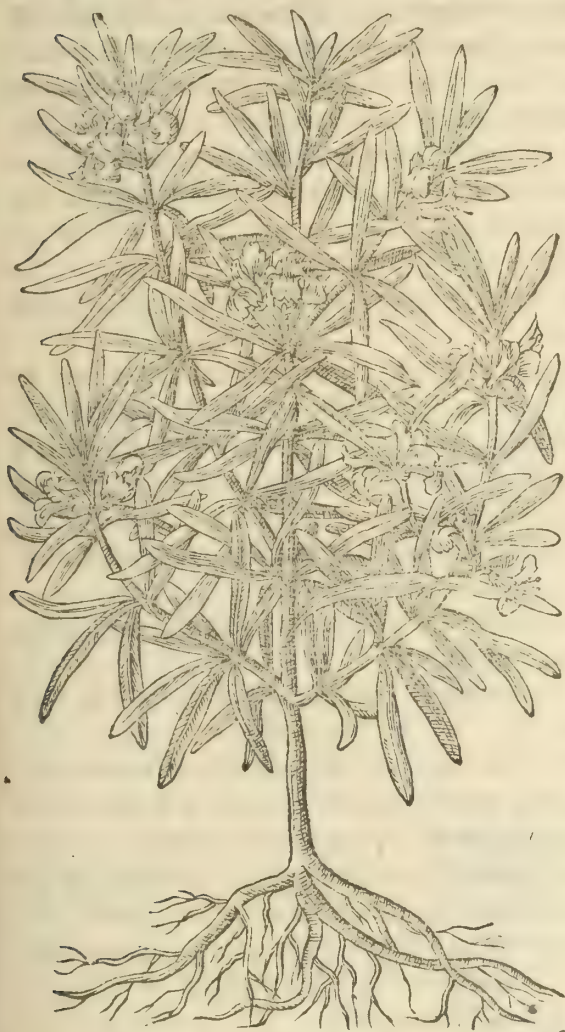
Of Rosemarie. Chap. 6.

* *The description.*

Rosemarie is a woodie shrub, growing oftentimes to the height of three or fower cubits, especially when it is set by a wall: it consisteth of slender brittle branches, whereon do grow verie many long leaues, narrow, somewhat hard, of a quicke spicie taste, whitish vnderneath, and of a full greene colour aboue, or in the vpper side, with a pleasant sweete strong smell; among which come forth little flowers of a whitish blew colour: the seede is blackish: the rootes are tough and woodie.

2 The wilde Rosemarie *Clusius* hath referred vnto the kindes of *Cistus Ledon*; we haue as a poore kinsman thereof inserted it in the next place, in kinred or neighbourhood at the least. This wilde Rosemarie is a small woodie shrub, growing seldome about a foote high, hauing hard branches of a reddish colour, diuiding themselves into other smaller branches of a whitish colour: whereon are placed without order diuers long leaues Greene aboue, and hoarie vnderneath, not vnlike to those of the dwarffe Willow, or the common Rosemarie, of a drie and astringent taste, of little smell or none at all. The flowers stand on the tops of the branches set vpon bare or naked footestalkes, consisting of five small leaues of a reddish colour, somewhat shining; after which appeere little knaps full of small seede. The roote is tough and woodie.

1 *Rosmarinum Coronarium.*
Garden Rosemarie.



2 *Rosmarinum sylvestre.*
Wilde Rosemarie.



* The description.

3 This plant hath set some controuersie among the learned, who vndiscreetly haue confounded *Casia* with *Cassa* Canell and Cinnamon. *Anguillara* and *Guilandinu* (two most excellent in the know'edge of plants) differ as touching the knowledge hereof, one taketh it to be a kinde of *Lauandula*, the other *Rosmarinum Coronarium*. *Theophrastus* taketh it to be *Casia*, mistaking Cammonell for the same. Notwithstanding their controuersies resting disputable, the question may easily be decided by the simplest that haue taken any paines in the knowledge of plants, if they had at any time seene the plant it selfe where it groweth naturally in great abundance, as in *Agro Romano*, and diuers other places, in Narbone, Spaine and Italie. Examine the description who list, and they shall easily perceiue thereby, that it cannot bee *Polygonum Plinij*, neither the Spaniards *Osris*. It groweth vp like an hedge shrub of a woodie substance, to the height of two or three cubites; hauing many twiggie branches of a Greene colour: whereupon doe growe narrow leaues like vnto *Linaria*, or Flaxe weede, of a bitter taste; among which come toorth small meslie flowers, of a greenish yellow colour like those of the Cornell tree, and of the smell of Rosemarie: which hath moued me to place it with the Rosemaries as a kind thereof, not finding any other plant

so neere vnto it in kind and neighborhood: after the flowers be past, there succcede fruit like those of the Mirtle tree, greene at the first, and of a shining red colour when they be ripe, like Corall or the berries of *Asparagus*, soft and sweete in taste, leauing a certaine acrimonie or sharpe taste in the end; the stone within is hard as is the nut, wherein is contained a small white kernell, sweete in taste: the roote is of a woodie substance: it flowreth in the sommer; the fruite is ripe in the end of October: the people of Granade, Montpelier, and of the kingdom of Valentia, do vse it in their presses and wardrobes, whereupon they call it *Guardalobo*.

Casia Poetica L'Obely.

The Poets Rosemarie or Gardrobe.



* *The place.*

Rosemarie groweth in Fraunce, Spaine, and in other hot countries; in woods, and in vntilled places: there is such plentie thereof in Languedocke, that the inhabitants burne scarce anie other fuell; they make hedges of it in the gardens of Italie and Englande, being a great ornament vnto the same: it groweth neither in the fields nor gardens of the easterne colde countries; but is carefully and curiously kept in pots, set into the stoues and sellers, against the iniury of their colde winters.

Wilde Rosemarie groweth in Lancashire in diuers places, especially in a fiede called Little Reede, amongst the Hurtleberries, neere vnto a small village called Maudsley; there founde by a learned Gentleman often remembred in our History (and that woorthily) master *Thomas Hesketh*.

* *The time.*

Rosemarie flowreth twise a yeere, in the spring, and after in August.

The wilde Rosemarie flowreth in Iune and Iulie.

* *The names.*

Rosemarie is called in Greeke *λεβανotis στεφανωματική*: in Latine *Rosmarinus Coronaria*: it is surnamed *Coronaria* for difference sake betweene it and the other *Libanotides*, which are reckoned for kindes of Rosemarie, and also bicause women haue been accustomed to make crownes and garlands there-

of: in Italian *Rosmarino coronario*: in Spanish *Romero*: in French and Dutch *Rosmarin*.

Wilde Rosemarie is called *Rosmarinus syluestris*, of *Cordus Chamæpence*.

* *The temperature.*

Rosemarie is hot and drie in the second degree, and also of an astringent or binding qualitie, as being compounded of diuers parts, and taking more of the mixture of the earthie substance.

* *The vertues.*

- A Rosemarie is giuen against all fluxes of bloud; it is also good especially the flowers thereof for all infirmities of the head and braine, proceeding of a colde and moist cause; for they drie the braine, quicken the senses and memory, and strengtheneth the finewie parts.
- B *Serapio* witneseth, that Rosemarie is a remedie against the stuffing of the head, that commeth through coldnes of the braine, if a garland thereof be put about the heade, whereof *Abin Mesuai* giueth testimonie.
- C *Dioscorides* teacheth that it cureth him that hath the yellow iaundies, if it be boyled in water and drunk before exercise, & that after the taking therof the patient must bathe himselfe & drink wine.
- D The distilled water of the flowers of Rosemarie being drunke at morning and euening first and last, taketh away the stench of the mouth and breth, and maketh it very sweete, if there be added thereto, to steepe or infuse for certain daies, a few Cloues, Maces, Cinnamom, & a little Anniseede.

The

The Arabians and other Physicians succeeding, do write, that Rosemarie comforteth the braine, E the memorie, the inward senses, and restoreth speech vnto them that are possessed with the dumbe pausie, especially the conserue made of the flowers and sugar, or any other way confectioned with sugar, being taken euery day fasting.

The Arabians, as *Serapio* witnesseth, giue these properties to Rosemarie: it heatech, say they, is F of subtile partes, is good for the cold rheume which falleth from the braine, driueth away windines, prouoketh vrine, and openeth the stoppings of the liuer and milt.

Tragus writeth, that Rosemarie is spice in the Germaine kitchens, and other cold countries. Further he saith, that the wine boyled with Rosemarie, and taken of women troubled with the mother, or the whites, it helpeth them, the rather if they fast three or fower howers after.

The flowers made vp into plates with sugar after the maner of Sugar Roset and eaten, it comforteth the hart, and maketh it merie, quickeneth the spirits, and maketh them more liuely.

The oyle of Rosemarie chimically drawen, comforteth the cold, weake and feeble braine in most I woonderfull manner.

The people of Thuringia do vse the wilde Rosemarie to prouoke the desired sicknes. K

Those of Marchia vse to put it in their drinke the sooner to make their clients drunke, and also do L put it into chests and presses among clothes, to preserue them from moths or other vermine.

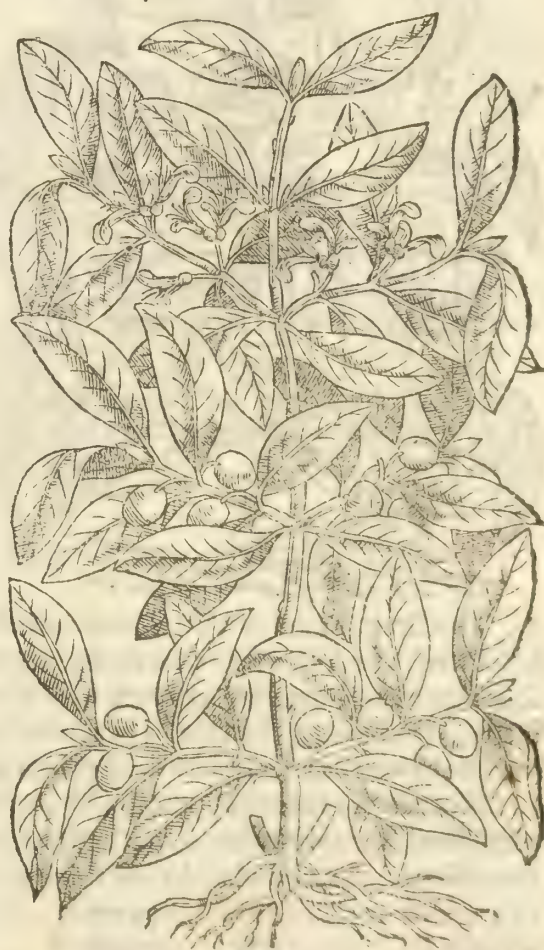
Of Vpright Woodbinde. Chap. 7.

* 7 he kindes.

I T is knowen, that euery prouince and countrie bringeth forth his peculiar plants, differing from those of other regions, euen so it fareth with these kindes of Woodbindes, which do very notably differ from those of England, Italie and Spaine, as followeth in their seuerall descriptions.

1 *Periclymenum rectum Sabaudicum.*
Sauoy Honisuckles.

2 *Periclymenum rectum Germanicum.*
Germany Honisuckles.



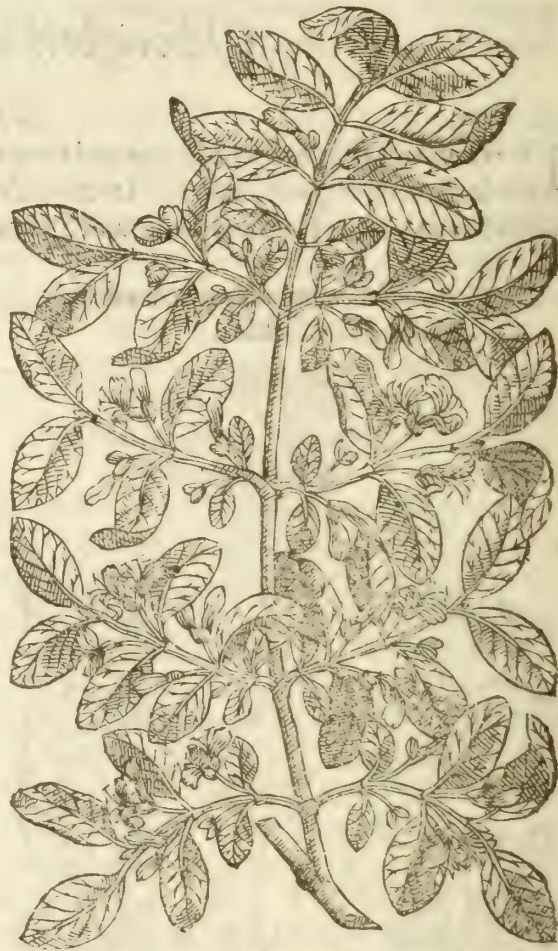
* The description.

1 **T** His strange kinde of Honisuckle found in the woods of Sauoy, representeth vnto vs that shrub or hedge bush called *Cornus femina*, the Dogberrie tree, or pricke timber tree, hauing leaues and branches like the common Woodbinde, sauing that this doth not clamber and clime as the others do, but contrariwise groweth vpright, without leaning to one side or other, like a small tree or hedge bush. The flowers grow vpon the tender sprays or twiggie branches by couples, not vnlike in shape and colour to the common Woodbind, but altogether lesser, and of a white colour, hauing within the same many hairie chiues like the other of his kinde: after which come red berries ioyned together by couples. The roote is rough and woody.

2 The stalkes of the second be oftentimes of a meane thicknesse; the woodie substance somewhat whitish and soft. The branches be round and covered with a whitish barke, notwithstanding in the beginning when the sprays be yoong, they are somewhat reddish. The leaues are long like those of the common Honisuckle, soft, and of a white Greene; on the lower side they are whiter, & a little hairie. The flowers be lesser than any of the Woodbindes, but yet of the same fashion, and of a whitish colour, growing together by couples vpon seuerall slender foote stalkes, like little wilde Cherries, of a red colour; the one lesser oftentimes than the other.

3 *Periclymenum rectum fructu caruleo.*
Vpright Woodbinde with blew berries.

4 *Periclymenum rectum fructu nigro.*
Blacke berried Woodbinde.



3 This strange kind of Woodbinde which *Carolus Clusius* hath set foorth in his Pannonicke Observations, riseth vp oftentimes to the height of a man, euen as the former doth: which diuideth it selfe into many branches, covered with a rough blacke barke, that choppeth and gapeth in sundry clefts as the barke of the Oke. The tender branches are of a whitish Greene colour, covered with a woollie hairinesse, of an overworne colour, whereupon do growe leaues set by couples one opposite to the other, like vnto the common Woodbinde, of a drying bitter taste. The flowers growe by couples likewise, of a whitish colour. The fruit succeedeth, growing like little Cherries, each one on his owne foote stalke, of a bright and shining blew colour; which being brused, doe die the handes of a reddish colour, & of a sharpe winie taste, wherein is contained many small flat seeds. The roote is woodie, dispersing it selfe far abroad.

4 This kinde of vpright Woodbinde groweth vp likewise to the height of a man, and oftentimes more high, like to the last described, but altogether greater. The berries hereof are very black, wherein especially is the difference.

5 *Chamapericlymenum.*
Dwarfe Honisuckle.

* *The description.*

5 To the kinds of Woodbindes this plant may likewise be referred, whose picture with this description was sent vnto *Clusius* long since, by that learned Doctor in phisicke Master *Thomas Penny* (of our London College of famous memorie) it riseth vp with a stalke of a foote high: whereupon are set by couples faire broad leaues, one right against another, ribbed with certaine nerues, like those of Plantaine, sharpe pointed, and somewhat hollowed in the middle like Spoonewoort: from the bosome of which leaues come forth small flowers, not seene or described by the author: after which cometh forth a cluster of red berries thrust hard together, as are those of Aaron, or Priests pint. The roote is tough and very slender, creeping farre abroad vnder the vppermost crust of the earth, whereby it occupieth much ground.

* *The place.*

These plants are strangers in Englande, they growe in the woods and mountaines of Switzerland, Germany, Sauoy, and other those partes tending to the East, East Northeast, and East and by South.

I haue a plant of the first kinde in my garden: the rest as yet I haue not seene; therefore I cannot write so liberally thereof as I wish.

* *The time.*

They flower for the most part when the others do, that is to say, in May and Iune, and their fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Vpright Woodbinde or Honisuckle is called *Periclymenum flans*, and *Periclymenum rectum*, or Vpright Woodbinde: of *Dodonæus Xylosteum*: in high Dutch *wondskieren*, that is to say, *Canna Cerasa*, or Dog Cherries. The English names are expressed in their seuerall titles. It hath bene called *Chamacerasus*, but not truly.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Touching the temperature and vertues of these vpright Woodbindes we haue no experience at all of our selues, neither haue we learned any thing of others.

Of Sene. Chap. 8.

* *The description.*

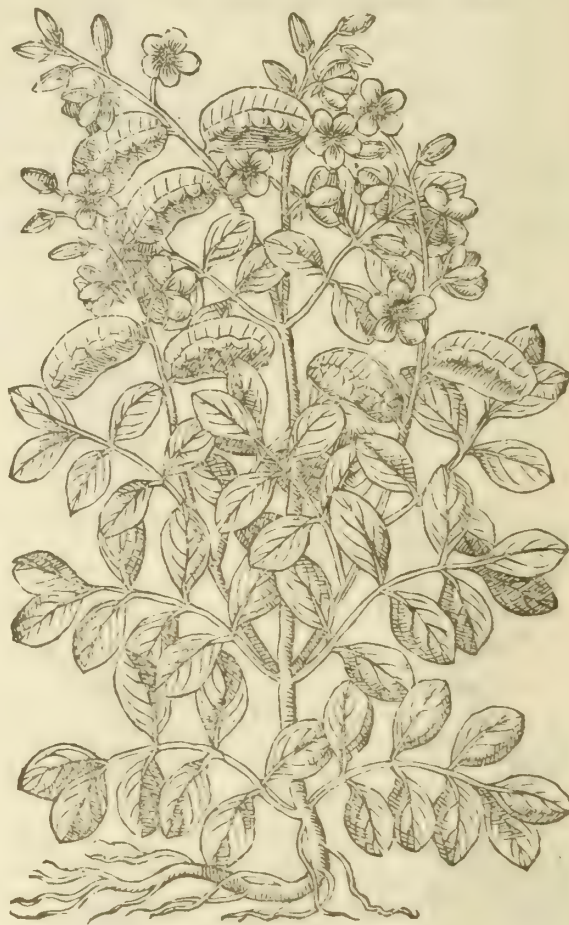
1 Sene bringeth forth stalkes a cubite high, set with diuers branches: the leaues are long, winged, consisting of many small leaues like those of Licorice, or of bastard Sene: the flowers come forth of the bottome of the wings, of colour yellow, standing vpon slender foote-stalkes; from which after the flowers be gone hang forked cods, the same bowing inwards like a halfe moone, plaine and flat, in which are contained feedes like to the feedes or kernels of grapes, of a blackish colour. The roote is slender, long and vnprofitable, which perisheth when the leaues are gathered for medicine, and the feedes be ripe, and must be sown againe the next yeere euen as we do corne.

2 There is another kinde of Sene growing in Italie, like the other in each respect, fauing that it is greater, and hath not that force in purging that the other hath.

1 *Sena Orientalis.*
Sene of the East.



2 *Sena Italica.*
Italian Sene.



* *The place and time.*

This is planted in Syria and AEgypt, also in Italie, in Prouence of Fraunce, in Languedocke. It hardly groweth in high and lowe Germanie, neither in England: it prospereth in hot regions, and cannot away with cold; for that cause it is in Italie sown in May, and continueth no longer than Autumne. The best is brought from Alexandria, and out of AEgypt. The Arabians were the first that found it out.

* *The names.*

The Persians call it *Abalzomer*, as *Mesua* his copie hath: the Apothecaries *Sena* by which name it was knowne to *Actuarius* the Grecian, and to the later Latines: it is called in English Sene.

* *The temperature.*

Touching the temperature of Sene, it is of a meane temperature, neither hot nor cold, yet inclining to heate, and drie almost in the third degree: it is of a purging facultie, and that by the stoole, in such sort, as it is not much troublesome to mans nature, hauing withall a certaine binding qualitie, which it leaueth after the purging.

* *The vertues.*

- A It voideth fourth flegmatike and cholerike humors, also grosse and melancholike, if it be helped with some thing tending to that end.
- B It is a singular purging medicine in many diseases, fit for all ages and kindes.
- C It purgeth without violence or hurt, especially if it be tempered with Annis seede, or other like sweete smelling things added, or with gentle purgers, or smoothing medicines. It may be giuen in powder, but commonly the infusion thereof is vted.
- D The quantitie of the powder is a dram waight, and in the infusion fower, five or moe. It may be mixed in any liquor.

It is in the decoction or in the infusion tempered with cold things in burning agues, and other E hot diseases, in cold and long infirmities: it is boiled with hot opening simples, & such like; or else it is steeped in wine, in which manner as familiar to mans nature, it draweth forth gently by the stoole, almost without any kind of paine, crude or raw humors.

Most of the Arabians commend the cods, but our Physicians the leaues rather: for vnlesse the F cods be full ripe, they ingender winde, and cause gripings in the belly. For they are oftentime gathered before they be ripe, and otherwise easily fall away being shaken downe with the winde, by reason of their weake and slender stalkes.

Some also thinke, that Sene is hurtfull to the stomacke, and weakeneth the same, for which cause G they say that Ginger or some kinde of sweete spice is to be added, whereby the stomacke may be strengthened. Likewise *Mesues* noteth, that it is slowe in operation, and that therefore Salgem is to be mixed with it. Moreover, Sene purgeth not so speedily as stronger medicines do.

Notwithstanding it may be helped not only by Salgem, but also by other purging things mixed H therewith, that is to say, with simple medicines, as Rūbarbe, Agaricke, and others, and with compounds, as that which is called *Catholicon*, or the Electuarie *Diaphanicon*, or that which is made of the iuice of Roses, or some other, according as the condition and qualitie of the disease and of the sicke man requireth.

The leaues of Sene is a very familiar purger vnto all people, but they are windie and do binde the I body afterwards, very much disquieting the stomack with rumbling and belching. For the auoiding of which inconuenience, there must be added Cinnamome, Ginger, Annis seed and Fennell seede, Raifons of the sunne, and such like that do breake winde, which will the better helpe his purging qualitie.

Sene doth better purge when it is infused or steeped, than when it is boiled: for doubtlesse the K more it is boyled the lesse it purgeth, and the more windie it becommeth.

Take Borage, Buglosse, Balme, Fumitorie, of each three drams, Sene of Alexandria very well pre- L pared, and pounded two ounces, strowe the powder vpon the herbes, and distill them: the water that commeth thereof, reserue for your vse to purge those that liue delicately, being ministred in white wine, Sugar, in condited confections, and such dainty waies, wherein delicate and fine people do greatly delight: you may also (as was said before) adde hereunto, according to the maladie, diuers purgers, as Agaricke, Mirobalans, &c.

Take of Sene well purged from motes and droffe, one ounce, infuse it in a quart of the best white M wine, of Endiue water fower ounces, Ginger, Annis seeds, and scraped Licorice, of each fower drag. let these stand together sixteene howers, straine it, and when you haue so done, boyle it a little; then take two pound of Damaske Prunes, and mingle it with the rest of your ingredients: this is a most excellent medicine to purge dainty people, which abhor potions, and such like.

The powder of Sene after it is well prepared two ounces, of the powder of the roote of Mechoa- N can fower drams, powder of Ginger, Annis seeds, of each a little, a spoonful of Annis seeds, but a very little Ginger, and a modicum or small quantitie of *Salgemma*; this hath beene prooued a very fit familiar medicine for all ages and sexes. The patient may take one spoonfull or two thereof fasting either in potage, some supping, in drinke or in white wine. This is right profitable to drawe both flegme and melancholie from the breast and other parts.

The leaues of Sene and Cammomill are put in bathes to wash the head.

Sene openeth the inward partes of the bodie which are stopped, and is profitable against all P griefes of the principall members of the body.

Take Sene prepared according to arte one ounce, Ginger halfe a quarter of an ounce, Cloues in Q number 12. Fennell seed two drams, or in stead therof Cinnamom and Tartar, of each halfe a dram, powder all these; which done, take thereof one dram in white wine before supper, which doth maruellously purge the head.

Handle Sene in manner aboue specified, then take halfe an ounce thereof, which done, ad therto R threescore Raifons of the sunne, with the stones pickt out, one spoonful of Annis seeds braied, boile these in a quart of ale till one halfe be wasted, and while it is boyling put in your Sene: let it stand so till the morning; then straine it, and put in a little Ginger: then take the one halfe of this potion, and put thereunto two spoonfulls of sirupe of Roses, drinke this together, I meane the one halfe of the medicine at one time, and if the patient cannot abide the next day to receiue the other halfe, then let it be deferred vntill the third day after.

S Sene and Fumitorie (as *Rasis* affirmeth) do purge aduſt humors, and are excellent good againſt ſcabs, itch, and the ill affection of the body.

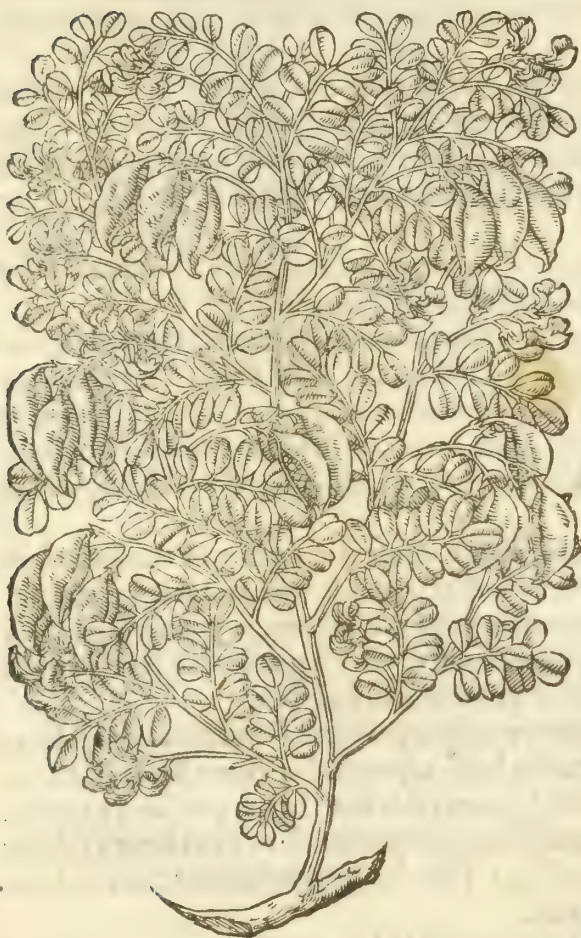
T If Sene be infused in whay, and then boyled a little, it becommeth good phiſicke againſt melancholie, clenſeth the braine, and purgeth it, as alſo the hart, the liuer, milke and lungs, cauſeth a man to looke yoong, it ingendreth mirth, taking away ſorrow; cleereth the ſight, ſtrengtheneth hearing, and is very good againſt old feuers and diſeaſes ariſing of melancholie.

Of baſtard Sene. Chap. 9.

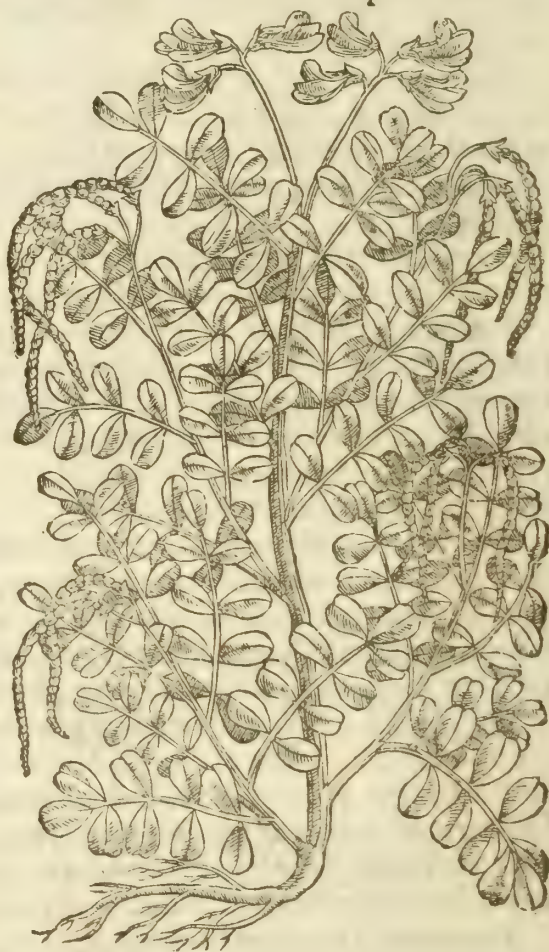
* The kindes.

Of baſtard Sene there be diuers ſorts, differing as well in cods as ſtature, as ſhall be declared.

1 *Colutea*.
Baſtard Sene.



2 *Colutea Scorpioides*.
Baſtard Sene with Scorpio cods.



* The deſcription.

1 *Colutea*, and Sene, be ſo neere the one vnto the other in ſhape and ſhew, that the vnſkilfull Herbariſts haue deemed *Colutea* to be the right Sene: this baſtard Sene is a ſhrubbie plant, growing to the forme of an hedge buſh, or ſhrubbie tree: his branches are ſtraight, brittle and woodie, which being careleſſly broken off, and as negligently prickt or ſtucke in the ground, will take roote and proſper, at what time of the yeere ſoeuer it be done; but ſlipt or cut, or planted in any curious ſort whatſoeuer, among an hundred one will ſcarſly grow: theſe boughes or branches are beſet with leaues like *Sena*, or *Securidaca*, not much vnlike Liquorice; among which come forth faire Broomelike yellow flowers, which turne into ſmall cods like the ſownd of a fiſh, or a little bladder, which will make a cracke being broken betweene the fingers; wherein are contained many blacke, flat ſeedes, of the bignes of Tares, growing vpon a ſmall rib or ſinewe within the cod: the roote is harde, and of a woodie ſubſtance.

2 Bastard Sene with Scorpion cods is a small woodie shrub or bush, having leaves, branches, and flowers like vnto the former bastard Sene, but smaller in ech respect; when his small yellow flowers are fallen, there succeed little long crooked cods, like the long cods or huskes of *Mathiolus* his *Scorpioides*, whereof it tooke his name: the roote is like the roote of the Boxe tree, or rather resembling the rootes of *Dulcamara*, or Bitter sweete, growing naturally in the shadowie woods of Valena in Narbone, whereof I haue a small plant in my garden, which may be called Scorpion Sene.

3 *Colutea scorpioides humilis.*
Dwarffe bastard Sene.



4 *Colutea scorpioides montana Clusij.*
Mountaine bastard Sene.



* The description.

3 The lowe or dwarffe *Colutea* of *Clusius* description, hath a thicke woodie roote, couered with a yellowish barke, with many fibres annexed thereto, which bringeth forth yeerely newe shootes whereby it greatly increaseth, of a cubite and a halfe high, smooth, and of a greene colour; whereon do grow leaues composed of fixe or seauen leaues, and somtimes nine, set vpon a middle ribbe like those of the common kinde, of a stipticke taste, with some sharpnes or biting: the flowers grow vpon slender footestalks, long and naked like those of the Pease, and of a yellow colour, of a little or no smell at all, and yet that little nothing pleasant: after which come forth long cods, wherein is contained small seede like those of the Strangle Tare.

4 This mountaine bastard Sene hath stalkes, leaues, and rootes like the last described: the flowers growe on the tops of the branches in maner of a Crowne, whereupon some haue called it *Coronilla*; in shape like those of the Pease, and of a yellow colour: the cods as yet we haue not seene, and therefore not expresse in the figure.

5 This small bastard Sene groweth like a small shrub creeping vpon the ground, of the height of halfe a cubite, bringing forth many twiggie branches, in maner of those of the Spanish Broome; whereupon do grow leaues like those of Lentiles, or the Strangle Tare, with many small leaues set vpon a middle rib, somewhat fat and full of iuice, of the colour of the leaues of Rue or Heibegrace;
of

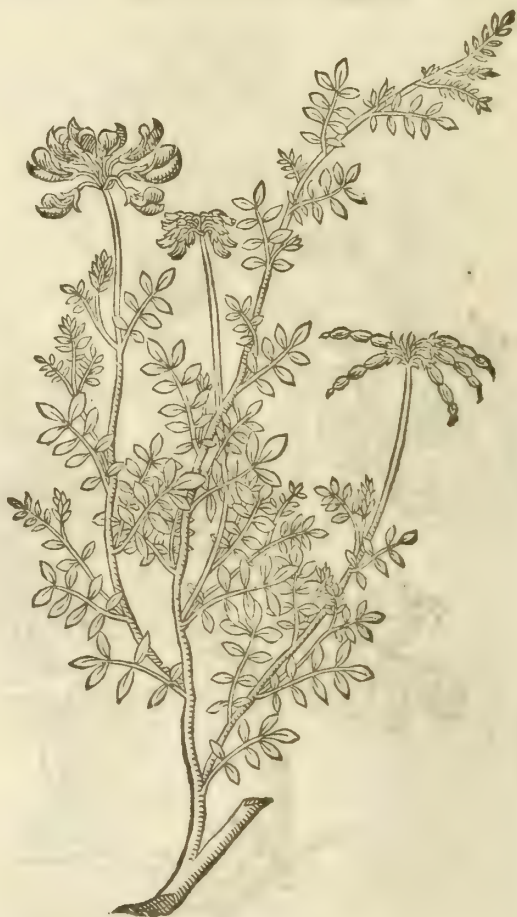
of an astringent and vnpleasant taste : the flowers grow at the tops of the branches, of a yellow colour : in shape like those of the smallest Broome ; after which come little crooked cods like the claws or toes of a Birde, wherein is contained seede somewhat long, black, and of an vnfauory taste: the roote is long, hard, tough, and of a woodie substance.

6 There is also found another sort heereof, not much differing from the former, sauing that this plant is greater in each respect, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

5 *Colutea minima, sive Coronilla.*
The smallest bastard Sene.



6 *Colutea, sive Polygala Valentina Clusij.*
The smallest bastard Sene of Valentia.



✱ *The place.*

Colutea or bastard Sene groweth in diuers gardens, and commeth vp of seed; it quickly commeth to perfection, insomuch that if a sticke thereof be broken off and thrust into the ground, it quickly taketh roote, yea although it be done in the middle of sommer, or at any other time, euen as the sticks of Willow or Elder, as my selfe haue often prooued; the which bring foorth flowers and fruite the next yeere after.

The second with Scorpion cods groweth likewise in my garden; the two last do grow in diuers barren chalkie grounds of Kent towards Sittingburne, Canterburie, and about Southfleete; I haue not seene them else where: the rest are strangers in England.

✱ *The time.*

They flower from Maie till sommer be well spent, in the meane season the cods bring foorth ripe seede.

✱ *The names.*

This shrub is called of *Theophrastus* in Greek *κολούtea* with the diphthong *ou* in the second sillable: in Latine as *Gaza* expoundeth it, *Coloutea*, or *Colutea*: in high Dutch *Welsch linsen*: in French *Bagnaudier*: they are deceiued that thinke it to be *Sena*, or any kinde thereof; although we haue followed others in giuing it to name Bastard Sene, which name is very vnproper to it: in low Dutch it is called *Sene boom*: and we may vse the same name Sene tree in English.

This

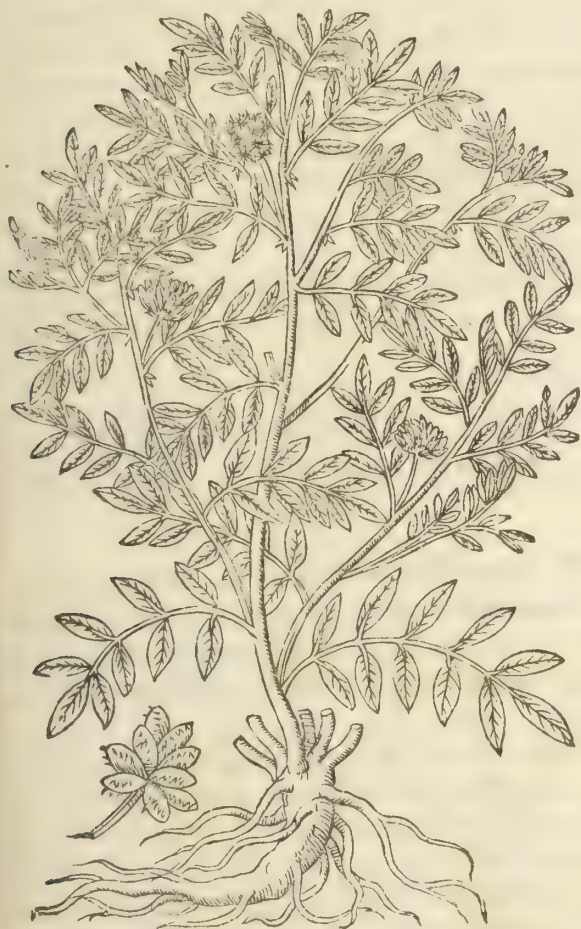
This *Colutea* or bastard Sene, doth differ from that plant *κολυτεια* with *υ* in the second syllable, of which *Colytea Theophrastus* writeth in his thirde booke.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

Theophrastus, neither any other of the ancients haue made mention of the temperature or faculties in working of these plants, more then that it is good to fatten cattle, especially sheepe, as the same authour affirmeth.

Of Licorice. Chap. 10.

1 *Glycyrrhiza Echinata Dioscoridis.*
Hedgehogge Licorice.



2 *Glycyrriza vulgaris.*
Common Licorice.



✱ *The description.*

1 **T**He first kinde of Licorice hath many woodie branches, rising vp to the height of two or three cubits, beset with leaues of an ouerworne Greene colour, consisting of many small leaues set vpon a middle rib, like the leaues of *Colutea*, or the Mastich tree, somewhat glutinous in handling: among which come small knops growing vpon short stems betwixt the leaues and the branches, clustering together and making a round forme or shape: out of which grow small blew flowers, of the colour of the English Hyacinth; after which succede rounde, rough, prickley heads, consisting of diuers rough or scalie husks closely and thicke compact together; in which is contained a flat seede: the roote is straight, yellow within, and browne without; of a sweete and pleasant taste.

2 The common and vsuall Licorice, hath stalkes and leaues very like the former, sauing that the leaues are greener and greater, and the flowers of a shining blew colour; but the flowers and seeds grow not so thicke clustering together in round heads as the former, but spike fashion, or rather like the

the wilde Vetch called *Onobrychis*, or *Galega*: the cods are small and flat like vnto the Tare: the rootes are of a brownish colour without, and yellow within like Boxe, and sweeter in taste then the former.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in sundry places of Germanie wilde, and in Fraunce and Spaine, but they are planted in gardens in England, whereof I haue plentie in my garden: the poore people of the north parts of England do manure it with great diligence, whereby they obtaine great plenty thereof, replanting the same once in three or fower yeeres.

* *The time.*

Licorice flowreth in Iuly, and the seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke γλυκύριζα: in Latine *Dulcis radix*, or sweete Roote: this Licorice is not knowne either to the Apothecaries or to the vulgar people; we call it in English *Diosc.* his Licorice.

It is most euident that the other is *Glycyrrhiza*, or Licorice: the Apothecaries call it by a corrupt worde *Liquiritia*: the Italians *Regolitia*: the Spaniards *Regaliza*, and *Regalitia*: in high *Suszhotz*, *Suszheitzel*: in French *Rigolisse*, *Raigalisse*, and *Reglisse*: in low Dutch *Callissichout*, *swichout*: in English common Licorice: *Pliny* calleth it *Scythica herba*: it is named *Scythice* of the countrey *Scythia*, where it groweth.

* *The temperature.*

The nature of *Dioscorides* his Licorice as *Galen* saith, is familiar to the temperature of our bodies, and seeing it hath a certaine binding qualitie adioined, the temperature thereof so much as is hot and binding, is especially of a warme qualitie, comming neere of all to a meane temperature; besides, for that it is also sweete, it is likewise meanely moist.

For as much as the roote of the common Licorice is sweete, it is also temperately hot and moist; notwithstanding the barke thereof is something bitter and hot, but this must be scraped away; the fresh roote when it is full of iuice doth moisten more then the dry.

* *The vertues.*

- A The root of Licorice is good against the rough harshnes of the throte and brest; it openeth the pipes of the lungs when they be stuffed or stopped, & ripeneth the cough, & bringeth forth flegm.

Succus Glycyrrhiza.

- B The iuice of Licorice.



D

E

F

G

H



The Iuice of Licorice made according to Art, and hardned into a lumpe, which is called *Succus Liquiritia*, serueth well for the purposes aforesaid, being holden vnder the toong, and there suffered to melt.

Moreover with the Iuice of Licorice, Ginger, and other spices, there is made a certaine bread or cakes, called Ginger bread, which is verie good against the cough, and all the infirmities of the lungs and brest: which is cast into mouldes, some of one fashon, & some another, according to the fancie of the Apothecaries, as the pictures set forth do shew for example.

The Iuice of Licorice is profitable against the heate of the stomacke, and of the mouth.

The same is drunk with wine of Raisons against the infirmities of the liuer and chest, scabs or sores of the bladder, and diseases of the kidneies.

Being melted vnder the toong it quenbeth thirst; it is good for greene woundes being laide thereupon, and for the stomacke if it be chewed.

The decoction of the fresh rootes serueth for the same purposes.

But the dry roote most finely powdred, is a singular good remedy for a pin and a web of the eie, if it be strowed thereupon.

Dioscorides

Dioscorides and *Pliny* also report, that Licorice is good for the stomach, and vlcers of the mouth, H being cast vpon them.

It is good against hoarsenes, difficultie of breathing, inflammation of the lungs, the pleurisie, I spitting of bloud and matter, consumption, rottennes of the lungs, all infirmities of the chest, and ruggednes.

It taketh awaie inflammations, mittigateth and tempereth the sharpnes and saltnes of humours, K concocteth rawe humours, and procureth easie spitting.

The decoction is good for the kidneies and bladder that are exulcerated.

It cureth the strangurie, and generally all infirmities that proceede of sharpe, salt, and biting L humours. M

These things concerning Licorice hath also *Theophrastus*, who writeth, that with this and N with cheefe made of mares milke, the Scythians were reported to be able to liue a eleuen or twelue O daies: The Scythian root is good for shortnes of breath, for a drie cough, and generally for all infirmities of the chest.

Moreouer, with hony it healeth vlcers, it also quencheth thirst if it be helde in the mouth, for which cause they say how the Scythians do liue a eleuen or twelue daies, with that and *Hippace*.

Hippace is cheefe as *Hippocrates* witnesseth, made of mares milke. P

Plinie in his 25. booke chap. 8. hath thought otherwise then truth, that it is an herbe so called. Q

Of milke Trefoile, or shrub Trefoile. Chap. II.

* The kindes.

There be diuers kindes or sorts of the shrubbe Trefoile, the which might very well haue passed among the three leaved grasses, had it not beene for my promise in the Proeme of our first part, that in the last booke of our Historie the shrubby or woody plants should be set foorth, euery one as neere as might be in kinred and neighbourhood.

1 *Cytisus*.

The first shrub Trefoile.



2 *Cytisus*.

The second shrub Trefoile.

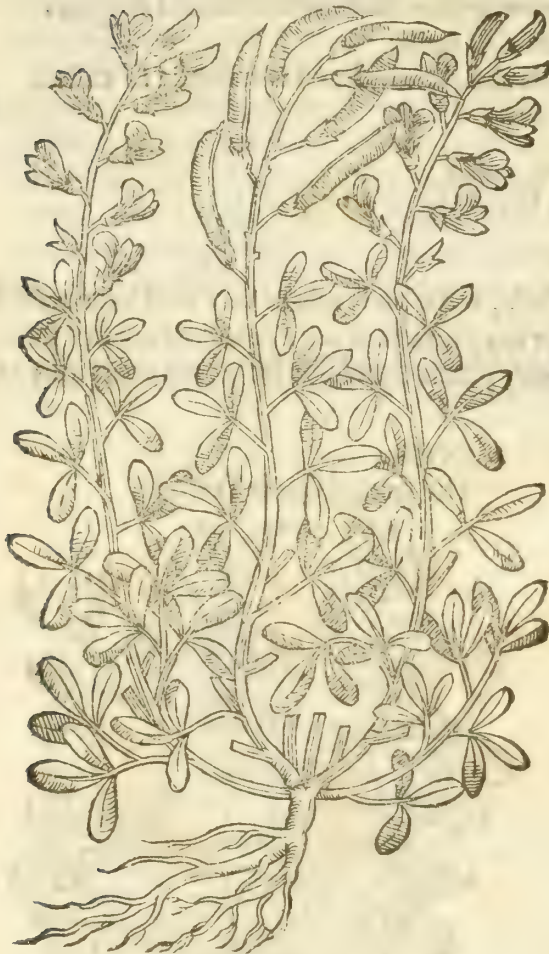


* The description.

1 The first kinde of *Cytisus* or shrubbe Trefoile, is altogether hoarie, or of a whitish colour like *Rhamnus*, growing to the forme of a small shrub, or woodie bush, two or three cubits high; branching into sundry small boughes or armes, set full of leaues like the small Trefoile, or rather like the leaues of Rue, three growing alwaies together; which being brused betweene the fingers, smell like Rocket: among these come forth small yellowe flowers like them of French Broome, which do turne into long and flat cods, containing small seede, in taste like *Cicer* or *Legumen*.

2 The second kinde of *Cytisus* is likewise a small shrub, in shape after the maner of the former; but that the whole plant is altogether smaller, and the leaues rounder set together by couples, and the small cods hairie at the ends, which setteth forth the difference.

3 *Cytisus siliquosus*.
Codded shrub Trefoile.



4 *Cytisus hirsutus*.
Hairie shrub Trefoile.



* The description.

3 The roote of this thirde kinde is single, from whence spring vp many smooth brittle stalks, diuided into many wings and branches: whereon growe Greene leaues, smaller then those of medowe Trefoile; the flowers are yellow, lesser then Broome flowers, other wise very like, growing about the tops of the twiggie branches, diuided into spikie tops: which being vaded there follow thinne, long, narrow cods, lesser then those of the Broome, wherein is contained small blacke seede: the roote is long, deeply growing into the ground, and somtimes waxeth crooked in the earth.

4 The fourth kinde of *Cytisus* hath a great number of small branches and stalkes like the former, but it is a lower plant, and more woollie, whose stalkes and branches growe not very high, but yet very plentifully sored about the sides of the plant: the leaues are greater then the former, but lesser then those of medow Trefoile: the flowers grow close together as though they were bounde vp or compact

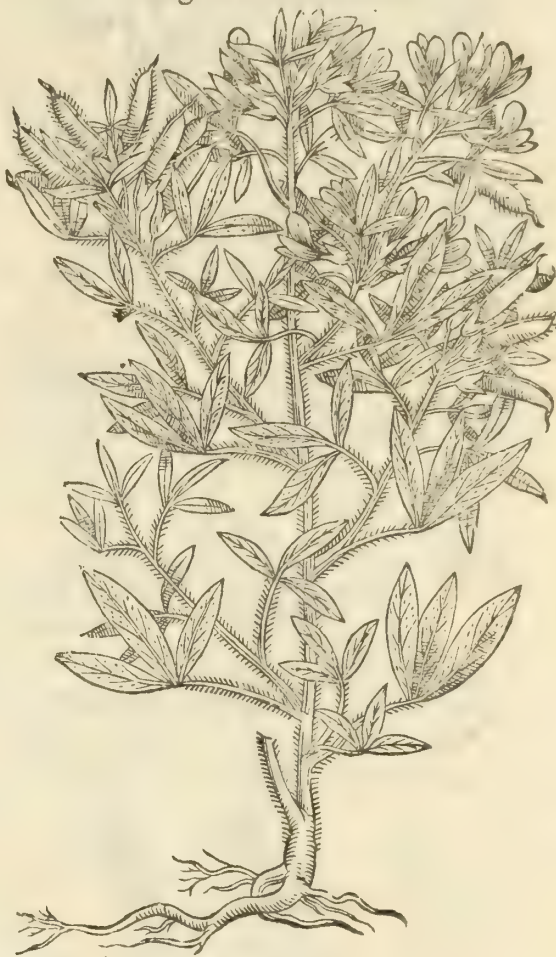
compact into one head or spokie tuft, somewhat greater then the former: the cods are also greater and more hairie: the roote groweth very deepe into the ground, whereunto are adioined a fewe fibres: it falleth out to be more hairie or woollie in one place then in another, and the more hairie and woollie that it is, the whiter it waxeth: for the roughnes bringeth it a certaine whitish colour.

5 *Cytisus incanus.*

Hoarie shrub Trefoile.

6 *Cytisus Pinnatus.*

Winged shrub Trefoile.



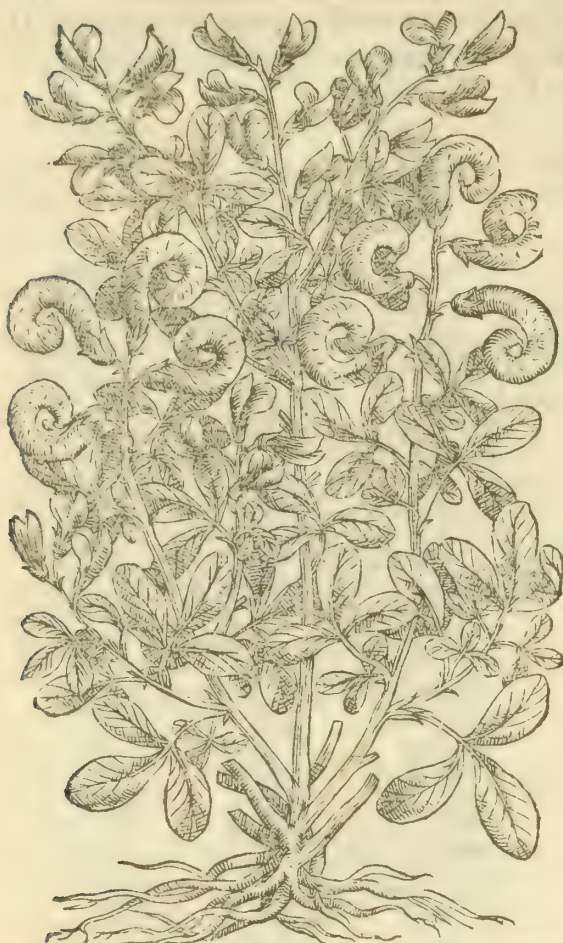
* The description.

5 The fift kinde of *Cytisus* groweth to the height of five or fixe cubits, hauing many slender twiggie branches like Broome, streaked and very hard, whereupon grow leaues very like Fenugreeke, yet rather resembling Rue, three together: from the bosome of which, or betweene the leaues and the stalkes, come forth yellow flowers, verie like Broome, *Spartum* or Pease, but smaller: the cods be like vnto Broome cods, of an ash colour, but slenderer and flatter: in the feuerall cels or diuisions whereof are contained bright shining feedes, like the blacke feedes of broome; all the whole plant is hoarie like *Rhamnus*, or *Halymus*.

6 The sixt kinde of *Cytisus* or bush Trefoile, groweth to the height of a tall man, with long stalkes, couered ouer with a blackish barke, and a fewe boughes or branches, beset or garnished with leaues like the common Trefoile, but smaller, growing also three together, whereof the middlemost of the three leaues, is twise as long as the two side leaues; the vpper side whereof is Greene, and the lower side somewhat reddish and hairie: the flowers grow along the stalks almost from the bottom to the top, of a golden yellowe colour, fashioned like the Broome flower, but greater then any of the rest of his kinde, and of a reasonable good saour: the seede hath the pulsie taste of *Her.*

7 *Cytisus* 7. *Cornutus*.

The horned shrub Trefoile.

9 *Cytisus adulterinus* sine *Alysson fruticans*.
Bastard shrub Trefoile.8 *Cytisus* 8.

The 8. shrub Trefoile.



✱ The description.

7 The seventh kinde of *Cytisus* hath many rough and hairie branches rising from a woodie roote, fower or five cubits high; which are divided into sundry smaller branches, beset with leaues like the meadow Trefoile: among which come forth yellowe flowers like Broome, that turne into crooked flat cods, like a pickle; wherein is contained the seede tasting like *Cicer*, or *Legumen*: the whole plant is hoarie like *Rhamnus*, and being broken or bated smelleth like Rocket.

8 This eight kind of *Cytisus* which *Pena* setteth forth, is doubtlesse another kind of *Cytisus*, resembling the former in leaues, flowers, and cods, saving that the small leaues (which are alwaies three together) are a little smit about the edges: the whole plant is slenderer, softer, and greener; rather resembling an herbe then a shrub: the roote is small and single.

9 This bastard or misbegotten shrub Trefoile, or rather the fitticated or falsified *Cytisus*, groweth vp like a shrub, but not of any woodie substance, having tender stalkes, smooth, and plaine: whereon do grow hairie leaues like the other, divers set vpon one foote stalk, contrary to all the rest: the flowers growe along the stems like those of the stocke Gilloflowers, of a yellow colour: the roote is tough and woodie.

✱ The

* *The place.*

These plants were first brought into Italy and Greece from one of the Iles Cyclides, called Cyntho or Cynthusa, and since founde in many places of Fraunce, as about Montpelier, Viganium, and other places; they are strangers in Englande, though they grow very plentifully in Scotland, as it is reported, whereof I haue two sorts in my garden: that is to say *Cytisus maranthæ*, or the horned *Cytisus*, and likewise one of the smallest, that is to say, the third in number.

* *The time.*

These plants for the most part do flower in Iune and Iuly, and somewhat after: the seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The Græcians and Latines do call this shrub *κύνθος*, of Cynthusa, an Iland before mentioned, in which place they are in great estimation, for that they do so woonderfully feede cattle, and increase milke in their dugs; nourish sheepe & goates, which bring yong ones good for store and increase: one author doth call these plants in Greeke *κοῦνη*, that is in Latine *Facanthum fœnum*, fertile or fruitful Haie, for that the kindes heereof cause milke to increase; maketh good blood and iuice; augmenteth strength; and multiplieth the naturall seede of generation: they may be called in English milke Trefoile, of the store of milke which they increase.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of milke Trefoile do coole as *Dioscorides* writeth, they asswage swellings in the beginning if they be stamped and laid vnto them with bread: the decoction thereof drunke prouoketh vrine: *Galen* teacheth, that the leaues of Milktrefoile haue a digesting or waiting qualitie, mixed with a waterie and temperate facultie, as haue those of the Mallow.

* *The virtues.*

Women saith *Columella*, if they want milke must steep drie Milktrefoile in faire water, & when it is A thorowly soked, they must the next day mixe a quart or thereabouts of the same pressed or strained forth with a little wine, and so let it be giuen vnto them to drinke, and by that meanes they themselves shall receiue strength, and their children comfort by abundance of milke.

Hippocrates reckoneth vp Milktrefoile among those things that increase milke, in his booke of the B nature of women, and of womens diseases.

Also *Aristomachus* of Athens in *Pliny*, commandeth to giue with wine the dry plant, and the C same likewise boiled in water, to nurses to drinke when their milke is gone.

Democratus and *Aristomachus* do promise that you shall want no Bees, if you haue Milke Tre- D foile for them to feede on: for all writers with one consent do conclude as *Galen* saith, that Bees do gather of the flowers of Milktrefoile very great store of honie.

Columella teacheth, that milke Trefoile is notable good for hens, bees, goates, kine, and all kinde E of cattle, which quickly grow fat by eating thereof, and that it yeeldeth verie great store of milke.

The people of Boetica and Valentia (where there is great store of *Cytisus*) doe vse it very much F for the silke worme to hang their web vpon after they haue bene well fed with the leaues of Mulberries.

Milke Trefoile is likewise a marueilous remedie against the Sciatica, and all other kinds of gout. G

Of bastard milke Trefoiles. Chap. 12.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be also other Trefoiles, being woodie and shrubbie plants, of which some be like to the right milke Trefoile.

* *The description.*

I His riseth vp with little stalkes from the roote, brittle, very many in number, parted into wings & branches, about which grow many leaues lesser then those of the meadow Trefoile, of colour green: the flowers about the tops of the twigs be orderly placed in maner like eares,

of colour yellow, lesser then those of Broome, otherwise all alike : in their places grow vp slender cods, long, narrow, and lesser than the cods of Broome ; in which doe lie little blackish feedes : the roote is long and groweth deepe, and oftentimes creepeth aslope.

2 The second kinde of bastarde milke Trefoile is like vnto the former in plentifull stalkes and twigs, but that it is lower and more downie ; neither do the stalkes thereof stande vpright, but rather incline to the one side : the leaues also are somewhat greater, but yet lesser than those of the meadow Trefoile : the flowers likewise be closelier ioined together, and compacted as it were into a little head, and be also something greater : the coddies in like maner are a little bigger and hairie. The roote groweth deepe in the ground, being diuided into a few sprigs ; it oftentimes happeneth to grow in one place more hairie or downie than in another : the more hairie and downie it is, the more white and hoarie it is ; for the hairines doth also bring with it a certaine whitish colour.

1 *Pseudocytisus* 1

The first bastard shrub Trefoile.



2 *Pseudocytisus* 2.

The second bastard shrub Trefoile.

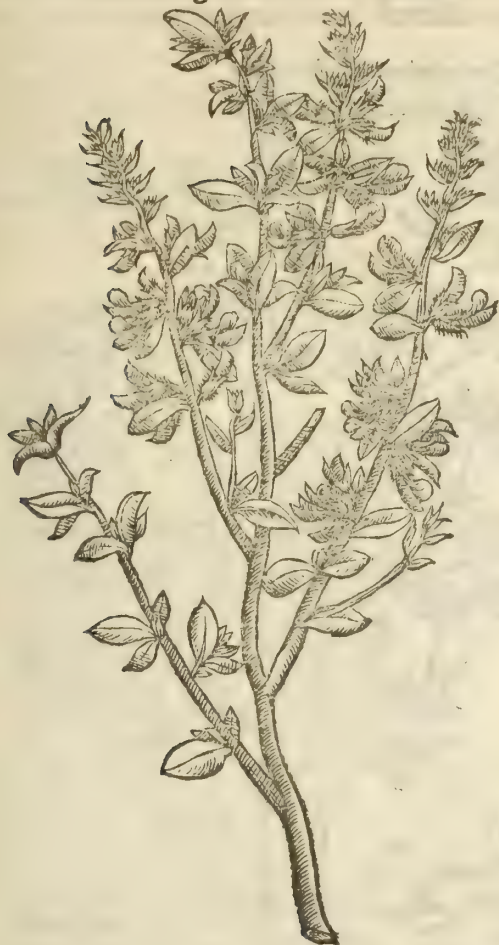


* *The description.*

3 The third kinde of bastard milke Trefoile, bringeth forth a company of yoong shootes that are somewhat writhed and crooked, long leaues of a faire Greene colour : the flowers are closed together, long, white, or else galbineus, sweetly smelling, that is to say, hauing the smell of honie : the shrub it selfe is alwaies Greene both sommer and winter.

4 The fourth shrubbe is likewise one of the wilde kinde, though in face and stature like the manured *Cytisus*. It groweth vp like a small shrub or hedge bush to the height of two or three yards ; on whose branches do growe three rough or hairie leaues, set vpon a slender foote stalk, of a grasse Greene colour : the flowers grow alongst the stalkes from the middle to the top, of a bright shining yellow colour : the roote is likewise woodie.

- 3 *Cytisus semper virens*,
The euer greene shrub Trefoile.



- 4 *Pseudocytisus hirsutus*.
The hairie bastard tree Trefoile.



* *The place.*

These kinds of Milke Trefoiles are founde in Moravia, so called in our age, which in times past was named *Marcomannorum prouincia*, and in the vpper Pannonia, otherwise called Austria, neere vnto high waies, and in the borders of fieldes; for they seeme after a sort to ioy in the shade.

* *The time.*

They flourish especially in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

It is euident inough that they are bastard kindes of Milke Trefoiles, and therefore they may be called, and plainly termed *Pseudocytisi*, or bastard Milke Trefoiles, or *Cytisi sylvestres*, that is to say, wilde Milketrefoiles.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

What temperature these shrubs are of, or what vertues they haue we knowe not, neither have A we as yet found out by our owne experience any thing, and therefore referred to the other Milke Trefoiles.

Of the venemous tree Trefoile. Chap. 13.

* *The description.*

THe venemous tree Trefoile of Montpelier, hath many tough and pliant stalks, two or three cubits high; diuided into sundrie small twiggie branches, beset with leaues three together, placed from ioint to ioint by spaces, somewhat hoarie, verie like vnto the leaues of *Cytisus*, or Rue: among which come foorth many small mosse flowers, tuft fashion, in small bundles like nosegaies, and very like the flowers of the Oliue or Oke tree, which turne into small roundish bladders, as it were made of parchment: wherein is contained blacke seede like wilde *Lotus*, but in taste like the wilde Tare; the whole plant is of an vnflauorie smell; the roote is thicke, and of a woodie substance.

2 The Spanish venemous Trefoile hath a woodie stalke, rough & hoarie, diuided into other smal branches, wheron do grow leaues like the precedent: the flowers grow on the tops of the branches like those of the Pease, and of a yellowe colour, wherein it differeth from the precedent.

1 *Dorycnium Monspeliensium.*

The venemous Trefoile of Montpelier.



2 *Dorycnium Hispanicum.*

The venemous Trefoile of Spaine.



* *The place.*

These venemous Trefoiles growe in Narbone, on the barren and stonie craggie mountaines, at Frontignana, and about the sea coastes, and are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flourish from Maie to the end of Iune.

* *The names.*

Dorycnium, or Δορύκνιον, is that poisonous or venemous plant wherewith in times past they vsed to poison their arrow heads, or other weapons, thereby to do the greater hurt vnto those whom they did assaile or pursue, whereupon it tooke his name: great controuersie hath beene among Herbarists what maner of plant *Dorycnium* should be, some saying one thing, and some another: which controuersies and sundry opinions are very well confuted, by the true censure of *Rondeletius*, who hath for a definitiue sentence set downe the plant described for the true *Dorycnium*, and none other, which may be called in English venemous tree Trefoile.

* *The temperature.*

Dorycnium is very colde, without moistning.

* *The vertues.*

Venemous Trefoile hath not one good qualitic that I can read of, but it is a pestilent venemous plant, as hath beene said in the description.

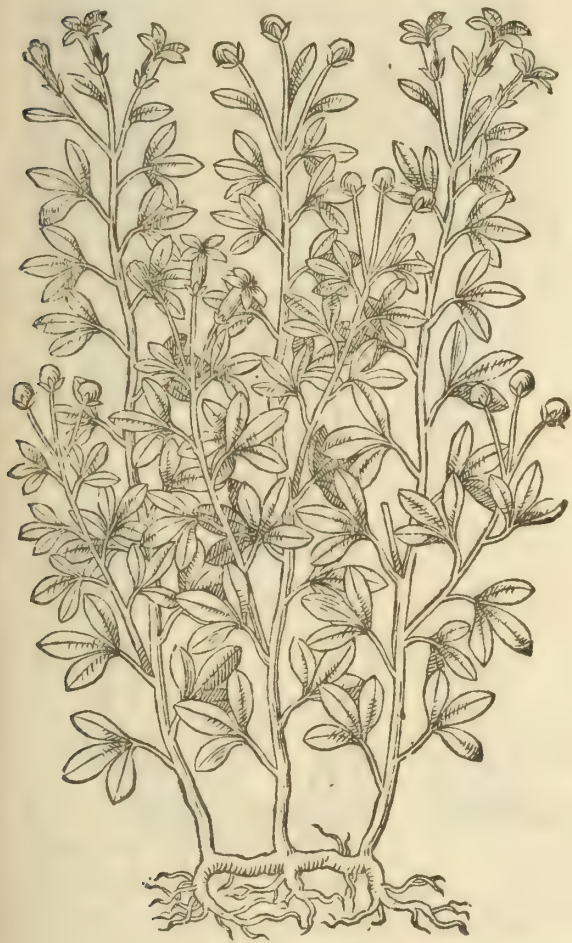
Of the shrub Trefoile, called also Makebate. Chap. 14.

* *The description.*

THis shrubbie plant called *Polemonium*, hath manie woodie twigs, growing to the height of fower or five cubits, hauing small twiggie branches, of a darke greene colour, garnished with

with small leaues of a deepe greene colour, alwaies three ioined together vpon little foote stalkes, like the *Cytisus* bush, or the fiede Trefoile, but smaller: the flowers be yellowe, and rounde, diuided into fise or fixe parts, not much vnlike the yellowe Iasmine, which hath caused many to call it yellow Iasmine, euen to this day: when the flowers be vaded, there succcede small rounde berries as bigge as a Pease, of a blacke purplish colour when they be ripe, which being broken will die or colour the fingers like Elder berries: within these berries is contained a small flat seede, like vnto Lentils: the roote is long and small, creeping hither and thither vnder the earth, putting forth newe springes or shootes in sundry places, whereby it woonderfully increaseth.

Polemonium sive Trifolium fruticans.
Shrubbie Trefoile.



✱ *The place.*

It groweth plentifully in the countrey of Montpellier at Newe Castle vpon the drie hills, and hot bankes of the Oliue fieldes, and in the stonie fieldes and wood of Gramuntium: it groweth in my garden, and in other Herbarists gardens in Englande.

✱ *The time.*

It flowreth in sommer: the seede is ripe in Autumne; the shrub it selfe is alwaies greene, and hath a lasting roote.

✱ *The names.*

Most do call it *Cytisus*, but we had rather name it *Trifolium fruticans*: for it doth not agree with *Cytisus* or milke Trefoile as in the chapter before it is plaine inough by his description, vnlesse it be *Cytisus Marcelli*, or Marcellus his milke Trefoile, with which peraduenture it might be thought to haue some likenesse, if the flowers which are yellow were white, or *galemeus*, that is to say blewe.

There be diuers also, that take this Trefoile to be *Polemonium*, forasmuch as the leaues heereof seeme to be somewhat like those of common Rue, but *Polemonium* hath not the leafe of common Rue, otherwise called Herb-grace; but of the other, that is to say, of S. Iohns Rue: it is called in English shrubbie Trefoile, or Makebate.

✱ *The temperature.*

Polemonium is of temperature dry in the second degree, with some acrimonie or sharpnes.

✱ *The vertues.*

This shrubbie or fruticall plant, hath so many singular and excellent vertues contained in it, that A some haue called it by the name *Chilodunamis*, that is, hauing an hundred properties.

It is very effectuell against the stinging of Scorpions, and (as some write) if a man holde it in his B hand, he cannot be hurt with the biring of any venemous beast.

Being taken in vineger it is very good for those that are spleenetike, and whose spleene or milt is C affected with oppilations or stoppings.

If the roote be taken in wine it helpeth against the bloudie fluxe, it prouoketh vrine being drunke D with water, scoureth away grauell, and easeth the paine and ache called the Sciatica.

The plant *Papauer spinum*, called Spatling Poppie, is called of some *Chilodunamis*: whether E *Dioscorides* did attribute the hundred vertues thereunto or to this plant (called among the learned in Montpelier) *Polemonium*, resteth disputable.

Of Broome Chap. 15.

* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Broome, differing in diuers respects, as shall be declared.

1 *Genista*.
Broome.



2 *Rapum Genista*.
Broome Rape, or Orobanche.



* The description.

1 **B**roome is a bush or shrubbie plant, it hath stalks or rather woodie branches; from which do spring slender twigs, cornered, Greene; ough, and that be easily bowed, many times diuided into small branches: about which do growe little leaues of an obscure Greene colour, and braue yell ow flowers; and at the length flat cods, which being ripe are blacke, as be those of the common Vetch, in which do lie flat feedes, hard, something brownish, and lesser then Lentils: the roote is hard and woody, sending forth diuers times another plant of the colour of an Oken leafe, in shape like vnto the ballard Orchis, called Birds nest, hauing a roote like a Turnep or Rape, whereupon it is called *Rapum Genista*, or Broome Rape.

2 This is a certaine bulbed plant growing vnto the rootes of broome, bigge belowe, and smaller aboue, couered with blackish scales, & of a yellowish pulpe within: from which doth rise a stalke a spanne long, hauing whitish flowers about the top, like almost to those of Dead Nettle: after which growe fourth long, thicke and round huskes, in which are contained very fine feedes, and good for nothing: the whole plant is of the colour of the Oken leafe.

3 *Genista Hispanica.*
Spanish Broome.



4 *Genista tenuifolia.*
Small leaved Broome.



* *The description.*

3 The Spanish Broome hath likewise woodie stems, from whence growe vp slender pliant twigs, which be bare and naked without leaues, or at the least hauing but fewe small leaues, set heere and there farre distant one from another, with yellow flowers not much vnlike the flowers of common Broome, but greater, which turne into small long cods, wherein is contained browne and flat seed: the roote is tough and woodie.

4 Small leaved or thinne leaved Broome, hath many tough pliant shootes rising out of the ground, which grow into hard and tough stalks, which are diuided into diuers twiggie branches, whereon do grow very small thinne leaues, of a whitish colour; whereupon some haue called it *Genista alba*, white broome: the flowers grow at the top of the stalks, in shape like those of the common Broom, but of a white colour, wherein it especially differeth from the rest of the Broomes.

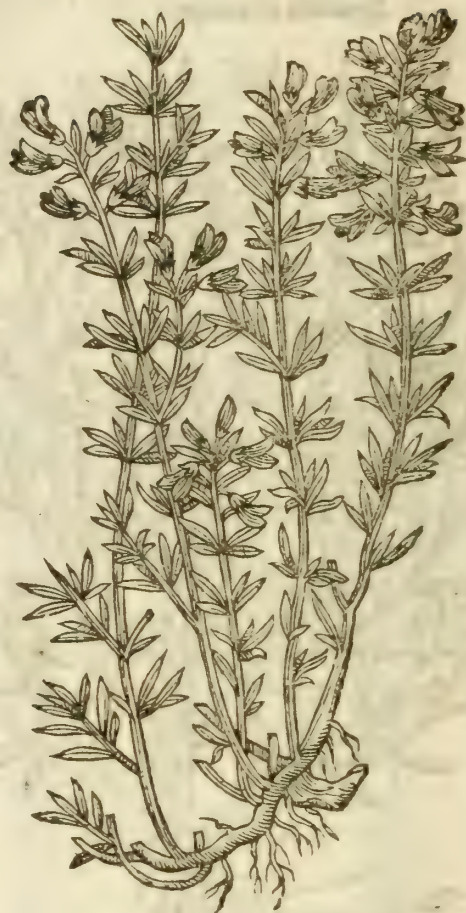
5 English Dwarfie Broome hath many twiggie branches, very greene, tough, somewhat straked or cornered, leaning toward the ground: whereon do growe leaues set without order, sometimes two together, and often three or fower growing fast together, like vnto the common Broome, greene on the vpperside, hoarie vnderneath, and of a bitter taste: among which leaues come forth yellowe flowers like those of common broome, but lesser, of little or no sinell at all: after which appeere small cods, somewhat hairie, wherein is contained small seede: the roote is tough and woodie.

6 The Dwarfie Broome of Hungarie hath stalkes and yellowe flowers, like those of the last described: the leaues heereof are different, they are longer and more in number: the whole plant is altogether greater, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

5 *Chamaenista Anglica.*
English Dwarfie Broome.



6 *Chamaenista Pannonica.*
Dwarfie Broome of Hungarie.



* *The place.*

The common Broome groweth almost euery where in dry pastures and lowe woods.

The Broome Rape is not to be found but where Broome doth growe; it groweth in a Broome felde at the foote of Shooters hill next to London; vpon Hampsteede Heath, and diuers other places.

Spanish Broome groweth in diuers kingdomes of Spaine, and Italy; we haue it in our London gardens.

The white Broome groweth likewise in Spaine and other hot regions; it is a stranger in England; of this *Titus Calphurnius* maketh mention in the second Eclog of his *Bucolickes*, writing thus,

Cernis ut ecce pater, quas tradidit Ornite vacca

Molle sub hirsuta latius explicuere genista.

See father, how the Kine stretch out their tender side

Vnder the hairie broome, that growes in fields so wide.

* *The time.*

Broome flowreth in the end of Aprill or Maie, and then the yong buds of the flowers are to be gathered, and laid in pickle or salt, which afterwards being washed and boiled, are vsed for sallades, as Capers be, and be eaten with no lesse delight: the cods and feedes be ripe in August; the Rape appeereth and is scene especially in the month of Iune.

The Spanish Broome doth flower sooner, and is longer in flowring.

* *The names.*

This shrub is called in Latine *Genista*, or as some woulde haue it *Genesta*: in Italian *Genestra*: in Spanish likewise *Genestra*, or *Giestra*: in high Dutch *Isfrimmen*: in lowe Dutch *Brem*: in French *Genest*: in English Broome.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The twigs, flowers, and feedes of Broome are hot and dry in the seconde degree: they are also of

a thinne essence, and are of force to cleanse and open, and especially the seede, which is drier and not so full of superfluous moisture.

The decoction of the twigs and tops of Broome doth cleanse and open the liuer, milt, and kid-
neies.

It draweth away by the stoole watery humours, and therefore it is wholesome for those that haue
the drop sicke, especially being made with wine, but better for the other infirmities with water.

The seede also is commended for the same purposes.

There is also made of the ashes of the stalkes and branches dried and burnt, a lie with thin white
wine, as Rhenish wine, which is highly commended of diuers for the greene sicknes and drop sicke,
and this doth mightily expell and driue forth thin and waterie humors together with the vrine,
and that by the bladder; but withall it doth by reason of his sharpe qualitie many times hurt and
fret the intrailles.

Mesues saith, that there is in the flowers and branches a cutting moisture, but full of excrements, and
therefore it causeth vomite: and that the plant doth in all his partes trouble, cut, attenuate; and
violently purge by vomite and stoole, flegme and raw humors out of the ioints.

But these things are not written of Broome, but of *Spartum*, which purgeth by vomite, after the
manner of Hellebor, as both *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* do testifie.

Mesues also addeth, that Broome doth breake the stone of the kidneies and bladder, and suffereth
not the matter whereof the stone is made to lie long, or to become a stone.

The yong buds or little flowers preserued in pickle, and eaten as a sallad, stir vp an appetite to
meate, and open the stoppings of the liuer and milt.

The same being fully blowen, stamped and mixed with swines greace, do ease the paine of the
goute.

And *Mesues* writeth, that this tempered with honie of Roses, or with an eg, doth consume away
the Kings euill.

The rape of the Broome or Broome rape, being boyled in wine, is commended against the pains
of the kidneies and bladder, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and expelleth it.

The iuice pressed forth of Broome rape healeth greene wounds, and cleanseth olde and filthie
vicers: the later phisitions do affirme that it is also good for olde venemous and malicious vicers.

That woorthie Prince of famous memorie *Henric* the eight King of England, was wont to
drinke the distilled water of Broome flowers against sursets, and diseases thereof arising.

Sir Thomas Fitzharbert Knight, was wont to cure the blacke iaudies with this drinke onely.

Take as many handfuls (as you thinke good) of the dried leaues of Broome gathered and braied
to powder in the moneth of May, then take vnto each handfull of the dried leaues, one spoonefull
and a halfe of the seede of Broome braied into powder: mingle these together, and let the sick drink
thereof each day a quantitie, first and last, vntill he find some ease. The medicine must be continued
and so long vsed, vntill it be quite extinguished: for it is a disease not very suddenly cured, but must
by little and little be dealt withall.

Orobanch or Broome rape sliced and put into oyle oliue, to infuse or macerate in the same, as
ye do Roses for oyle of Roses, scowreth and putteth away all spots, lentils, freckles, pimples, wheales
and pushes from the face, or any part of the body, being annointed therewith.

Dioscorides writeth, that Orobanch may be eaten either rawe or boyled, in manner as we vse to
eate the sprigs or yong shootes of *Asparagus*.

The flowers and seedes of Spanish Broome are good to be drunke with Meade or honied water
in the quantitie of a dram, to cause one to vomite with great force and violence euen as white Hel-
lebor, or needling powder.

If it be taken alone, it looseth the belly, driuing forth great quantitie of waterie and filthie
humors.

Of base Broome, or greening Weede. Chap. 16.

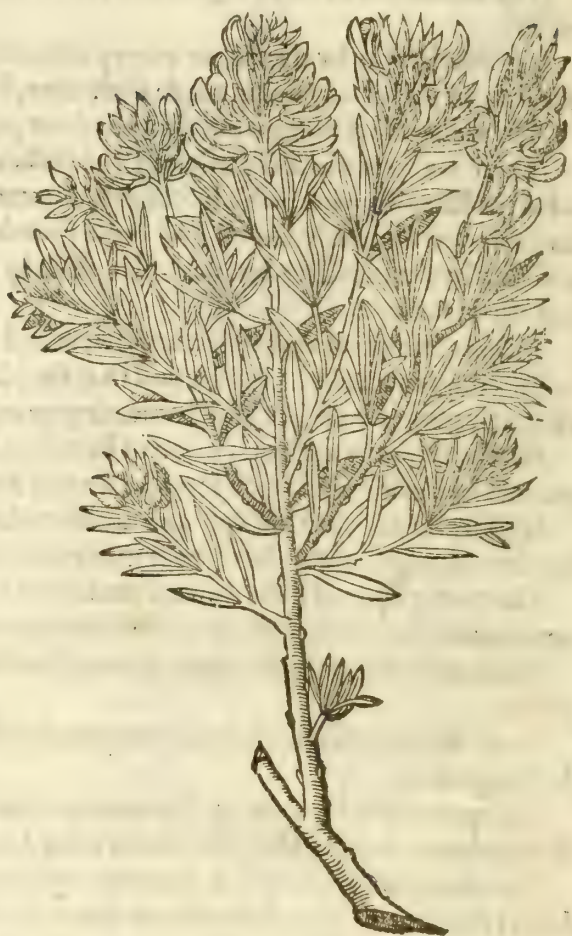
* The kindes.

Here be diuers sortes of Greene weede, or Greening weede, some of our countrie, and others
of beyond the seas, which here are strangers.

1 *Genistella tinctoria.*
Greeneweede or Diers weede.



2 *Genistella infectoria.*
Woodie Diers weede.



* *The description.*

1 **T**His base kinde of Broome called Greene weede or Diers weede, hath many tough branches proceeding from a woodie roote: whereon do growe great store of leaues, of a deepe greene colour, somewhat long like those of Flaxe. The flowers growe at the top of the branches not much vnlike the leaues of Broome, but smaller; of an exceeding faire yellow colour, which turne into small flat cods, wherein is contained a little flat seede.

2 *Carolus Clusius* setteth foorth another kind of Broome, which *Dodonaus* calleth *Genista tinctoria*, being another sort of Diers weede: it groweth like the Spanish Broome, vpon whose branches do growe long and small leaues like Flaxe, greene on the vpper side, and of an hoarie shining colour on the other. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, spike fashion, in forme and colour like the former: the rootes are thicke and woodie.

3 *Carolus Clusius* setteth foorth two kindes of Broome, which are reckoned among the Greening weedes or Diers weedes, and are thought both by *Flinie* and *Dioscorides* to be of that kinde. The first is a lowe and base plant, creeping and lying flat vpon the ground, whose long branches are nothing else, but as it were stalkes consisting of leaues thicke in the midst, and thin about the edges, and as it were diuided with small nickes; at which place it beginneth to continue the same leafe vnto the end, and so from leafe to leafe, vntill it haue increased a great sort, all which do as it were make one stalke; and hath no other leaues, sauing that in some of the nicks or diuisions, there cometh foorth a small leafe like a little care. At the end of those flat and leaved stalkes come foorth the flowers, much like the flowers of the common Greening weede, but lesser, and of a yellow colour, which turne into small cods. The rootes are very long, tough and woodie, full of fibres, closing at the top of the roote, from whence they proceede as from one body.

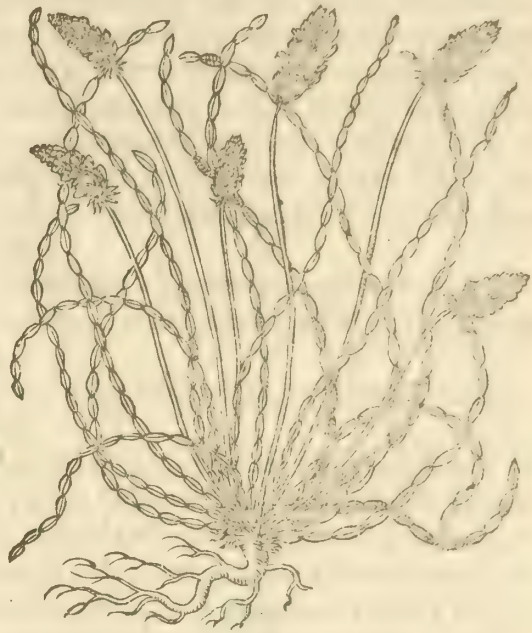
4 This kinde of Greene weede called of some *Chamaespartium*, hath a thicke woodie roote: from which riseth vp diuers long leaues, consisting as it were of many peeces set together like a paire of Beades (as may better be perceiued by the figure, than expressed by words) green on the vpper side, and

and whitish vnderneath, very tough, and as it were of a rushie substance: among which rise vpon very small naked rushie stalks; on the top whereof groweth an eare or spike of a chaffin matter, having here and there in the said eare diuers yellow flowers like Broome, but very small or hild.

3 *Genistiella pinnata*.
Winged Greene weede.



4 *Genistiella globulata*.
Globe Greene weede.



5 *Genistiella Lagopoidis maior*.
Hares foote Greene weede.



5 *Genistiella Lagopoidis minor*.
Smal Green weed with Hares foote flower.



* *The description.*

5 The first Greeneweede hath a woody tough roote, with certaine strings annexed thereto : from which rise vp diuers long, flat leaues, tough and very harde, consisting as it were of many little leaues, set one at the end of another, making of many one entire leafe, of a greene colour : among which come forth diuers naked hard stalkes, very small and stiffe, on the tops whereof stand spikie eares of yellowe flowers, like those of Broome, in shape like that great three leaved grasse, called *Alopecuroides*, or like the Foxetaile grasse : after which come flat cods, wherein is inclosed small feede like to Tares both in taste and forme.

6 This differeth not from the precedent, in stalkes, rootes, and leaues : the flowers consist of a flockie soft matter, not vnlike to the grasse tuft of Foxetaile, resembling the flower of *Lagopus*, called in Latine *Pes Leporis*, or Hares foote, wherein it chiefly differeth from the other of his kind.

* *The place.*

The first being our common Diers weede, groweth in most fertill pastures and fields almost euery where. The rest are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

They flower from the beginning of Iuly to the end of August.

* *The names.*

The first of these Greeneweeds is named of most Herbarists *Flos Tinctorius*, but more rightlie *Genista Tinctoria* : of this *Pliny* hath made mention; the Greeuweedes saith he, do growe to die clothes with : in his 18 booke 16. chapter. It is called in high Dutch *Jerblumen*, and *Aclerbem* : in Italian *Cerretta*, and *Cosria*, as *Mathiolus* writeth in his chapter of *Lyximachia*, or Looelstrife : in English Diers Greening Weede, Bafe Broome, and Woodwaxen.

The rest we referre to their seuerall titles.

* *The tempereture and vertues.*

A These plants are like vnto common Broome in bitternes, and therefore are hot and drie in the second degree : they are likewise thought to be in vertues equall; notwithstanding their vse is not so well knowne, and therefore not vsed at all, where the other may be had : we shall not neede to speak of the vse that Diers make thereof, being a matter impertinent to our Historie.

Of Spanish bafe Broomes. Chap. 17.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of bafe Broomes, whose seuerall titles and descriptions, shall sufficientlie distinguish the same.

* *The description.*

1 The first of the bafe or bastard Broomes growing naturally in Spaine, hath a woodie roote : from which rise vp twiggie branches very tough and pliable, and of a greene colour; whereon are set long fat leaues without order, and farre in sinder, like those of Flaxe : the flowers growe at the tops of the branches, of a golde yellow colour, in shape like those of our common Broome, but greater; after which come long cods, wherein is the feede like the other Broomes.

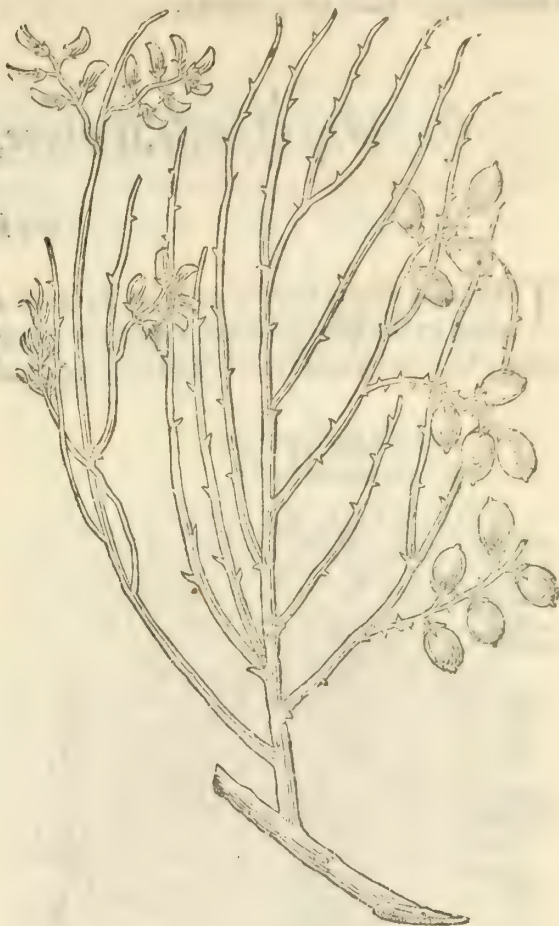
2 This naked Broome groweth vp to the height of a man : the stalke is rough, and void of leaues, very greene and pliant; which diuideth it selfe into diuers twiggie branches, greene, and tough like rushes : the flowers grow along the stalks like those of Broome, but of a white colour, wherein it differeth from all the rest of his kinde.

3 This kinde of bafe Broome differeth not from the precedent in any respect, sauing that this plant is altogether lesser, wherein consisteth the especiall difference.

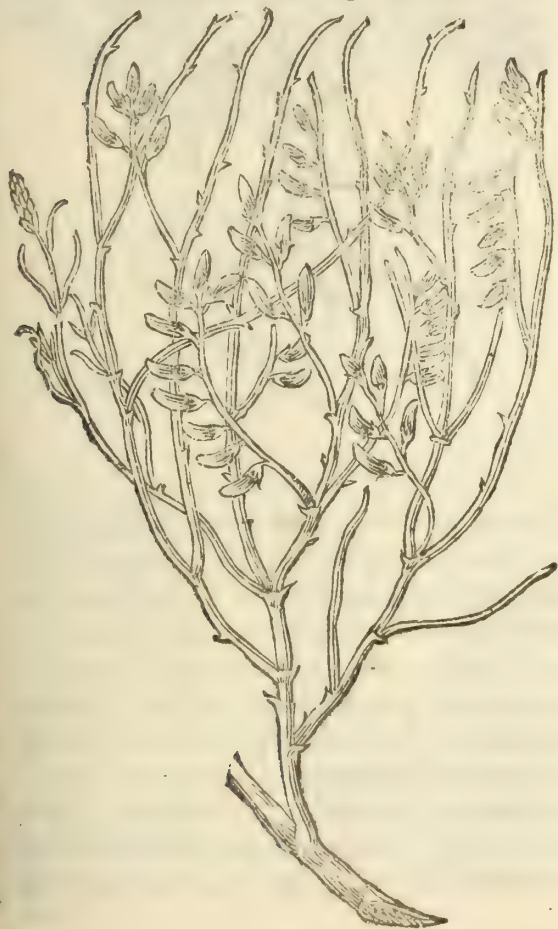
1 *Pseudo Spartum Hispanicum.*
Bastard Spanish Broome.



2 *Pseudo Spartum Hispanicum æquum.*
Spanish Broome without leaves.



3 *Pseudo Spartum album Aphyllum.*
The white leasles Spanish Broome.



* *The place.*

These growe in the prouinces of Spaine, and are in one place higher and more bushie, and in an other lower.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the other Broomes.

* *The names.*

This base Spanish Broome is called in Greeke *σπάρτον*: the Latines vse the same name, calling it sometimes *Spartum*, and *Spartium*: in Spanish *Retama*: in English Spanish Broome, and bastarde Spanish Broome.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Both the feedes and iuice of the branches of A these base Broomes, wherewith they in Spaine and other hot regions do tie their vines, doe mightilie drawe, as *Galen* writeth.

Dioscorides saith, that the feedes and flowers be- B ing drunke in the quantitie of a dram, with meade or honied water, doth cause one to vomite strongly, even as the *Hellebor*, or Neezing powder doth: but yet without ieopardie or danger of life: the feede purgeth by stoole.

The iuice which is drawne from out of the bran- C ches steeped in water, being first brused, is a remedie for those that be tormented with the *Sciatica*, and

and for those that be troubled with the Squincie, if a draught thereof be drunke in the morning; some vse to steepe these branches in sea water, and to giue the same in a glister, which purgeth forth bloudie and slimie excrements.

Of Furzes, Gorse, Whinne, or prickley Broome. Chap. 18.

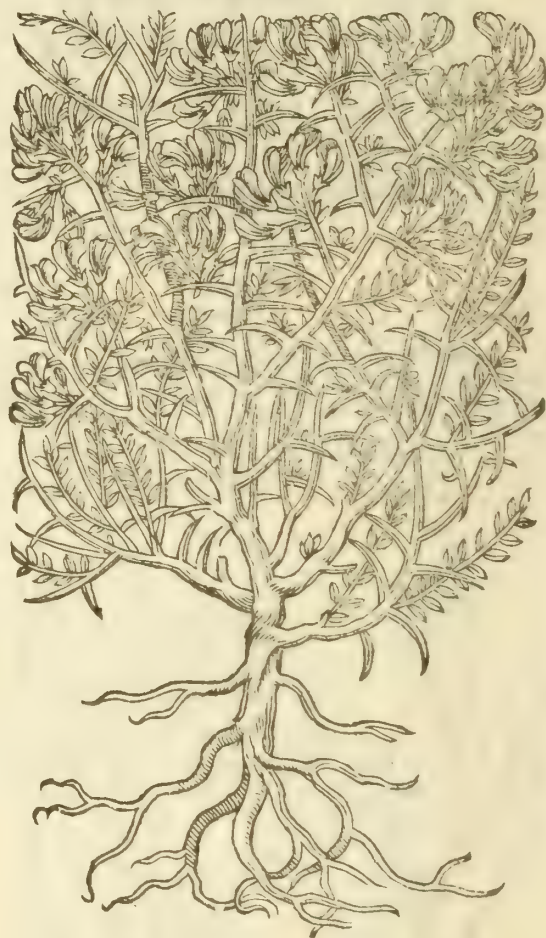
* *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of prickley Broome, called in our English toong, by sundry names according to the speech of the countrey people where they do growe, in some places Furzes, in others Whinnes and Gorse, and of some prickley Broome.

1 *Genista spinosa maior.*
Great Furze bush.



2 *Genista spinosa minor.*
The small Furze bush.



The Furze bush is a plant altogether a thorne, fully armed with most sharpe prickles, without any leaues at all, except in the spring onely, and those very fewe and little, and quicklie falling away: it is a bushie shrub, oftentimes rising vp with many woodie branches to the height of fower or five cubits or higher, according to the nature of the soile where they growe: the greatest and highest that I did ever see do growe about Excester in the west parts of Englande, where the great stalkes are deerely bought, for the better sort of people; and the small Thorney spraires for the poorer sort: from these Thorney branches growe little flowers, like those of Broome, and of a yellowe colour, which in hot Regions vnder the extreme heate of the sunne, are of a verie perfect red colour: in the colder countries of the east, as Danzicke, Bruswicke, and Polande, there is not any branche heereof growing, except some fewe plants and seedes that my selfe haue sent to Elbing, otherwise called Meluin, where they are most curiously kept

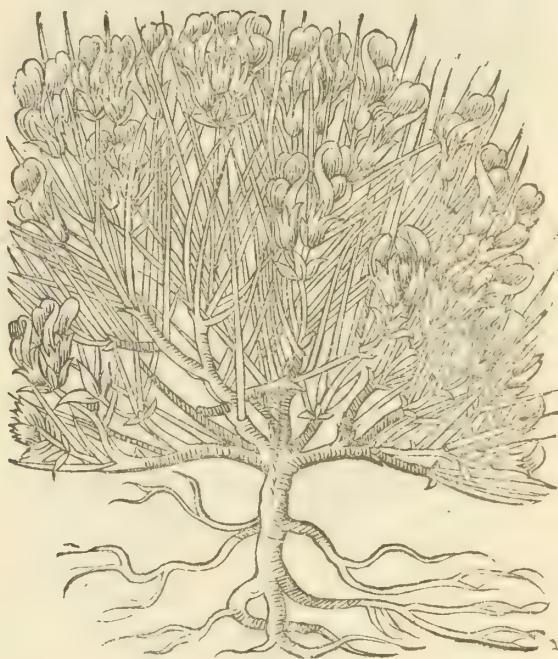
kept in their fairest gardens, as also our common Broome, the which I have sent thither likewise, being first desired by diuers earnest letters: the cods follow the flowers, which the Grauer hath omitted, as a Germaine who had neuer seene the plant it selfe, but framed the figure by hearsay: the root is strong, tough, and woodie.

2 To this may be ioined another kinde of Furze, which bringeth forth certaine branches that be very slender, set round about at the first with sinall leaues, and little harmelesse prickles, which after they haue been a yeere old, & the leaues gone, they be armed onely with most hard sharpe prickles: the flowers heereof are of a pale yellow colour, lesler then those of Broome, yet of the same forme: the cods are sinall, in which do lie little round reddish feedes: the roote is tough and woodie.

3 *Genista spinosa flore albo.*
White flowered Furze.



4 *Genista spinosa humilis.*
Dwarffe or lowe Furze.



* *The description.*

4 We haue in our barren grounds of the north parts of England another sort of Furze, bringing forth the like prickley thornes that the others haue; the onely difference consisteth in the colour of the flowers; for the others bring forth yelow flowers, and those of this plant are as white as snowe.

4 There is another vpon our barren Heathie groundes of these southerly parts, which groweth lowe and close to the ground; for the most part the bush it selfe groweth round like a cocke of haie, in flowers and thornie branches it differeth not from the greatest Furze.

5 This small kinde of Furze, growing vpon Hampsted Heath neere London, and diuers other barren grounds, where in maner nothing else will grow; hath many weake and flexible branches of a woodie substance: whereon do grow little leaues like those of Time: among which are set in number infinite most sharpe prickles, hurting like needles, whereof it tooke his name: the flowers grow on the tops of the branches like those of Broome, and of a pale yelow colour: the roote is tough and woodie.

* The description.

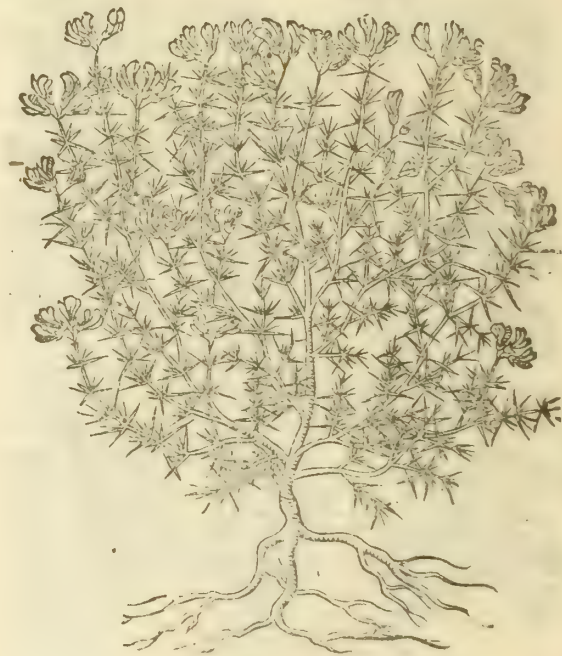
6 The smallest of all the Furze is that of the ancients, called *Nepa*, or scorpion Furze, as the word *Nepa* seemeth to import: it is a stranger in England, it hath beene touched of the ancients in name onely, which fault they haue beene all and euery of them to be complained of, being so breefe that nothing can be gathered from their description: and therefore referring what might heereof be saide to a further consideration.

5 *Genista aculeata.*

Needle Furzes or petie Whinne.

6 *Genista aculeata minor siue Nepa Theophrasti.*

Scorpion Furzes.



* The place.

The common sort heereof are very well knowne to growe in pastures and fieldes in most places of England. The rest are likewise well knowne to those that curiously obserue the difference.

* The time.

They flower from the beginning of Maie to the end of September.

* The names.

Furze is commonly called *Genista spinosa*: in high Dutch *Gaspeldozen*: in English Furze, Furzen bushes, Whinne, Gorse, and Thorne Broome.

This thorney Broome is taken for *Theophrastus* his *Scorpius*, which *Gaza* nameth *Nepa*: the name *Scorpius* in *Plinie* is *πυλίστιον*, that is to say, signifying many things, and common to certaine plants: for besides this *Scorpius* of which he hath made mention in his 25. booke 5. chapter, setting downe *Theophrastus* his words, where he maketh *Aconitum Theliphaon* to be *Scorpius*, in his 23. booke 10. chapter; and likewise other plants vnder the same title, but vnproperly.

* The temperature and vertues.

There is nothing written in *Theophrastus* concerning the faculties of *Scorpius spinosus*, or Furze: *Plinie* seemeth to attribute vnto it the same vertues, that *Scorpioides* hath: notwithstanding the later writers do agree, that it is hot and dry of complexion: the feedes are vsed in medicines against the stone, and staying of the laske.

Of Cammock Furze, Rest Harrow, or petie Whinne. Chap. 19.

* The kinds.

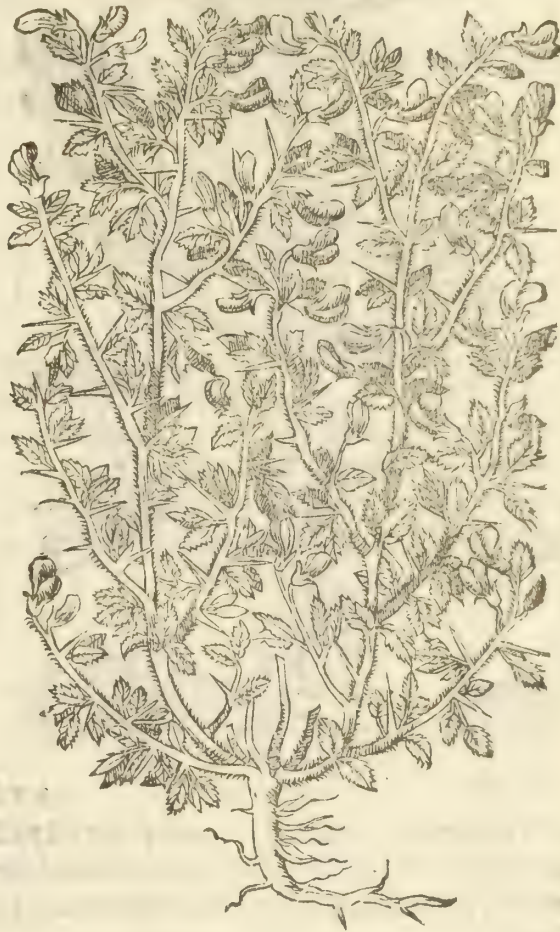
There be diuers sorts of Rest Harrow, which some haue inserted among the smooth Broomes; others among those with prickles, whereof some haue purple flowers, and likewise full of prickles; others white flowers, and sharpe thornes; some also purple flowers, others white, and also yellow, and euery of them voide of prickles.

1 *Anonis, sive Resta Bonis.*

Cammock, or Rest Harrow.

2 *Anonis flore albo.*

Cammock with white flowers.



* The description.

1 Cammock or ground Furze, riseth vp with stalkes a cubite high, and oft en higher, set with diuers ioined branches, tough, pliable, and full of hard sharpe thornes: among which do grow leaues, in forme like those of Saint Iohns woort, or rather of the Lentill, of a deepe Greene colour: from the bosome of which thornes and leaues come foorth the flowers, like those of Peason, of a purple colour; after which come the cods, in which do lie flat seede: the roote is long, and runneth farre abroade, very tough and hard to be torne in peeces with the plough, inso much that the oxen can hardly passe forward, but are constrained to stande still; whereupon it was called Rest Plough, or Rest Harrow.

2 We haue in our London pastures, and likewise in other places, one of the Rest Harrowes, not differing from the precedent in stalkes, leaues, or prickles; the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth foorth white flowers, and the other not so.

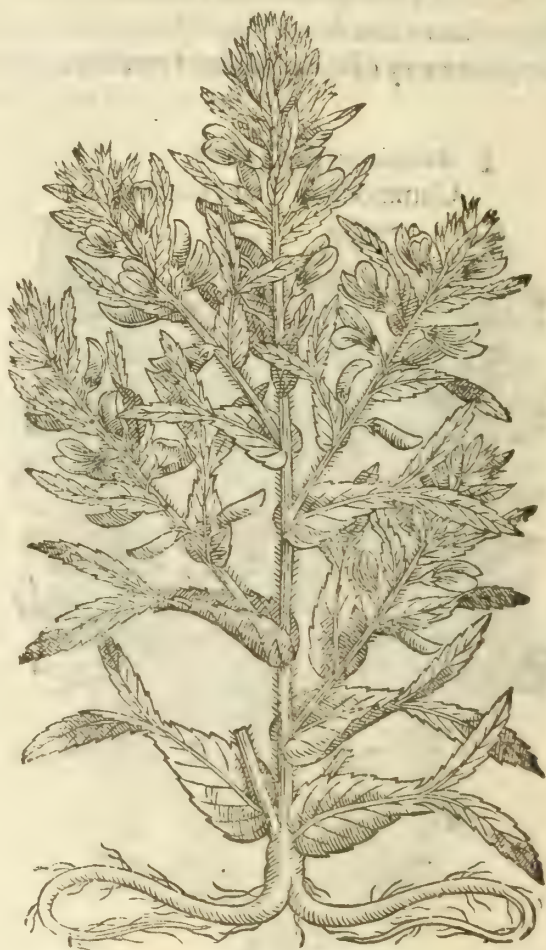
3 Rest Harrow without thornes hath a tough, horie, rough stalke, diuided into other rough branches: whereon are set without order, long leaues, sharpe pointed, slightly cut about the edges, of an horie colour, and somewhat hairie: from the bosome whereof cometh foorth purple Peate like flowers, of a reasonable good smell: the roote is very tough, long, and woodie.

4 The yellowe flowred Cammocke is a stranger in these parts, it is onely founde in the colde easterne countries for ought that I can learne: it differeth not from the last described, saving that the flowers heereof are of a golde yellow colour, wherein it differeth from all the other of his kinde.

3 *Anonis non spinosa purpurea.*
Purple Rest Harrow without prickes.



4 *Anonis sive spina lutea.*
Yellow Rest Harrow.



* *The place.*

These grow in earable grounds, in fertill pastures, and in the borders of fieldes, in a fat, fruitfull and long lasting soile: it is sooner founde then desired of husbände men, because the tough and woodie rootes are combersome vnto them, by reason they do staie the plough, and make the Oxen stande.

* *The time.*

They sende forth new shootes in Maie: they are full growne in Autumne, and then those that of nature are prickly, be fullest of sharpe thornes: they flower in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

Cammock is called in Greeke *Anonis*, or *dravis*, and likewise in Latine *Anonis*, and *Ononis*: of Herbarists commonly *Arresta bouis*, & *Remora aratri*, because it maketh the oxen whilest they be in plowing to rest or stand still: it is also called *Acutella*, of the stiffe and sharpe thornes which pricke those that passe by: in French *Arreste beuf*, and *Boucrande*.

Cratœna nameth it *Ægipyrus*, in high Dutch *Stalkraut*: in lowe Dutch *Wangwortele*: in Italian *Bonaga*: in Spanish *Gattilhos*: in French *Arreste Beuf*, *Beuf* & *Boucrande*: in English Cammock, Rest Harrow, petie Whinne, and ground Furze.

* *The temperature.*

The roote of Cammock is hot in the third degree as *Galen* saith: it cutteth also and maketh thin.

* *The vertues.*

A The barke of the roote drunke with wine prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth.

The

The root boiled in water and vineger, alaieth the paine of the teeth, if the mouth be often washed B therewith very hot.

Pliny reporteth, that being boiled in Oxymel, or the syrupe made with honic and vineger till the C one halfe be wasted, it is giuen to those that haue the falling sicknes: *Mathriolus* reporteth that he knewe a man cured of a rupture by taking of the powder of this roote, for many monethes together.

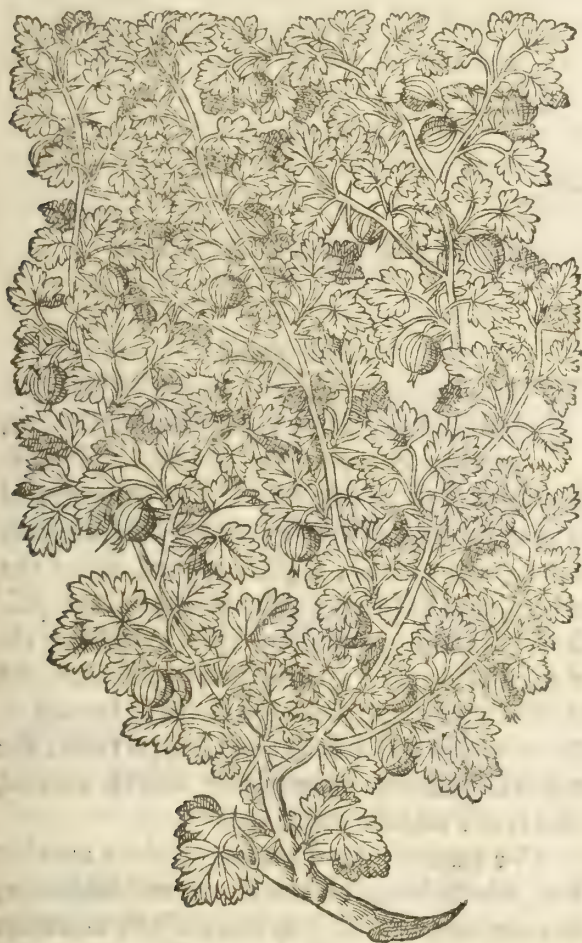
The tender springs or crops of this shrub before the thornes come foorth, are presented in pic. D kle, and be very pleasant sauce to be eaten with meate as a sallade, as *Dioscorides* teacheth.

Of Gooseberries, or Feaberrie bush. Chap. 20.

* The kindes.

T Here be diuers sorts of the Gooseberries, some greater, others lesse, some rounde, others long, and some of a red colour: the figure of one, shall serue for the rest.

Vua Crispa.
Goose berries.



* The description.

T He Gooseberrie bush is a shrub of three or fower cubits high, set thicke with most sharpe prickles: it is likewise full of branches, slender, woodie, and prickly; whereon do growe leaues, rounde, cut with deepe gashes into diuers parts like those of the vine, of a verie Greene colour: the flowers be very smal, of a whitish green, with some little purple dasht heere and there; the fruit is round growing scatteringly vpon the branches, Greene at the first, but waxing a little yellow through maturitie; full of a winie iuice, something sweete in taste when they be ripe, in which is contained hard seed, of a whitish colour: the roote is woodie and not without strings annexed thereto.

There is another whose fruit is almost as bigge as a small cherrie, and verie rounde in forme: as also another of the like bignes of an inch in length; in taste and substance agreeing with the common sort.

We haue also in our London gardens another sort altogether without prickles, whose fruit is verie small, lesser by much than the common kinde, but of a perfect red colour, wherein it differeth from the rest of his kinde.

* The place.

These plants do growe in our London gardens, and else where in great abundance.

* The time.

The leaues come foorth in the beginning of Aprill or sooner; the fruit is ripe in Iune and Iuly.

* The names.

This shrub had no name among the old writers, who as we deeme knewe it not, or else esteemed it not: the later writers call it in Latine *Grossularia*, and oftentimes of the berries *Vua Crispa*, *Vua spinosa*, *Vua spinella*, and *Vua Crispina*: in high Dutch *Kruselberr*: in lowe Dutch *Steinbesien*: in Spanish *Vua Crispa*, or *Espina*: in Italian *Vua spina*: in French *Groiselles*: in English Gooseberrie, Gooseberrie bush, and Feaberrie Bush in Cheshire, my native countrie.

✱ *The temperature.*

The berries of this bush before they be ripe, are colde and drie, and that in the later end of the second degree, and also binding.

✱ *The vertues.*

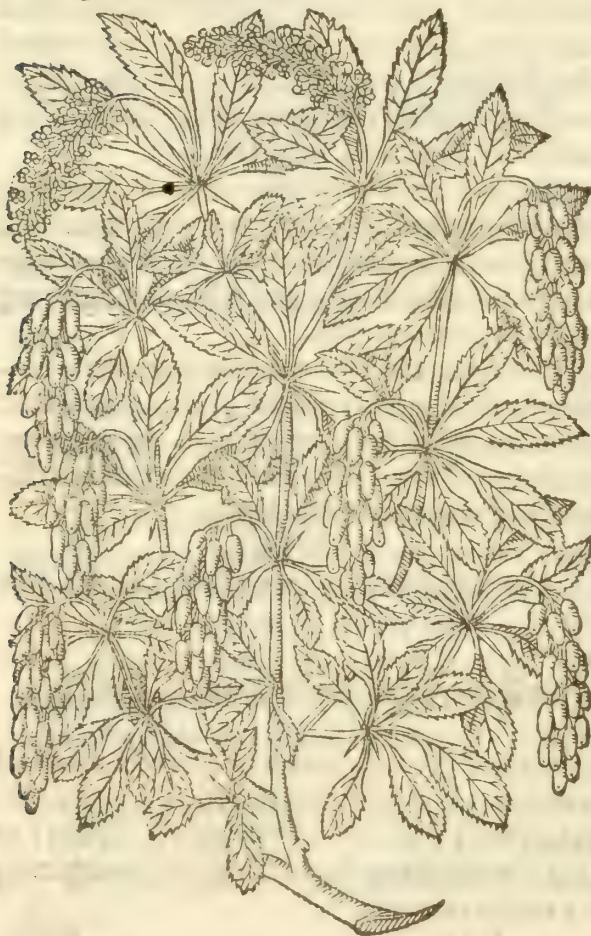
- A The fruit is vsed in diuers sawces for meate, as those that are skilfull in Cookerie can better tell then my selfe.
- B They are vsed in brothes in steede of Veriuiice, which maketh the broth not onely pleasant to the taste, but is greatly profitable to such as are troubled with an hot burning ague.
- C They are diuersly eaten, but howsoeuer they be eaten they alwaies ingender raw and cold bloud: they nourish nothing or very little: they also staie the belly, and stench bleedings.
- D They stop the menfes, or monethly sicknes, except they happen to be taken into a cold stomack, then do they not helpe, but rather clogge or trouble the same by some maner of fluxe.
- E The ripe berries as they are sweeter, so do they also little or nothing binde, and are somthing hot, and yeeld a little more nourishment then those that be not ripe, and the same not crude or rawe, but these are seldome eaten or vsed as sauce.
- F The iuice of the greene Gooseberries, cooleth all inflammations, *Erysipelas*, and Saint Antho- nies fire.
- G They prouoke appetite, and coole the vehement heat of the stomacke and liuer.
- H The yoong and tender leaues eaten rawe in a sallade, prouoketh vrine, and driueth forth the stone and grauell.

Of Barberies. Chap. 21.✱ *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of Barberies, some greater, others lesser, and some without stones.

Spina acida, sive Oxycantha.

The Barberie bush.

✱ *The description.*

THE Barberie plant is an high shrub or bush, hauing many yoong straight shootes and branches, very full of white and prickly thornes; the rinde whereof is smooth and thinne, the woode it selfe yellow: the leaues are long, very greene, slightly nicked about the edges, and of a sower taste: the flowers be yellowe, standing in clusters vpon long stems: in their places come vp long berries, slender, red when they be ripe, with a little harde kernell or stone within; of a sower and sharpe taste: the roote is yellowe, disperseth it selfe far abroad, and is of a woodie substance.

We haue in our London gardens another sort, whose fruite is like in forme and substance, but one berrie is as big as three of the common kinde, wherein consisteth the difference.

We haue likewise another without any stone, the fruite is like the rest of the Barberies, both in substance and taste.

✱ *The place.*

The Barberie bush groweth of it selfe in vn- toiled places and desert grounds, in woods, and the borders of fieldes, especially about a Gentle- mans house called Master *Monke*, dwelling in a village called Iuer, two miles from Col- brooke,

brooke, where most of the hedges are nothing else but Barberie bushes.

They are planted in gardens in most places of England.

* *The time.*

The leaues spring foorth in Aprill: the flowers and fruit in September.

* *The names.*

Galen calleth this Thorne in Greeke *ὀξύανθα*, who maketh it to differ from *ὀξύανθος*, in his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines: but more plainly in his booke of the Faculties of Nourishments; where he reckoneth vp the tender Springs of Barbaries among the tender shootes that are to be eaten, such as *Oxyacanthus* or the Hawthorne bringeth not foorth, wherein he planly made a difference betweene *Oxyacantha* the Barberie bush, and *Oxyacanthus* the Hawthorne tree.

Dioscorides hath made mention of this Thorne, for that which he calleth *Oxyacantha* in the Fœminine gender, is *Galens Oxyacanthus* in the Masculine gender.

Auicē seemeth to containe both these shrubs vnder the name of *Amyrberis*, but we knowe they are neither of affinitie or neighbourhood, although they be both prickly.

The shrub it selfe is called in shops Barberies of the corrupted name *Amyrberis*: of the later writers *Crespinus*: in Italian *Crespino*: in Spanish *Espino de mainelas*: in high Dutch *Saiffet eer*: in lowe Dutch *Sauseboom*: in French *Espine vinette*: and thereupon by a Latine name *Spiniumeta*, *Spina acida*, and *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues and berries of this thorne are cold and drie in the second degree: and as *Galen* also affirmeth, they are of thinne parts, and haue a certaine cutting qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues are vsed of diuers to season meate with, and in steed of a sallade, as be those of *Sorell*. **A** The decoction thereof is good against hot burning and cholericke agues: it alaieth the heate of *B* the bloud, and tempereth the ouermuch heate of the liuer.

The fruite or berries are good for the same things, and be also profitable for hot laskes, and for *C* the bloody fluxe, and they staie all maner of superfluous bleedings.

The greene leaues of the Barberie bush stamped, and made into sauce, as that made of *Sorrell*, *D* called greene sauce, doth coole hot stomackes, and those that are vexed with hot burning agues, and procureth appetite.

The conserue made of the fruite and sugar, performeth all those things before remembred, but *E* with better force and successe.

The rootes of the tree steeped for certaine daies together in strong lie, made with ashes of the ash *F* tree, and the haire often moistned therewith maketh it yellow.

Of the white Thorne, or Hawthorne Tree. Chap. 22.

* *The kindes.*

THERE be two sorts of the white Thorne Trees described of the later writers; one very common in most parts of England: there is another very rare, and not founde in Europe, except in some fewe rare gardens of Germanie; which differeth not from our common Hawthorne, sauing that the fruit hereof is as yellow as Saffron: we haue in the west of England one growing at a place called *Glastenburie*, which bringeth foorth his flowers about Christmas, by the report of diuers of good credite, who haue secue the same; but my selfe haue not seene it; and therefore leaue it to be better examined.

* *The description.*

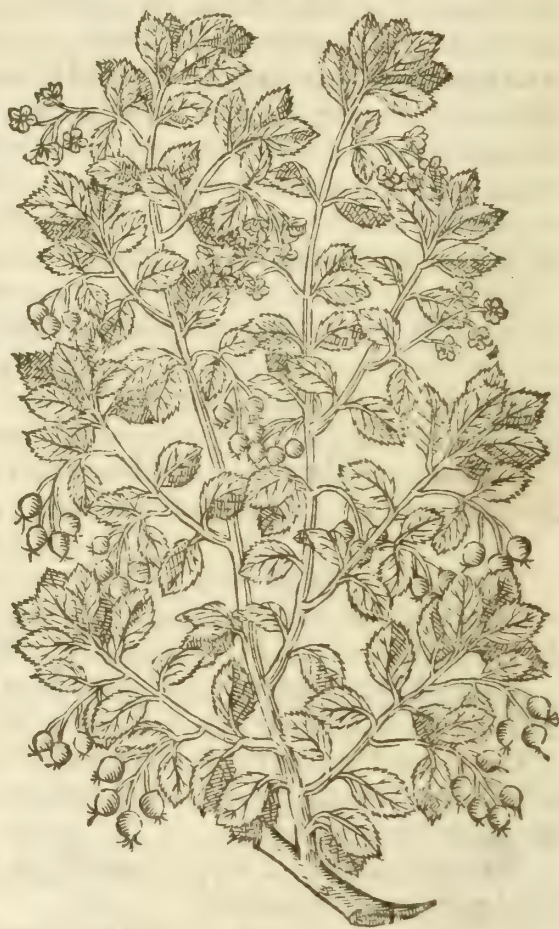
THE white Thorne is a great shrub growing oftentimes to the height of the Peare tree: the trunk or bodie is great: the boughes and branches hard and woodie, set full of long sharp thornes: the leaues be broade, cut with deepe gashes into diuers sections, smooth, and of a glistering greene colour: the flowers grow vpon spokie rundles, of a pleasant sweete smell, sometimes white, and often dasht ouer with a light wash of purple; which hath moued some to thinke some difference in the plants: after which come the fruite, being round berries, greene at the first, and red when they be ripe; wherein is founde a soft sweete pulpe, and certaine whitish seede: the roote groweth deepe in the ground, of a hard woodie substance.

2 The second and third haue beene touched in the first title, notwithstanding I haue thought it not vnfit to insert in this place a plant participating with the Hawthorne in flowers and fruite, and with the Seruice tree in leaues, and not vnlike in fruit also.

1 *Oxyacanthus.*
The Hawthorne tree.



2 *Aria Theophrasti.*
Cumberland Hawthorne.



* *The description.*

Theophrastus hath set forth this tree vnder the name of *Aria*, which groweth vnto the forme of a small tree, delighting to grow in our shadwiewe woods of Cumberland and Westmerland, and many other places of the North countrie, where it is to be found in great quantitie: but seldome in Spaine, Italie, or any hot region. This tree is garnished with many small branches beset with leaues like the Peare tree, or rather like the Aller leafe, of a darke Greene colour aboue, and of a skie colour vnderneath: among these leaues come forth tufts of white flowers, verie like vnto the Hawthorne flowers: after which succede small red berries, like the berries of the Hawthorne, & in taste like the Neapolitane Medlar: the temperature and faculties whereof are not yet knowen.

* *The place.*

The Hawthorne groweth in woods, & in hedges neer vnto high waies almost euerie where. The second is a stranger in England. The last groweth at Glastenburie Abbey, as it is credibly reported vnto me.

* *The time.*

The first and second flower in May, whereupon many do call the tree it selfe the May bush, as a chiefe token of the comming in of May: the leaues come forth a litle sooner: the fruite is ripe in the beginning of September, and is a food for birdes in winter.

* *The names.*

Dioscorides describeth this shrub, and nameth it *ὄξυκανθα*, in the Feminine gender: and *Galen* in his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines, *ὄξυκανθος*, in the Masculine gender: *Oxyacanthus* saith he, is a tree, and is like to the wilde Peare tree in forme, to be also the vertues not vnlike, &c. of *Oxyacantha* *Dioscorides* writeth thus: It is a tree like to the wilde Peare tree, very full of Thornes, &c.

Serapio

Scrapio calleth it *Amyrberis*, and some saith *Discorides* would haue it called *pyrina*, but the name *Pyrina* seemeth to belong to the yellow Hawthorne: it is called in high Dutch *Wagdozen* in low Dutch *Wagedoxen*: in Italian *Bagaia*: in Spanish *Pirlitero*: in French *Aub-espine*: in English white Thorne, Hawthorne tree, and of some Landouers May-bush.

* *The temperature.*

The fruit of the Hawthorne tree is verie astringent.

* *The vertues.*

The Hawes or berries of the Hawthorne tree as *Discorides* writeth, do both stay the laske, the menfes, and all other fluxes of blood: some authors write that the stones beaten to powder and giuen to drinke, are good against the stone.

Of Goates Thorne. Chap. 23.

1 *Tragacantha* sive *spina Hirci*.
Goates Thorne.



2 *Spina Hirci minor*.
Small Goates Thorne.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He first *Tragacantha* or Goates Thorne, hath many branchie boughes and twigs, slender, and pliant, so spread abroad vpon every side, that one plant doth sometime occupie a great space or roome in compasse: the leaues are small, and in shape like Lentill leaues, whitish, and somewhat mossie or hairie, set in rowes one opposite against another: the flower is like the blossom of the Lentill, but much lesser, and of a whitish colour, and sometimes marked with purple lines or streakes: the seede is inclosed in small cods or husks, almost like vnto the wilde *Lotus* or horned Trefoile: the whole plant on every side is set full of sharpe prickly Thornes, hard, white, and strong: the rootes run vnder the ground like Licorice rootes, yellowe within, and blacke without, tough, hummer, and hard to breake: which being wounded in sundry places with some iron toole, and laide in the sunne at the highest and hottest time of sommer, issueth forth a certaine liquor, which being hardned by the same, is that gumme which is called in shops *Tragacantha* and of some though barbarously *Diagagant*.

2 The second kinde of *Tragacantha*, is also a lowe and thicke shrub, hauing many shootes growing from one turfe, of a white or grayish colour, about a cubite high, stiffe and woodie: the leaues are like the former, & garded with most stiffe prickes, not very safely to be touched: among the thornie leaues come foorth many flowers in small tufts like *Genistella*, but that they are white; the cods are many, straight and thornie like *Genistella*, wherein are many smal white and three cornered seeds as bigge as Mustard feede.

3 *Poterion L'Obely, siue Pimpinella spinosa Camerarij.*
Burnet Goates Thorne.

* *The description.*



3 The Grecians haue called this plant *Noupeasa*, bicause it is good for the sinewes: it should seeme that it tooke the name *Poterion* of *Potrix*, bicause it loueth a waterie or fennie soile: it hath small branches and leaues of *Tragacantha* growing naturally in the tract of Piedmont in Italie. It spreadeth abroad like a shrubbe: the barke or rinde is blackish & dry without great moisture, very much writhed or wrinckled in and out, as that of *Nepa* or *Corruda*: the sharpe prickes stand not in order as *Tragacantha*, but confusedly, and are finer and three times lesser then those of *Tragacantha*, growing much after the maner of *Lenticula* or *Astragalus*: the seed is small and red like vnto Sumach, but lesser.

* *The place.*

Petrus Bellonius in his first booke of Singularities reporteth, that there is great plentie heereof growing in Candie vpon the tops of the mountaines: *Theophrastus* saith that it was thought to be no where but in Candie, but nowe it is certaine that it is found in Achaia, Peloponesus, and also in Asia: it doth also growe in Arcadia, which is thought not to be inferiour to that of Candie. It is thought by *L'Obelius* to grow in Languedocke in Fraunce, whereof *Theophrastus* hath written in

his 9. booke, that the liquor or gum issueth foorth of it selfe, and that it is not needfull to haue the root broken or cut. The best is that saith *Dioscorides*, which is through shining, thin, smooth, vnmixt, and sweete of smell and taste.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in the summer moneths. I haue sown the seede of *Poterion* in April which I receiued from *Ioachimus Camerarius* of Noremberge, that grew in my garden two yerres together, and after perished by some mitchance.

* *The names.*

Goates Thorne is called in Greek *τενδραβθα*, and of the most Herbarists likewise *Tragacantha* we may call it in Latine *Spina Hirci*: in French *Barbe Renard*: and in English for want of a better name, Goates Thorne: the liquor or gum that issueth foorth of the rootes beareth the name also of *Tragacantha*: it is called in shops *Gummi Tragacantha*, and in a barbarous maner *Gummi Tragacanthi*: in English Gumme Dragagant.

* *The temperature.*

This plant in each part thereof is of a drying facultie without nipping. It doth consolidate or gliew together sinewes that be cut: but the rootes haue that facultie especially, which are boiled in wine, and the decoction giuen vnto those that haue any greefe or hurt in the sinewes.

Gum Dragagant hath an emplasticke or dawbing qualitie, by reason wherof it dulleth, or alaieth the sharpenes of humours, and doth also something drie.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

The Gumme is singular good to be licked in with honie against the cough, roughnesse of the A throte, hoarsenes, and all sharpe and thinne rheumes or distillations; being laide vnder the toong it taketh away the roughnes thereof.

Being drunke with Cute or the decoction of Lycorice, it taketh away and alaieth the heate of B vrine: it is also vsed in medicines for the eies.

The greatest part of those artificiall beades, sweete chaines, bracelets, and such like pretie sweete C things of pleasure are made harde and fit to be worne by mixing the gumme heereof with other sweetes, being first steeped in Rose water till it be soft.

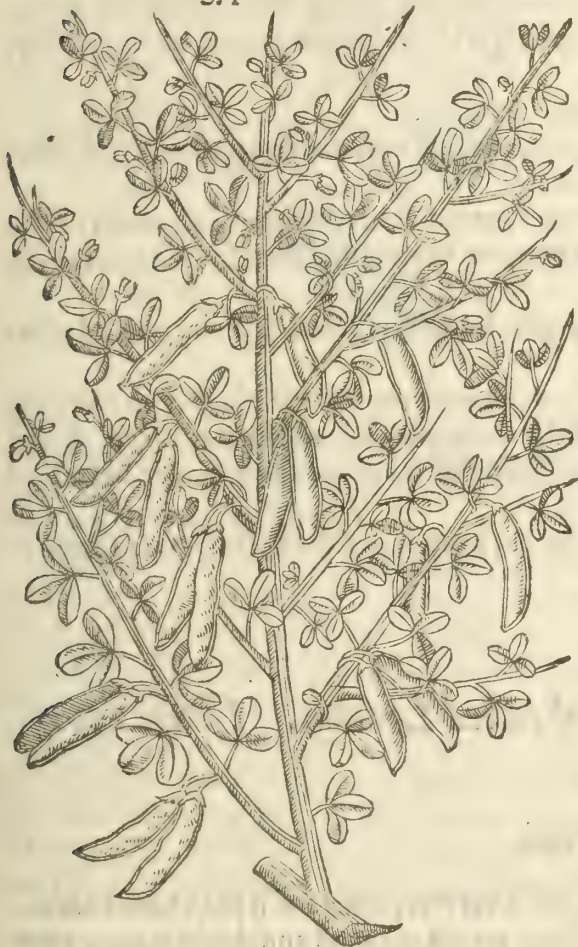
Of the Ægyptian Thorne. Chap. 24.

* *The kindes.*

Dioscorides hath made mention of two sorts of *Acacia*, this whose figure we haue set downe is the right *Acacia*.

Acacia Dioscoridis.

The Ægyptian Thorne.

* *The description.*

Dioscorides maketh mention of *Acacia*, whereof the first is the true and right *Acacia*, which is a shrub or hedge tree, but not growing right or straight vp as other small trees do: his branches are woodie, beset with many hard and long Thornes, about which grow the leaues, compact of many small leaues clustering about one side, as in the Lentill: the flowers are whitish, the husks or cods be plaine and flat, yea very broad like vnto Lupines, especially on that side where the seede groweth, which is contained sometimes in one part, and sometimes in two parts of the huske, growing together in a narowe necke: the seede is smooth and glistering. There is a blacke iuice taken out of these huskes, if they be dried in the shadow when they be ripe; but if when they are not ripe, then it is somewhat red: some do wring out a iuice out of the leaues and fruite. There floweth also a gum out of this tree, which is the gum of Arabia, called Gumme Arabicke.

Dioscorides hauing described *Spina Acacia*, setteth downe a second kinde thereof, calling it *Acacia altera*, which hath the three leaues of Rew or *Cytisus*, and cods like those of *Genistella*, but somewhat more blunt at the end, and thicke at the backe like a Rasor, and still groweth fore-

warde narrower and narrower, vntill it come to haue a sharpe edge: in these cods are contained three or fower flat feedes like *Genistella*, which before they waxe ripe are yellow, but afterwarde blacke: the whole plant groweth to the height of *Genista spinosa*, or Gorse, both in shape, height, and resemblance, and not to the height of a tree, as *Mathiolus* would perswade vs, but full of sharpe Thornes like the former.

* *The*

* *The place.*

The true Acacia groweth in AEGYPT, Palestina, Lombardie and Syria, as *Dioscorides* writeth: among the shrubs and trees that remaine alwaies green, Acacia is noted for one by *Petrus Bellonius* in his first booke of Singularities, chap. 44.

The other Acacia groweth in Cappadocia and Pontus, as *Dioscorides* writeth: it is also found in Corsica, and on diuers mountaines of Italie, and likewise vpon all the coast of Liguria and Lombardie, and vpon the Narbon coast of the Mediterranean sea.

* *The time.*

These flower in May, and their fruit is ripe in the end of August.

* *The names.*

The tree Acacia is named of the Grecians *ακασία*, yea euen in our time, and likewise of the Latines *Acacia*: it is also called *Aegyptia spina*. This strange thorne hath no English name that I can learne, and therefore it may keepe still the Latine name *Acatia*; yet I have named it the AEGYPTIAN thorne: the iuice is called also Acacia after the name of the plant. The Apothecaries of Germanie do appoint in stead hereof, the iuice that is pressed forth of Sloes or Snags, which they likewise call *Acacia*. *Mathiolus* pictureth for Acacia, the tree which the later Herbarists do call *Arbor Indae*, to which he hath vntuly added Thornes, that he might belie Acacia, and yet he hath not made it agree with *Dioscorides* his description.

They call this *πτεγα δινδύα*: in Latine *Acacia altera*, or the other Acacia, and *Pontica Acacia*, or Ponticke Acacia. The Apothecaries and many Herbarists knowe it not.

* *The nature.*

The iuice of Acacia, as *Galen* saith, consisteth not of one onely substance, but is of substance both colde and earthie, to which also is coupled a certaine waterie essence, and it likewise hath thin and hot partes dispersed in it selfe: therefore it is drie in the third degree, and cold in the first if it be not washed; and in the second, if it be washed: for by washing it loseth his sharpe and biting qualitie, and the hot partes.

* *The vertues.*

- A The iuice of Acacia stoppeth the laske, the mordinate course of womens termes, and mans inuoluntarie issue called *Gonorrhœa* if it be drunke in red wine.
- B It healeth the blastings and inflammations of the eies, and maketh the skin and palmes of the hands smooth after *Serapigo*, healeth the blisters and extreme heate in the mouth, and maketh the haire blacke that are washed therewith.
- C It is good, saith *Dioscorides*, against S. Anthonies fire, the shingles, Chimerla, Pterygia, and whitlowes.
- D The gum doth binde and somewhat coole: it also hath ioyned vnto it an emplastrick or dawbing qualitie, by which it dulleth or alaieth the sharpnes of the medicines, wherewith it is mixed. Being applied with the white and yoke of an egge, it will not suffer blisters to rise in the burned or scalded partes. *Dioscorides*.
- E The iuice of the other, saith *Dioscorides*, doth also binde, but it is not so effectuell nor so good in cie medicines.

Of boxe Thorne, and the iuice thereof called Lycium. Chap. 25.

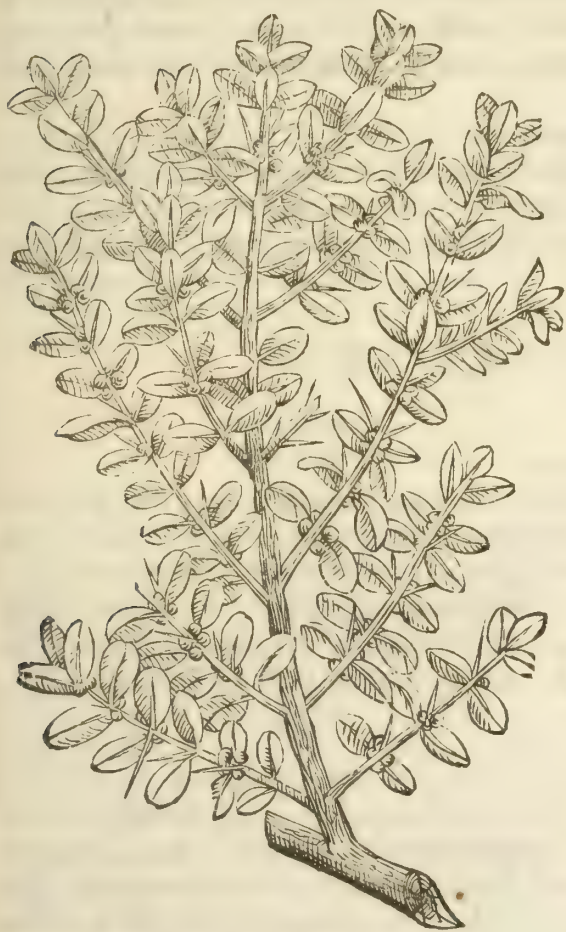
* *The description.*

BOXE Thorne is a rare plant, in shape not vnlike the Boxe tree, whereof it hath beene reckoned for a wilde kinde, hauing many great branches set full of round and thicke leaues, verie like that of the common Boxe tree: among which growe forth most sharpe pricking thornes: the flowers growe among the leaues, which yeelde forth small blacke berries of a bitter taste, as bigge as a pepper corne: the iuice whereof is somewhat oilie and of a reddish colour; which bitter iuice being set on fire, doth burne with a maruellous cracking and sparkling; the ashes thereof are of a red colour: it hath many woodie rootes growing aslope.

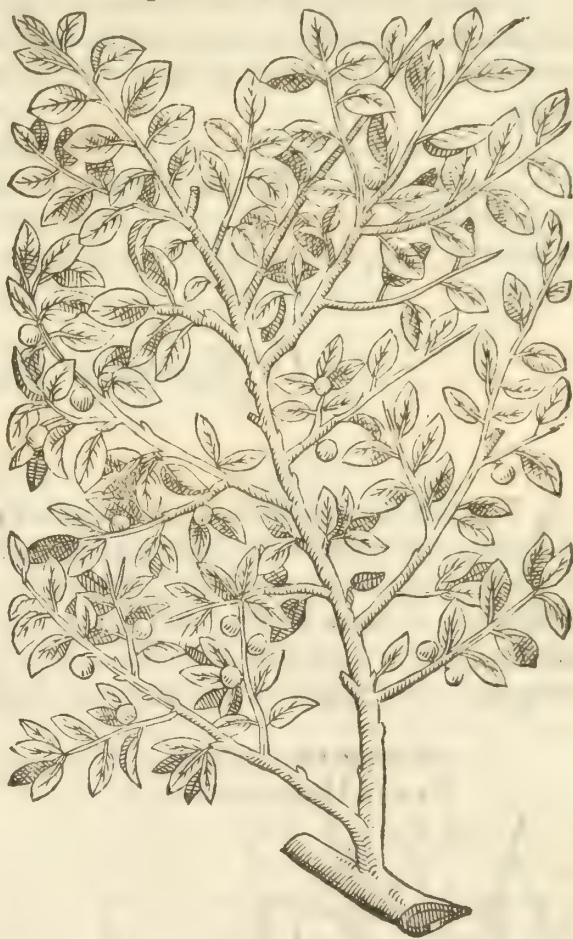
2 The

2 The other kinde of *Pyxacantha* or *Lycium*, groweth like vnto the common Priuet, hauing such like leaues, but somewhat narrower: the tops of the slender sprigs are furnished with prickes: the roote is tough, and of a woodie substance.

1 *Lycium, sive pyxacantha.*
Boxe Thorne.



2 *Lycium Hispanicum.*
Spanish Boxe Thorne.



✱ *The place.*

They grow in Cappadocia and Lycia, and in many other countries: it prospereth in rough places, it hath likewise bene founde in Languedoc, and Prouence in Fraunce; *Belonius* writeth that he found it in Pa'estina.'

Mathiolus pictureth for Boxe Thorne, a plant with Boxe leaues, with very many boughes, and certaine thornes standing among them: but the notable Herbarist *Anguillara* and others, holde opinion, that it is not the right; with whom we also do agree.

There is drawne out of the leaues and branches of Boxe Thorne, or as *Plinie* saith, out of the boughes and rootes being thorowly boiled, a iuice, which is named *Lycium*.

Dioscorides saith, that the leaues and branches must be braied, and the infusion made many daies in the decoction thereof, after which the feces or woodie stuffe must be cast away, and that which remaineth boiled againe till it become as thicke as honie: *Pliny* saith, that the rootes and branches are very bitter; and for three daies together they must be boiled in a copper vessell, and the woode and stickes often taken out till the decoction be boiled to the thicknes of honie.

✱ *The time.*

They flower in Februarie and March, and their fruite is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

It is named in Greeke *πυξάνθα*, which a man may call in Latine *Buxea spinosa*: and in English Boxe Thorne, of some Asses Boxe Tree & prickley Boxe: it is also named *Lycium* of the iuice which is boiled out of it. The iuice is properly called *λίκιον*, and retaineth in Latine the same name *Lycium*: it is termed in English Thorne Boxe. But it seemeth to me, that the originall name *Lycium* is fitter, being

being a strange thing, and knowne to very fewe; the apothecaries know it not, who in steede thereof do vse amisse the iuice of the fruite of Woodbine, and that not without great errour, as we haue alreadie written.

Dioscorides teacheth to make of *Rhu* ῥάϊσμα, which is good for those things that *Lycium* is, and is vsed when *Lycium* is not to be had, and it is fit to put it in all medicines in steede thereof.

* *The temperature.*

Lycium or the iuice of Boxe Thorne, is as *Galen* teacheth, of a drying qualitie, and compounded of diuers kindes of substances, one of thinne parts digesting and hot; another earthie and colde, by which it inioyeth his binding facultie: it is hot in a meane, and therefore it is vsed for diuers purposes.

* *The vertues.*

A *Lycium* cleereth the sight saith *Dioscorides*, it healeth the scurvie festred sores of the eielids; the itch; and old fluxes, or distillations of humours; it is a remedie for the running of the eares; for vlcers in the gums, and almonds of the throte, and against the chaps and gallings of the lips and fundament.

Of Ramme or Harts thorne. Chap. 26.

* *The kindes.*

After the opinion of *Dioscorides* there be three sorts of *Rhamnus*, one with long, flat, and soft leaues; the other with white leaues; and the thirde with rounde leaues, which are somewhat blackish: *Theophrastus* and *Plinie* affirme that there are but two, the one white & the other blacke, both which do beare Thornes: but by the labour and industrie of the newe and late writers, there are found sundry sorts moe, all which and euery one of them are plants of a woodie substance, hauing also many straight twiggie, and pliant branches, set with most sharpe pricking thornes.

Rhamnus tertius Clusij.

Ram or Harts thorne.



* *The description.*

This is a shrubbe growing in hedges, and bringing forth straight branches and harde thornes, like to those of the Hawthorne, with long leaues, long, something fat and soft: and this hath that notable learned man *Clusius* described more diligently in these wordes: The Ramme is a shrub fit to make hedges of, with straight branches, putting it selfe into many twigs, white, and set with stiffe and strong thornes, hauing leaues, which for the most part growe by fowers or fues at the roote of euery Thorne, long, something fat, like to those of the Oliue tree, somewhat white, but tender and full of iuice; which in Autumne do sometimes fall off, leauing newe growing in their places: the flowers in Autumne are something long, whitish, diuided at the brims into fiew parts, in their places is left a seede, in shew as in *Gelsemine*; notwithstanding it was neuer my chaunce to see the fruit: the roote is thicke and diuersly parted.

* *The place.*

This Ramme is found on the sea banks of Holland, and especially of Flanders; it is also found in other places in vallies or dales, and by running streames, as neere vnto *Lycum Vindelicia flauium*, where *Valerius Cordus* did oftentimes see it, as he himselfe writeth.

* *The*

* *The time.*

This Ram is greene together with his leaues: the fruit or berries remaine on the shrub yea euen in winter.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call this thorne *ῥάμνος*; the Latines also *Rhamnus*, and of diuers it is named *παρα-φύσιον*, *ῥαδάκωνδα*, that is, *Spina alba*, or white Thorne, *Spina Cernalis*, or Harts thorne, as we finde written among the bastard wordes. *Marcellus* nameth it *Spina salutaris*, and *Herba salutaris*, which hath, saith he, as it were a Grape. It is called in Italian *Marruca* and *Rhamno*: in Spanish *Scambrones*: in English Ram, or Harts thorne.

* *The temperature.*

The Ram, saith *Galen*, doth drie and digest in the second degree, it cooleth in the later end of the first degree, and in the beginning of the second.

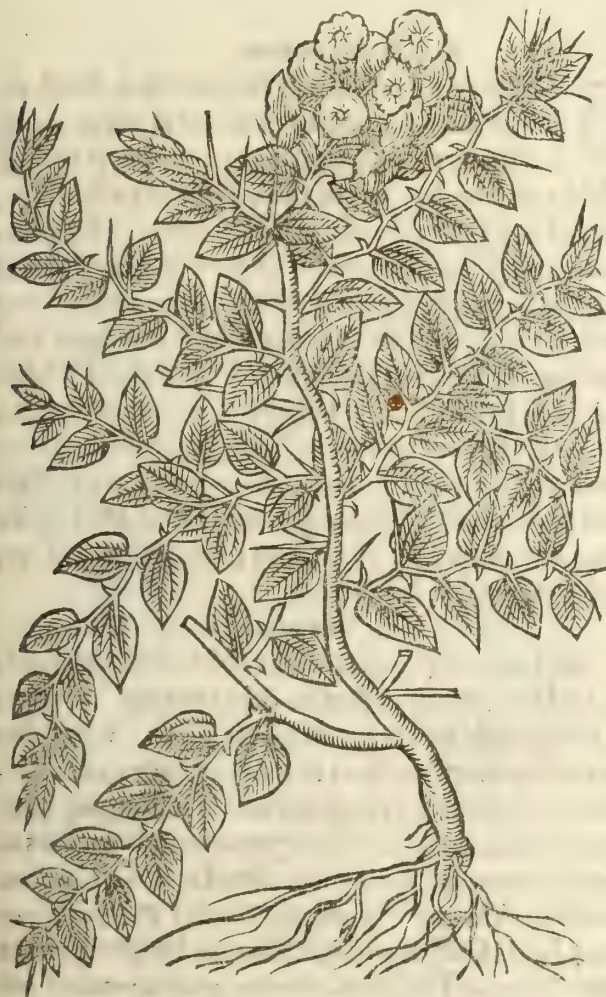
* *The vertues.*

The leaues, saith *Dioscorides*, are laid pultus wise vpon hot cholerike inflammations and Saint *Anthonyes* fire, but we must vse them whilest they be yet but tender, as *Galen* addeth.

Of Christes Thorne. Chap. 26.

Paliurus.

Christes Thorne.

* *The description.*

Christes Thorne or Ram of Lybia, is a very tough and hard shrubbie tree, growing vp somtimes vnto the height of a tal tree, hauing very long and sharpe pricklie branches; but the thornes that growe about the leaues are leslier, and not so pricklie as the former. The leaues are small, broad and almost round, somewhat sharpe pointed; first of a darke greene colour, and then somewhat reddish. The flowers growe in clusters at the top of the stalkes of a yellow colour: the huskes wherein the feedes be contained, are flat and broad, very like vnto small bucklers as harde as wood, wherein are contained three or fower thin and flat feedes, like the seede of Line or Flaxe.

* *The place.*

This Thorne groweth in Lybia; it is better esteemed of in the countie of Cytena than is their Lote tree, as *Pliny* affirmeth. Of this shrub *Diphilus Siphnius* in *Athenæus* in his 14. booke, maketh mention, saying, that he did often eate of the same in Alexandria that beautifull citie.

Petrus Bellonius who trauelled ouer the holy land, saith, that this shrubbie thorne *Paliurus* was the thorne wherewith they crowned our Sauour Christ: his reason for the prooffe hereof is this, that in Iudæa there was not any thorne so common, so pliant or so fit for to make a crowne or garland of, nor any so full of cruell sharpe prickles. It groweth throughout the whole countie in such abundance, that it is their common fell to burne, yea so common with them there, as our Gorse, Brakes, and Broom is here with vs. *Iosephus* in his first booke of Antiquities and 11. chapter saith, that this thorne hath the most sharpe prickles of any other, and therefore that Christ might be the more tormented, the Iewes rather tooke this than any other. Of which I haue a small tree growing in my garden, that I haue brought forth by sowing of the feede.

* *The*

* *The time.*

The leaues fall away and continue not alwaies greene, as do those of the Rams: it buddeth forth in the spring, as *Plinie* testifieth.

* *The names.*

This Thornie shrub is called in Greeke *παλινος*: the Latines and Italians retaine the same name *Palinurus*: for want of an English name, it may be termed Ram of Lybia, or Christs Thorne: *Plinie* reporteth, that the seede is called *Zura*.

* *The temperature.*

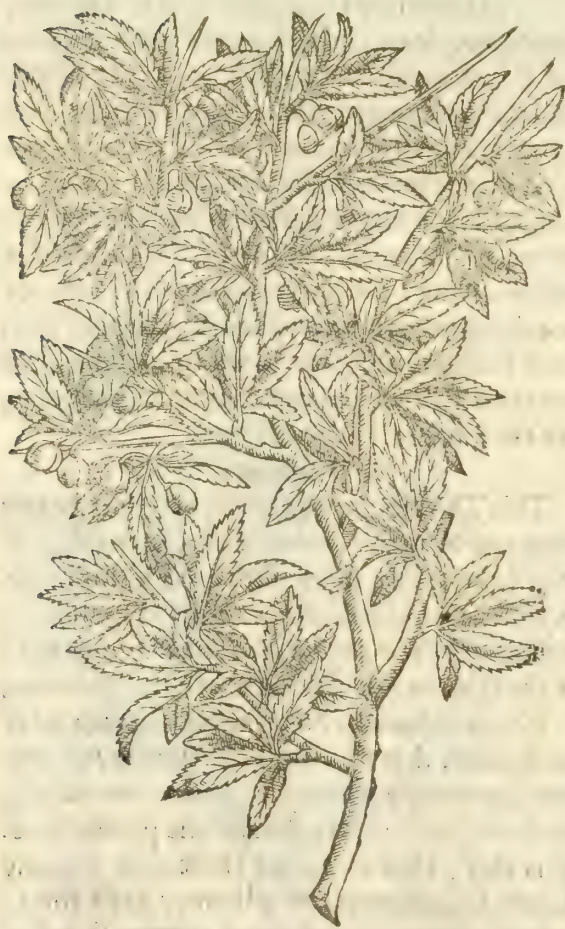
The leaues and roote of Christs Thorne do euidently binde and cut.

* *The vertues.*

- A By vertue of this cutting qualitie the seed doth weare away the stone, and cause tough and slimie humors to remooue out of the chest and lungs, as *Galen* saith.
- B The decoction of the leaues and roote of Christs Thistle, as *Dioscorides* writeth, stoppeth the belly, prouoketh vrine, and is a remedie against poysons, and the bitings of serpents.
- C The roote doth waste and consume away *Phymata* and *Oedemata* if it be stamped and applied.
- D The seede is good for the cough, and weareth away the stone in the bladder.

Of Buckthorne, or laxatiue Ram. Chap. 27.

Rhamnus solutius.
Buckthorne.

* *The description.*

Buckthorne groweth in manner of a shrub or hedge tree; his trunk or bodie is often as big as a mans thigh; his wood or timber is yellow within, and his barke is of the colour of a Chestnut, almost like the barke of the Cherrie tree. The branches are beset with leaues that are somewhat round like the leaues of the Crab or Wilding tree: among which come forth thornes which are hard and pricklie. The flowers are white and small, which being vaded, there succeed little round berries, greene at the first, but afterwards blacke, whereof that excellent greene colour is made, which the painters and limners do call Sap greene; but these berries before they be ripe do make a faire yellow colour, being steeped in vineger.

* *The place.*

Buckthorne groweth neere the borders of fields in hedges, woods, and in other vntoiled places: it delighteth to growe in riuers and in water ditches. It groweth in Kent in sundrie places, as at Farningham vpon the conie burrowes belonging sometime to M. *Sibill*, as also vpon conie burrowes in Southfleete; especially in a small and narrow lane leading from the house of Master *William Swan* vnto Longfield downes; also in the hedge vpon the right hand at Dartford townes end towards London, and in many places more vpon the chalkie bankes and hedges.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in May, the berries be ripe in the fall of the lease.

* *The names.*

The later Herbarists call it in Latine *Rhamnus solutius*, because it is ser with thornes, like as is the Ram, and beareth purging berries. *Mathiolus* nameth it *Spina insectoria*, *Valerius Cordus* *Spina Cerni*, and

and diuers call it *Burgissina*. It is termed in high Dutch *Crenkbeer weghdoorn* : in Italian *Spino Merlo*, *Spino Zerlino*, *Spino Cernino* : in English Laxatiue Ram, Way thorne, and Buckthorne : in lowe Dutch they call the fruit or berries *Rhinbesien*, that is, as though you should say in Latine, *Bacca Rhenana*, in English Rheinberries : in French *Nerprun*.

✱ *The temperature.*

The berries of this Thorne, as they be in taste bitter and binding, so be they also hot and drie in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The same do purge and voide by the stoole thicke flegme, and also cholerike humours : they are A giuen being beaten into powder from one dram to a dram and a halfe : diuers do number the berries, who giue to strong bodies from fifteene to twenty or more ; but it is better to breake them and boyle them in fat flesh broth without salt, and to giue the broth to drinke : for so they purge with lesser trouble and fewer gripings.

There is pressed forth of the ripe berries a iuice, which being boyled with a little Allum is vsed B of painters for a deepe greene, which they do call Sap greene.

The berries which be as yet vnripe, being dried and infused or steeped in water, do make a faire C yellow colour, but if they be ripe they make a greene.

Of the Holme, Holly, or Huluer tree. Chap. 28.

Agri-folium.

The Holly tree.



✱ *The description.*

THE Holly is a shrubbie plant, notwithstanding it oftentimes groweth to a tree of a reasonable bignes. The boughes whereof are tough and flexible, couered with a smooth and greene barke. The substance of the wood is hard and sound, and blackish within, which doth also sinke in the water, as doth the Indian wood which is called *Guaiacum*. The leaues are of a beautifull greene colour, smooth and glib, like almost to Bay leaues, but lesser, and cornered in the edges with sharpe prickles ; which notwithstanding they want or haue few when the tree is olde : the flowers be white and sweete of smell : the berries are round, of the bignes of a little Pease, or not much greater, of colour red, of taste vnpleasent, with a white stone in the midst, which do not easily fall away, but hang on the boughes a long time : the roote is woodie.

There is made of the smooth barke of this tree or shrub, Birdlime, which the birders and countrie men do vse to take birdes with. They pull off the bark, and make a ditch in the ground especially in moist, boggie, or foggie earth, wherinto they put this barke, couering the ditch with boughes of trees, letting it remaine there till it be rotten and putrified, which will be done in the space of twelue daies or thereabout : which don,

they take it forth, and beate it in mortars vntill it be come to the thicknesse and clamminesse of Lime. Lastly, that they may cleere it from peeces of barke and other filthinesse, they do wash it very often ; after which they adde vnto it a little oyle of nuts, and after that do put it vp in earthen vessels.

✱ *The*

* *The place and time.*

The Holly tree groweth plentifully in all countries. It groweth greene both winter and sommer; the berries are ripe in September, and they do hang vpon the tree a long time after.

* *The names.*

This tree or shrub is called in Latine *Agri-folium*: in Italian *Agrofoglio*, and *Aguifoglio*: in Spanish *Azebo*: in high Dutch *Waldweissel*, and of diuers *Stechpainen*: in lowe Dutch *Witt*: in French *Houx* and *Housson*: in English Holly, Huluer and Holme.

* *The temperature.*

The berries of Holly are hot and drie, and of thin partes, and waste away winde.

* *The vertues.*

- A They are good against the colicke: for ten or twelue being inwardly taken bring away by the stoole thicke flegmaticke humors, as we haue learned of them, who oftentimes made triall thereof.
- B The Birdlime which is made of the barke hereof is no lesse hurtfull than that of Mistletoe, for it is maruellous clammy; it gleweth vp all the intrailes, it shutteth and draweth together the guts and passages of the excrements, and by this meanes it bringeth destruction to man, not by any qualitie, but by his glewing substance.
- C Holly beaten to powder and drunke, is an experimented medicine against all fluxes of the belly, as the dysenterie and such like.

*Of the Oke. Chap. 29.** *The kindes.*

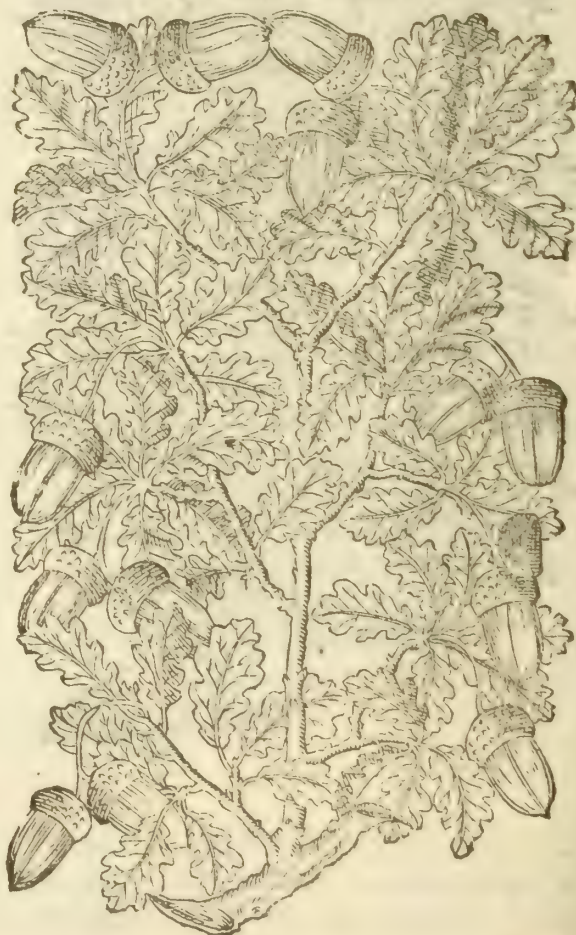
There be diuers sorts of Okes or Acorne trees, some common, others strange, or of forreine countries: of the common Oke with his fungouse excrecence, as also of diuers sorts of Mistletoes, which growe not onely vpon the Oke, but vpon sundrie other trees also, and likewise of that long white mosse that is especially found vpon the branches of the Oke, as shall be declared in this present chapter.

1 *Quercus vulgaris cum glande & musco suo.*

The Oke tree with his Acornes and mosse.

2 *Quercus vulgaris.*

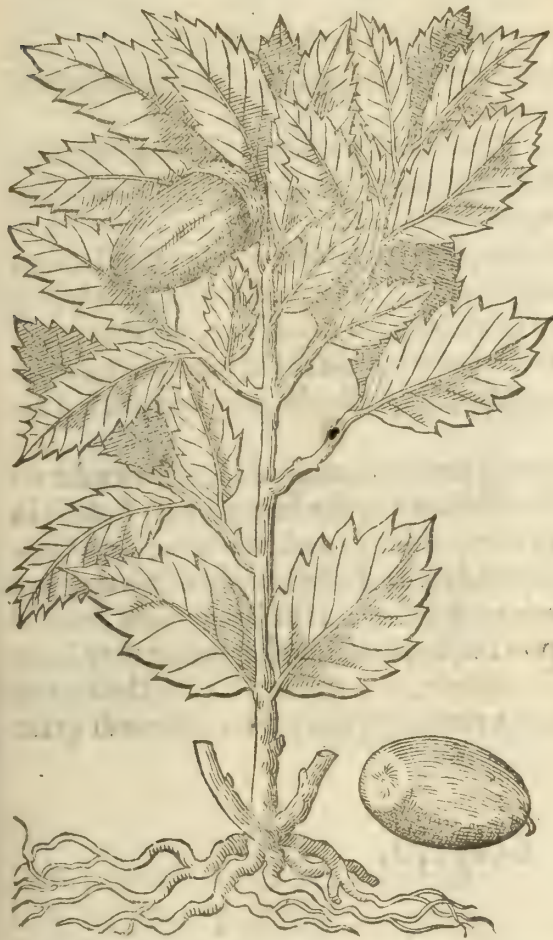
The common Oke.



* The description.

1 **T**He common Oke groweth to a great tree; the trunk or bodie whereof is covered over with a thicke rough barke full of chops or rifts. The armes or boughes are likewise great, dispersing themselves far abroad. The leaues are bluntly indented about the edges, smooth, and of a shining greene colour, whereon is often found a most sweete dew, and somewhat clammy, and also a fungous excrescence, which we call Oke Apples. The fruit is long, covered with a brown, hard and tough pilling, set in a rough scalie cup or huske. There is often found vpon the body of the tree, and also vpon the branches, a certaine kinde of long white mosse hanging downe from the faire: and sometimes another woodie plant, which we call Mistletoe, being either an excrescence or outgrowing from the tree it selfe, or of the dounge (as it is reported) of a birde that hath eaten a certaine berrie.

3 *Quercus humilis.*
The Dwarfie Oke.



* The description.

3 *Carolus Clusius* reporteth that he founde this base or lowe Oke not far from Lisborne, of the height of a cubite, which notwithstanding did also beare an acorne, like that of our Oke tree, sauing that the cup is smoother, and the Acorne much bitterer, wherein it differeth from the rest of his kinde.

There is a wild Oke, which riseth vp oftentimes to a maruellous height, and reacheth very far with his armes and boughes, the body thereof is now and then of a mighty thicknes, in compasse two or three fathoms; it sendeth forth great spreading armes, diuided into a multitude of boughes. The leaues are smooth, something hard, broad, long, gashed in the edges, greene on the vpper side: the Acornes are long, but shorter than those of the tamer Oke; euery one fastened in his owne cup, which is rough without: they are covered with a thin rinde or shel; the substance or kernell within is diuided into two parts, as are Beanes, Pease & Almonds: the barke of the yong Okes is smooth, glib, and good to thicken skins and hides with, but that of the old Okes is rugged, thick, hard, and full of chops: the inner substance or hart of the wood is something yellow, hard and sound, and the older the harder: the white and outwarde part next to the barke, doth easily rot, being subiect to the

worme, especially if the tree be not feld in due time: some of the rootes grow deepe into the earth, and other some far abroad, by which it stiffely standeth.

* The place.

The Oke doth scarcely refuse any ground; for it groweth in a drie and barren soyle, yet doth it prosper better in a fruitfull ground: it groweth vpon hils and mountaines, and likewise in vallicies: it commeth vp euery where in all parts of England, but is not so common in other of the South and hot regions.

* The time.

The Oke doth cast his leaues for the most part about the end of Autumne: some keepe their leaues on, but drie all winter long, vntill they be thrust off by the new spring.

* The names.

The Oke is called in Greeke *ἄρκυς*: in Latine *Quercus*, of some *Placida*, as *Gaza* translateth it. It may be called *Satua*, *Vrbana*, or *Culta*; some also *Emeros*, *mydion*, and *Robur*. The Macedonians *ἐμυδίων*, as though you should say *Veriquercus*, as *Gaza* expoundeth it, or *Verè Quercus*, the true Oke. We may name it in English the tamer Oke tree: in French *Chesne*: in Dutch *Eyckenboom*.

The fruite is named in Greeke *Βόλανος*; in Latine *Glands*; in high Dutch *Eichel*; in lowe Dutch *Eckelt*; in Spanishe *Bellotas*; in Italian *Chiande*; in English *Acorne* and *Mast*.

The cup wherein the Acorne standeth, is named in Greeke *ὀμφακίς*, as *Paulus Aegineta* in his 3. booke 42. chapter testifieth saying, *omphacis* is the hollow thing out of which the Acorne groweth: in Latine *Calix glandis*; in shops *Cupula glandis*; in English the Acorne cup.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The leaues, barke, acorne cups, and the Acornes themselves, do mightily binde and drie in the thirde degree, being somewhat colde withall.
- B The best of them saith *Galen*, is the thinne skin which is vnder the bark of the tree, and that next, which lieth neereſt to the pulpe, or inner substance of the Acorne; al these stay the whites, the reds, spitting of bloud, and lasks: the decoction of these is giuen, or the powder of them dried, for the purposes aforeſaid.
- C Acornes if they be eaten are hardly concocted, they yeelde no nourishment to mans bodie, but that which is grosse, rawe, and colde.
- D Swine are fatted heerewith, and by feeding heereon, haue their flesh hard and sound.
- E The Acornes prouoke vrine; and are good against all venome and poison, but they are not of such a stopping and binding facultie as the leaues and barke.
- F The Oke Apples are good against all fluxes of bloud and lasks, in what maner soeuer it be taken, but the best way is to boile it in red wine, and being so prepared, it is good also against the excessiue moisture and swelling of the iawes and almonds or kernels of the throte.
- G The decoction of the Oke apples staieſh womens diseases, and causeth the mother that is fallen downe to returne againe to the natural place, if they do sit ouer the said decoction being very hot.
- H The same steeped in strong white wine vineger, with a litle powder of Brimstone, and the root of *Ircos* mingled together, and set in the sunne by the space of a moneth, maketh the haire black, consumeth proud and superfluous flesh, taketh away sunburning, freckles, spots, the morpew, with al deformities of the face, being washed therewith.
- I The Oke Apples being broken in sunder about the time of their withering, do foreshewe the sequell of the yeere, as the expert Kentish husbandmen haue obserued by the liuing things founde in them: as if they finde an Ant, they foretell plentie of graine to insue; if a white worme like a Gentill or Maggot, then they prognosticate murren of beasts and cattle; if a Spider, then (saie they) we shall haue a pestilence or some such like sicknes to followe amongst men: these things the learned also haue obserued and noted; for *Mathiolus* writing vpon *Dioscorides* saith, that before they haue an hole thorough them, they conteine in them either a flie, a spider, or a worme; if a flie, then warre insueth; if a creeping worme, then scarcitie of victuals; if a running spider, then followeth great sicknes or mortalitie.

Of the scarlet Oke. Chap. 30.

* *The kindes.*

Althoough *Theophrastus* hath made mention but of one of these Holme or Hollie Okes onely, yet hath the later age set downe two kindes thereof; one bearing the scarlet graine, and the other onely the Acorne; which thing is not contrary to *Dioscorides* his opinion, for he intreateth of that which beareth the Acorne in his first booke among *Spes*, or the Okes; and the other he describeth in his fourth booke vnder the title *κόκκος βαρύνη*, or *Coccus baphice*.

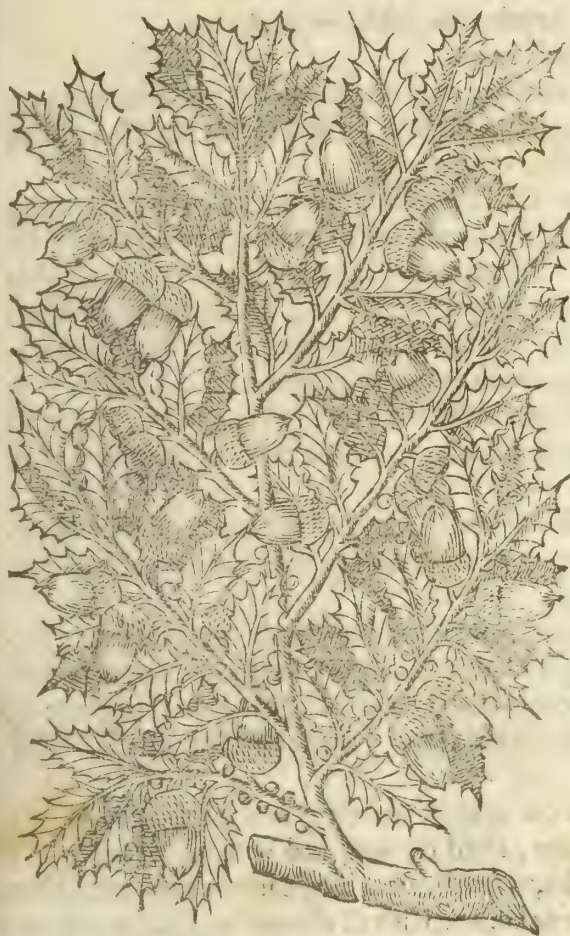
* *The description.*

The Oke which beareth the scarlet graine is a small tree, in manner of a hedge tree, of a meane bignes, hauing many faire branches or boughes spread abroad: whereon are set leaues, Greene aboue, white vnderneath, snipt about the edges, and at euery corner one sharpe prickle, in manner of the smoother Holly: among which commeth sometimes (but not often) small Acornes, standing in little cups or husks, armed with prickes as sharpe as thornes, and of a bitter taste. Besides the Acornes, there is found cleauing vnto the woody branches, a certaine kinde of berries, or rather an excrescence, of the substance of the Oke Apple, & of the bignes of a Pease, at the first white, and of the colour of ashes when they be ripe, in which are engendred little Maggots, which seeme

to be without life vntill they feele the heate of the sunne, and then they creepe, and seeke to flie away. But the people of the countrie (which make a gaine of them) do watch the time of their flying, euen as we do Bees, which they then take & put into a linnen bag, wherein they shake and bould them vp and downe vntill they be dead, which they do make vp into great lumpes oftentimes, and likewise sell them to Diers, and such like, apart, euen as they were taken soorth of the bag, whereof is made the most perfect Scarlet.

Ilex Coccigera.

The Scarlet Oke.



* *The place.*

This Oke groweth in Languedocke, and in the countries thereabout, and also in Spaine: but it beareth not the Scarlet graine in all places, but in those especially, which lie towards the Midland sea, and which be subiect to the scorching heate of the sunne, as *Carolus Clusius* witnesseth, and not there alwaies; for when the tree waxeth olde, it groweth to be barren. Then do the people cut and lop it downe, that after the yoong shootes haue attained to two or three yeeres growth, it becometh fruitfull againe.

Petrus Bellonius in his bookes of Singularities sheweth, that *Coccus Baphicus* or the Scarlet graine, doth growe in the Holy land, and neere to the lake which is called the Sea of *Tiberides*, and that vpon little trees; whereby the inhabitants get great store of wealth, who separatethe husks from the pulpe or Magots, and sell this being made vp into bals or lumps, much deerer than the emptie shels or husks.

Of this graine also *Pausanias* hath made mention in his tenth booke, and sheweth, that the tree which bringeth forth this graine, is not great, and also groweth in Phocis, which is a countrie in Macedonia neere to the Eceotians, not far from the mountaine Parnassus.

Theophrastus writeth, that *Coccus*, or the Scarlet Oke is a great tree, and riseth vp to the height of the common Oke: amongst which writers there is some contrarietie. *Petrus Bellonius* reporteth it is a little tree, and *Theophrastus* a great one, which may chaunce according to the soyle and climate: for that vpon the stonie mountaines cannot grow to that greatnes, as those in the fertill grounds.

* *The time.*

The little graines or berries which growe about the boughes, begin to appeere especially in the spring, when the Southwest windes do blow. The flowers fall and are ripe in Iune, together with the Maggots growing in them, which receiuing life by the heate of the sunne, do forthwith flie away (in manner of a moth or Butterflie) vnlesse by the care and diligence of the keepers, they be killed by much and often shaking them together, as aforesaid.

The tree or shrub hath his leaues alwaies Greene: the Acornes be very late before they be ripe, seldome before new come vp in their place.

* *The names.*

The Scarlet Oke is called in Greeke *Coccus*: in Latine *Ilex*: the later writers *Ilex Coccigera*, or *Coccifera*: in Spanish *Coscoia*: for want of a fit English name, we haue thought good to christen it by the name of Scarlet Oke, or Scarlet Holme Oke: for *Ilex* is named of some in English Holme, which signifieth Holly or Huluer. But this *Ilex*, as well as those that follow, might be called Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or Holly Oke, for difference from the shrub or hedge tree *Azofolium*, which is simply called Holme, Holly, and Huluer.

The graine or berrie that serueth to die with, is properly called in Greeke κόκκος βαφικὴς in Latine *Coccus infectoria*, or *Cocum infectorium*: Pliny also nameth it *Cusculium*, or as most do read it *Quisquilium*; the same author saith, that it is likewise named *Scolecion*, or Maggot berrie.

The Arabians and the Apothecaries do acknowledge it by the name of *Chesmes*, *Chermes*, and *Kermes*. They are deceived who thinke that *Chesmes* doth differ from *Infectorium Cocum*: it is called in Italian *Grano de tinctori*: in Spanish *Grana de tintoreros*: in high dutch *Scharlachbeert*: in French *Vermillon* and *Graine d'escarlate*: in English after the Dutch Scarlet Berrie, or Scarlet graine, and after the Apothecaries worde *Coccus Baphicus*, the Maggot within is that which is named Cutchonele as most do deeme.

The Acorne or fruite heerof is called of diuers, as *Theophrastus* saith, ἄκλον, *Acylum*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A This graine is astringent, and somewhat bitter, and also dry without sharpenes and biting: therefore saith *Galen* it is good for great wounds and sinewes that be hurt, if it be laide thereon; some temper it with vineger; others with Oxymell, or syrupe of vineger.
- B It is commended and giuen by the later Phisitions to staie the menses: it is also counted among those simples which be cordials and good to strengthen the hart. Of this graine that noble and famous confection *Alkermes* made by the Arabians, hath taken his name, which many do highly commend against the infirmities of the hart: notwithstanding it was chiefly deuised in the beginning for purging of melancholy, which thing is plainly declared by the great quantitie of *Lapis Lazulus* added thereto: and therefore seeing that this stone hath in it a venemous qualitie, and likewise a propertie to purge melancholie, it cannot of it selfe be good for the hart, but the other things be good, which be therefore added, that they might defende the hart from the hurts of this stone, and correct the malice thereof.
- C This composition is commended against the trembling and shaking of the hart, and for swoonings and melancholike passions, and sorrow proceeding of no euident cause: it is reported to recreate the minde, and to make a man merrie and ioyfull.
- D It is therefore good against melancholicke diseales, vaine imaginations, sighings, greefe and sorrow without manifest cause, for that it purgeth away melancholike humours: after this maner it may be comfortable for the hart, and delightfull to the minde, in taking away the materiall cause of sorrow: neither can it otherwise strengthen a weake and feeble hart, vnlesse this stone called *Lapis Cyaneus* be quite left out.
- E Therefore he that is purposed to vse this composition against beatings and throbings of the hart and swoonings, and that not as a purging medicine, shall do well and wisely by leauing out the stone *Cyaneus*: for this being taken in a little waight, or small quantitie, cannot purge at all, but may in the meane season trouble and torment the stomacke, and withall thorow his sharpe and venemous qualitie (if it be oftentimes taken) be very offensive to the guts and intrails, and by this meanes bring more harme then good.
- F Moreouer it is not necessarie, no nor expedient, that the bristle died with Cochenele called *Chesmes*, as the Apothecaries tearme it, should be added to this composition: for this bristle is not died without *auripigmentum*, called also Orpiment, and other pernicious things ioined therewith, whose poisonous qualities are added to the iuices, together with the colour, if either the bristle or died silke be boiled in them.
- G The berries of the Cochenele must be taken by themselves, which alone are sufficient enough to die the iuices, and to impart vnto them their vertue: neither is it likewise needfull to boile the raw bristle together with the graines, as most Phisitions thinke: this may be left out, for it maketh nothing at all for the strengthening of the hart.

Of the barren Scarlet Oke. Chap. 31.

* *The description.*

THE barren Scarlet Oke, or the great Holme Oke, groweth many times to the full height of a tree, sometimes as bigge as the Peare tree, with boughes farre spreading like the Acorne or common Mastee trees: the timber is firme & sound: the leaues are set with prickles round about the edges, like those of the former Scarlet Oke: the leaues when the tree waxeth olde

olde, haue on them no prickles at all ; but are somewhat bluntly cut or indented about the edges, greene on the vpper side, and graie vnderneath: the Acorne standeth in a prickley cup, like our common Oke Acorne; which when it is ripe, becommeth of a browne colour with a white kernell within, of taste not vnpleasant: there is founde vpon the branches of this tree, a certaine kinde of long hairie mosse, of the colour of ashes, not vnlike to that of our English Oke.

Ilex Glandifera.

The barren scarlet Oke.

* The place.



In diuers places there are great woods of these trees, hills also and valleies beautified therewith; they grow vsually in many kingdomes of Spain: they growe in great plentie in Languedocke and Prouence.

It is likewise founde in Italie: it beareth an Acorne greater, and of a larger size then doth the taine Oke, in some countries lesser and shorter: they are strangers in England; notwithstanding there is heere and there a tree thereof, that hath bene procured from beyonde the seas; one groweth in hir Maiesties garden of White Hal, neer to the gate that leadeth into the streete, and in some other places heere and there one.

* The time.

It is greene at all times of the yeere: it is late before the Acornes be ripe: *Clusius* reporteth that he sawe the flowers growing in clusters, of a yellow colour in the moneth of Maie.

* The names.

This Oke is named in Greeke *πείρος*; in Latine *Ilex*; in Spanish *Enzina*; in Italian *Elice*; in French *Chefsneurd*; in English Barren scarlet Oke, or Holme Oke, and also of some French Oke.

The Spaniards call the fruite or Acorne *Bellota*, or *Abillota*. *Theophrastus* seemeth to call this tree not *Prinos*, but *Smilax*, for he maketh menti-

on but of one *Ilex* only, and that is of scarlet Oke, and he sheweth that the Arcadians do not call the other, *Ilex*, but *Smilax*; for the name *Smilax* is of many significations: there is *Smilax* among the pulses, which is also called *Dolichus*, and *Phaseolus*; and *Smilax aspera*, and *Louis*, among the Binde-weedes: likewise *Smilax* is taken of *Dioscorides* to be *Taxus*, the Yew tree; of *Smilax Theophrastus* writeth thus in his third booke: the inhabitants of Arcadia do call a certain tree *Smilax*, being like vnto the scarlet Oke: the leaues thereof be not set with such sharpe prickles, but tenderer and softer.

Of this *Smilax* *Plinie* also writeth in his 16. booke 6. chapter. There be of *Ilex* saith he, two kinds, *Ex his in Italia folio non multum ab oleis distant*, called of certaine Grecians *Smilaces*, in the prouinces *Aquifolia*: in which words in steede of Oliue trees, may perchance be more truely placed *Suberis*, or the Corke tree; for this kinde of *Ilex* or *Smilax*, is not reported of any of the old writers to haue the leafe of the Oliue tree: but *Suber* in Greeke called *Phellos*, or the Corke tree, hath as we haue saide, a little leafe.

* The temperature and vertues.

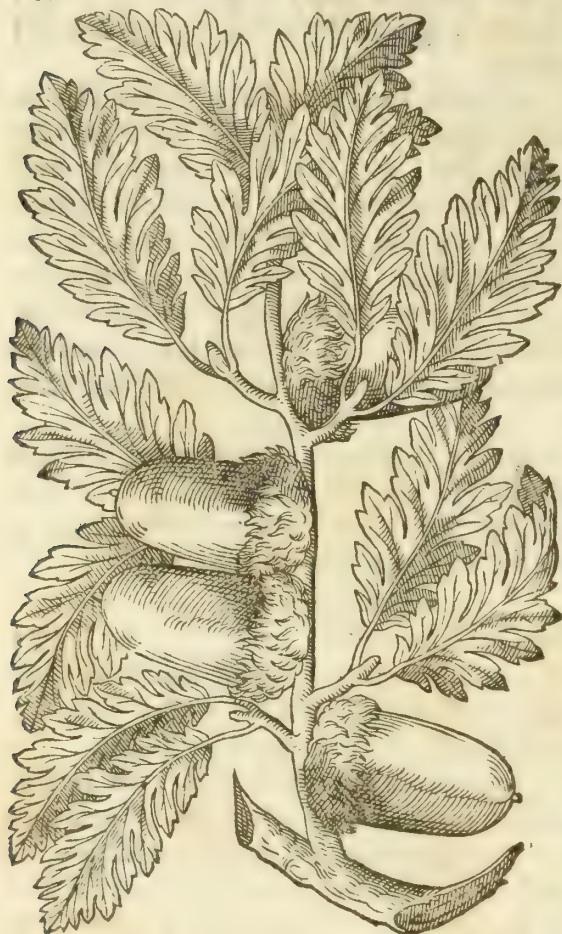
The leaues of this Oke haue force to coole and repell or keepe backe, as haue the leaues of the Acorns, or Masse trees: being stamped or beaten and applied they are good for soft swellings, and strengthen weake members.

- B** The barke of the roote boiled in water vntill it bee dissolued and laide on all night, maketh the haire blacke, if they be first scoured with *Cimolia*, as *Dioscorides* saith.
- C** *Clasius* reporteth that the Acorne is esteemed of, eaten, and brought into the market to be solde, in the cite of Salamanca in Spaine, and in many other places of that countrey: and of this Acorn *Plinie* also hath peradventure written in his 16. book 5. chapter, in these words; Moreover there is serued at mens tables for a second course all Spaine thorow, an Acorne.

Of the great Holme Oke. Chap. 32.

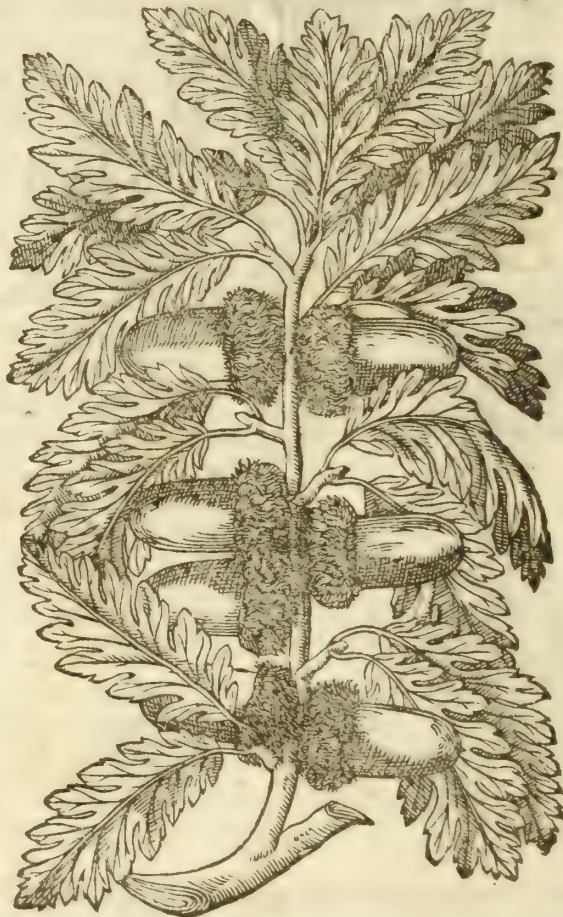
1 *Cerris maiore Glande.*

The Holme Oke with great Acornes.



2 *Cerris minore Glande.*

The Holme Oke with lesser Acornes.



* *The description.*

A Mong the wilder Okes this is not the least, for his comely proportion, although vnprofitable for timber, to make coales, cartes, wainscot, houses, or ships of: the fruite is not fit for man or beast to eat; neither any propertie known for the vse of Physicke or Chirurgerie: it groweth vp to the height of a faire tree: the trunke or bodie is great, and very faire to looke vpon: the wood or timber soft and spungie, scarce good to be burned: from which shootheth forth verie comely branches, dispersing themselves farre abroad, whereon are set for the most part by couples very faire leaues, greene aboue, and of an ouerworne russet colour vnderneath, cut or snipt about the edges very deepe: the Acorne groweth fast vnto the boughes, without any footestalke at all, being very great like vnto our common Acorne, set in a rough and prickly cup like a hedgehogge or the Chesnut huske, of a harsh taste, and hollow within: this tree beareth or bringeth forth oftentimes a certaine smooth kinde of Gall, altogether vnprofitable: this Oke likewise bringeth forth

foorth another kind of excreſcence which the Grauer hath omitted in the figure, which is called in Greeke *φύλον*, *Gaza* nameth it *Penis*; this *Penis* or pricke is hollow, moſſie, hanging downe halfe a yarde long, like a long ragge of linnen cloth.

2 The ſecond is altogether like the firſt, ſaving that this beareth ſmaller Acornes, and the whole tree is altogether leſſer, wherein conſiſteth the difference.

The place.

This Oke groweth in vntoiled places, it is ſeldome times found, and that but in woodes onely: it is for the moſt part vnknowne in Italy, as *Plinie* reporteth.

The time.

They bring forth their fruite or Acornes in the fall of the leafe.

The names.

This Oke is called in Greeke *αἰγίλος* in Latine *Cerrus*: yet doth *Plinie* make mention both of *Ægilops* and alſo of *Cerrus*, which is likewiſe one of the diſeaſes of corne, called in Latine *Festuca*, in Engliſh wilde Ores, and farre diſſing from the tree *Ægilops*.

That which hangeth from the boughes is named of *Plinie* in his 16. booke 8. chapter *Panus* onely: that Acorne tree named *Ægilops* bringeth forth *Panos arentes*, withered prickles, covered with white moſſie iaggies hanging downe, not onely in the barke, but alſo from the boughes, halfe a yarde in bignes, beaung a ſweete ſmell, as we haue ſaide among ointments.

The temperaturre and vertues.

We finde nothing written of the faculties of this tree among the old writers: neither of our owne experience.

Of the Corke Oke. Chap. 33.

The kindes.

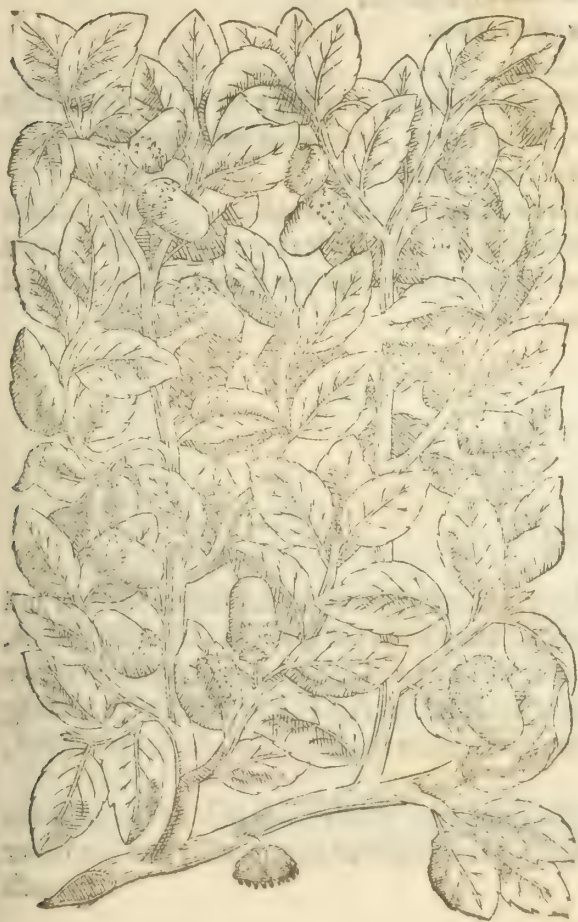
There be diuers ſorts of the Corke trees, differing according to countrey and climate.

1 *Suber latifolium.*

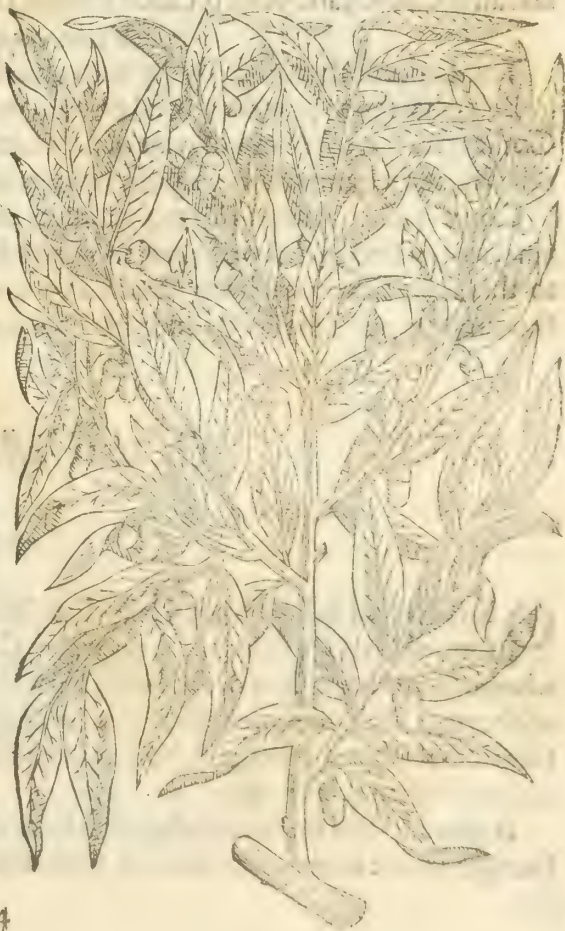
The Corke tree with broad leaues.

2 *Suber angustifolium.*

The Corke tree with narrow leaues.



Plin 4



Plin 4

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Corke tree is of a middle bignes, like vnto *Ilex*, or the barren scarlet Oke; but with a thicker bodie, and fewer boughes: the leaues be for the most part greater, broader, rounder, and more nicked in the edges: the barke of the tree is thicke, very rugged, and full of chinkes or cranies, that cleaueth and diuideth it selfe into peeces, which vnlesse they be taken away in due time, do giue place to another barke growing vnderneath, which when the old is remooued, is maruellous red, as though it were painted with some colour: the Acorne standeth in a cup which is great, bristled, rough, and full of prickles; this Acorne is also astringent or binding, more vnpleasant then the holme Acorne, greater in one place, and lesser in another.

2 The Corke tree with narrow leaues, groweth likewise to the height and bignes of a great tree: the trunke or body whereof is couered with a rough and scabbed barke, of an ouerworne blackish colour, which likewise cleaueth and casteth his coate when the inner barke groweth somewhat thicke: the branches are long, tough, and flexible, easie to be bowed any way, like those of the Ozier, whereupon do grow leaues like those of the precedent, but longer, and little or nothing indented about the edges: the fruite groweth in small cups as the Acornes do; they are lesser then those of the other kinde, as is the rest of the tree, wherein is the chiefest difference.

* *The place.*

It groweth in the countrey of Aquitania, neere to the mountaines called Pyrenæi: it also groweth plentifully in the kingdomes of Spaine, differing somewhat from that of Aquitania, as *C. Clusius* declareth: it is likewise found in Italy, and that in the territory of *Fisa*, with a longer leafe, and sharper pointed; and about Rome with a broader, and cut in the edges like a sawe, and rougher, as *Mathioli* testifieth.

* *The time.*

The leaues are alwaies greene in Spaine and Italie, about the Pyrenæi mountaines they fall away in winter.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *κεράδος*: in Latine *Suber*: in French *Liege*: in Italian *Sugaro*: the same names do also belong to the barke: the Spaniards call the tree *Alcornoque*, the English men Corke tree; and the barke *Corcha de Alcornoque*, whereupon the low countrey men, and Englishmen also, do call it Corke; and yet it is called in lowe Dutch likewise *Ulothout*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A This barke doth manifestly dry with a binding facultie.
- B Being beaten to powder and taken with water, it stancheth bleeding in any part of the bodie: the Corke which is taken out of wine vessels saith *Paulus*, being burnt, maketh ashes which do mightilie dry, and are mixed in compositions, deuised against the bloudie fluxe.
- C Corke is also profitable for many things; it is vsed saith *Plinie* about the ankers of ships, fishers nets, and to stop vessell with; and in winter for womens shooes, which vse remaineth with vs euen to this day; fishermen hang this barke vpon the wings of their nets for feare of sinking; and shoemakers put it in shooes and pantofles for warmnes sake.

Of the Gall tree. Chap. 34.

* *The kindes.*

OF trees that bring forth Gals, there be diuers sorts, as may appeere by the diuers formes and sorts of Gals set forth in this present Chapter, which may serue for their seuerall distinctions, whereof some bring forth Acornes, likewise, and some nothing but Gals: the figures of some fewe of the trees shall giue you sufficient knowledge of the rest, for all the Acorne, or Mastee trees bring forth Gals: but those trees whose figures we haue set forth do beare those Gals fit for medicine, and to thicken skins with.

Dioscorides and *Galen* make but two sorts of Gals, the one little, yellow, full of holes, and more spungie in the inner part: both of them rounde, hauing the forme of a little ball; and the other smooth

smooth and eeven on the outside: since, the later writers haue founde moe, some hauing certaine little knobs sticking foorth, like in forme to the Gall, which doth also cleaue and growe without stalke to the leafe. There is also founde a certaine excrecence of a light Greene colour, spungie, and waterie, in the middle whereof nowe and then is founde a little flie or worine: which soft ball in hot countries, doth many times become harde, like the little smooth Gall, as *Theophrastus* saith.

1 *Galla, sive Robur maius.*
The great Gall tree.



2 *Galla minor.*
The little Gall tree.



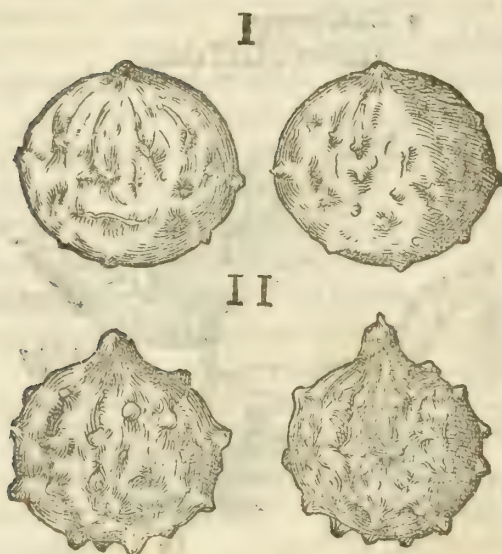
* *The description.*

1 **T**He Gall tree groweth vp to a sufficient height, hauing a verie faire trunke or bodie; whereon are placed long twiggie branches, bringing foorth verie faire leaues, broad, and nicked in the edges like the teeth of a sawe: among which come foorth Acornes, although the figure expresse not the same, like those of the Oke, and likewise a woodie excrecence, which we name the Gall, hauing certaine small eminences or bunches on the outside, growing for the most part vpon the slender branches without stalkes, and sometimes they grow at the endes thereof, which by the heate of the sunne are harder, greater, and more solide in one countrey then another, according to the soile and clymate.

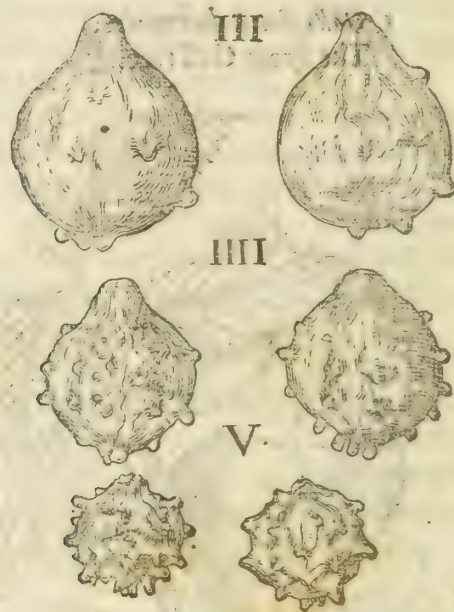
2 The lesser Gall tree differeth not from the former, sauing that it is altogether lesser: the fruite and Gals likewise lesser, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

The forme of diuers sorts of Gals.

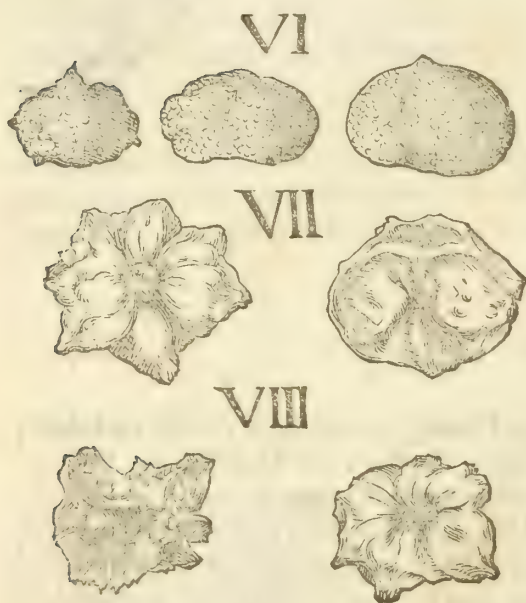
3 *Galla orbiculata.*
The round Gall.



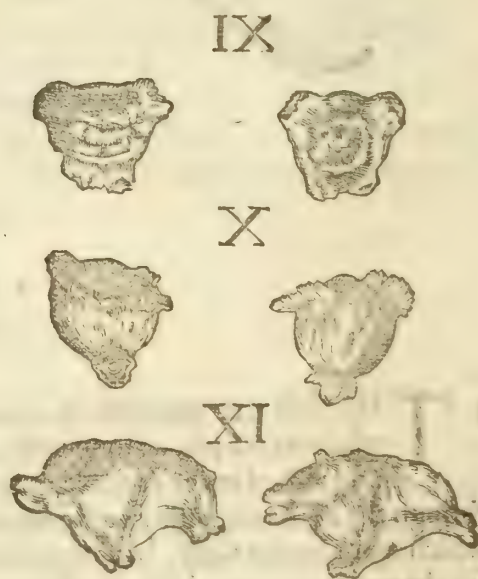
4 *Galla oblonga.*
The long Gall.



5 *Galla viridis, seu omphacitis.*
Greene or viripe Gals.

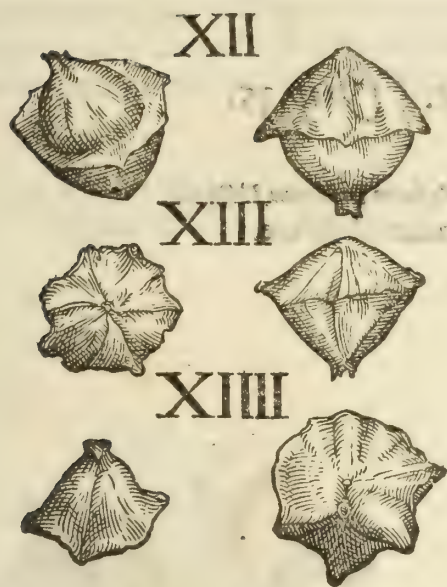


6 *Galla Aspinæ.*
Alices Gals.



7 *Galla Galericalata.*
Hooded Gals.

8 *Gallacum fructu.*
The Gall tree with fruite.



* *The place.*

The Gals are founde in Italy, Spaine, and Bohemia, and most of the hot regions.

* *The time.*

The Gall saith *Pliny* appeereth or commeth forth when the sunne commeth out of the signe *Gemini*, and that generally in one night.

* *The names.*

The Gall tree is called *Quercus Robur*, and *Galla arbor*: the Gal is called in Greeke *αρκίς*: the apothecaries and Italians, keepe the name *Galla* for the fruite: in high Dutch *Galopfeil*: in lowe Dutch *Galnoten*: in Spanish *Agalla*, *Galha*, and *Bugalha*: in French *Noix de Galle*: in English *Gaules* and *Gals*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The Gall called *Omphacitis*, as *Galen* writeth, is dry in the thirde degree, and colde in the second: **A** it is a very harsh medicine, it fastneth and draweth together faint and slacke parts, as the ouergrowings in the flesh, it repelleth and keepeth backe rheumes and such like fluxes, and doth effectually dry vp the same, especially when they haue a descent into the gummes, almonds of the throte, and other places of the mouth.

The other Gall doth dry and also binde; but so much lesser, by howe much the harsh or choking **B** qualitie is diminished: being boiled, beaten, and also applied in maner of a plaister it is laide with good successe vpon the inflammations of the fundament and falling downe thereof: it is boiled in water if there be need of little astriction; and in wine, especially in austere wine, if more need require.

Gals are very profitable against the dysenterie, and the Coeliacke passion being drunk in wine, or **C** the powder thereof strowed vpon meates.

Gals are vsed in dying and colouring of sundrie things, and in making of inke.

Last of all burnt Gals do receiue a further facultie to stanch bloud, and are of thinne parts, and **E** of

of greater vertue to dry then be those that are not burnt; they must be laide vpon hot burning coles vntill they come to be thorow white, and then are they to be quenched in vineger and wine.

E Moreouer gals are good for those that be troubled with the bloody fluxe and common laskes, being taken with wine or water, and also applied or vsed in meats: last of all these are to be vsed as oft as neede requireth to dry and binde.

F Oke apples are much of the nature of gals, yet are they farre inferiour vnto them, and of lesser force.

Of Misseltoe, or Misteltoe. Chap. 35.

1 *Viscum*.
Misseltoe.



2 *Viscum Indicum* L'Qbelij.
Indian Misseltoe.



* The description.

1 **V**iscum or Misseltoe, hath many slender branches spred ouerthwart one another, & wrapped and interlaced one within another: the barke of which is of a light greene or Popiniay colour: the leaues of this branching excrescence, be of a browne greene colour: the flowers be small and yellowe; which being past, there appeere small clusters of white translucent berries, which are so cleere that a man may see through them, and are full of clammy or vicious moisture, whereof the best Birdlime is made, farre exceeding that which is made of Holme or Hollie barke; and within this berrie is a small blacke kernell or feede: this excrescence hath not any roote, neither doth increase himselfe of his feede as some haue supposed, but it rather commeth of a certaine moisture & substance gathered together vpon the boughes & ioints of the trees, through the barke whereof this vaporous moisture proceeding, bringeth foorth the Misseltoe: many haue diuerslie spoken

spoken heereof; some of the learned haue set downe that it came of the dung of the birde called a Thrush, who hauing fedde of the feedes thereof, as eating his owne bane, hath voided and left his dung vpon the tree, whereof was ingendred this berry, a most fit matter to make Lime of to intrap and catch birds withall.

2 Indian Miffeltoe groweth likewise vpon the branches of trees, running alongst the same in maner of *Polypodie*: the strings of the rootes are like those of Couch grasse from which rise vp diuers stalkes, smooth and euen, set with ioints and knees at certaine distances: towarde the top commeth foorth one leafe, ribbed like the Plantaine leafe, whereon are marked certaine round eies, such as are in the haft of a knife; from the bosome whereof commeth foorth a chaffie branch, set with small leaues, which continue greene winter and sommer.

3 *Viscum Peruvianum* L'Obelij.
Miffeltoe of Peru.

* *The description.*

3 There is founde also another plant growing vpon the boughes or branches of trees in maner as our Miffeltoe doth, and may very wel be reckoned for a kinde thereof: the plant cleaueth vnto the branches, being set thereto, as it were with the pillings of the sea Onion, of the bredth of a mans hand toward the bottome, and somewhat hollow: the tops wherof are very small and rushie, hollow likewise, & of a purple color: among which comes foorth a branch like that of *Hastula regia*, or the Speare for a King, resembling the bush of Otes, couered with a white silke, such as is to be founde in *Asclepias*, of a salt and nitrous taste, and very vnpleasant.

* *The place.*

The first kinde of Miffeltoe groweth vpon Okes, and diuers other trees almost euery where; as for the other two they are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

Miffeltoe is alwaies greene, as well in winter as in sommer: the berries be ripe in Autumne, they remaine all winter thorow, and are a foode for diuers birdes, as Thrushes, Blackbirdes, and Ringdowes.

* *The names.*

Miffeltoe is called in Greeke *ἰξία*, or *ἰξια*: in Latine *Viscum*: in high Dutch *Wissel*: in lowe Dutch *Warentacken*: in Italian *Vischio*: in Spanish *Liga*: in the Portugall language *Visgo*: in En-

glish Miffell, and Miffeltoe.

The glue which is made of the berries of Miffell, is likewise called *Viscum* and *Ixia*: in English Birdlime. *Ixia* is also called *Chamaleon albus*, by reason of the glue which is oftentimes found about the rootes thereof. This word is also ascribed to *Chamaleon niger*, as we reade among the bastarde names. *Ixia* is likewise reckoned vp in *Dioscorides* 6. booke, and in *Paulus Aegineta* his 5. booke among the poisons; but what this poisonfome and venomous *Ixia* is, it is hard and doubtfull to declare; many would haue it to be *Chamaleon niger*; others the glue or clammy substance which is made of the berries of Miffeltoe, who do truly thinke that *Ixia* differeth from *Chamaleon niger*: for *Paulus Aegineta* in reckoning vp of simple poisons in his 5. booke, 30. chapter, hath first made mention of *Chamaleon niger*, then a little after of *Ixia*: and whilest he doth particularly discomfite of euery one, he intreateth of *Chamaleon niger*, in his 32. chapter, and of *Ixia*, which he also nameth *Vlophoron* in his 47. chap. and telleth of the dangerous and farre differing accidents of them both.

And



And *Dioscorides* himselfe in his 6. booke where he setteth downe his iudgement of Simple poysons, intreateth first of *Chamaleon niger*, and then a little after of *Ixia*; yet hath he writen a feuerall discourse of *Ixia*. These things declare that *Chamaleon niger* doth differ frō *Ixia*, which is reckoned among the poisons. Moreouer, it can no where be read that *Chamaleon niger* doth beare Missetoe birdlime, or hath so glutinous and clammy a substance, as that it ought to be called *Ixia*: Therefore *Ixia* as it is one of the poisons, is the glue that is made of the berries of Missetoe, which because it is sharpe or biting, inflameth and setteth the toong on fire, and with his slimie and clammy substance, doth so drawe together, shut and glue vp the guts, as that there is no passage for the excrements, which things are mentioned among the mischiefs that *Ixia* bringeth.

✧ *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The leaues and berries of Missetoe, are hot and drie and of subtil parts: the Birdlime is hot and biting, and consisteth of an aerie and waterie substance, with some earthie quality: for according to the iudgement of *Galen*, his acrimonie ouercommeth his bitterness; for if it be vsed in outward applications, it draweth humours from the deepest or most secret parts of the body, spreading and dispersing them abroad, and digesting them.
- B It ripeneth swellings in the groine, hard swellings behinde the eares, and other impostumes, being tempered with Rosin, and a little quantitie of waxe.
- C With Frankensence it mollifieth old vlcers, & malicious impostumes, being boiled with vnslaked lime, or with *Gagate lapide*, or *Asio*, and applied, it wasteth away the hardnes of the spleene.
- D With Orpment or *Sandiraca*, it taketh away foule ilfaured nayles, being mixed with vnslaked lime and wine lees, it receiueh greater force.
- E It hath beene most crediblie reported vnto me, that a fewe of the berries of Missetoe brused and strained into oile and drunken, hath presently and forthwith rid a greuous and sore stich.
- F This Birdlime inwardly taken is mortall, and bringeth most greuous accidents, the toong is inflamed and swolne, the minde is distraughted, the strength of the hart and wits faile.

-----& ambo

*In saeco obstructi conuiuent ventre meatus
Potus atque cibi. flatu ubi carcere clausi
Dant strepitum, & circum spacijs voluntur iniquis:
Sic misere afflictus vix tandem ducere presso
Ore potest animam.*

As *Nicander* writeth in his counterpoisons, according to *Gorraw* his translation, which verses we haue Englished thus:

Both waies of meate and eke of drinke
Obstructed are: when winde
In guts inclosed a rumbling makes
And can no passage finde:
So that the patient sore apaide
And pincht with greefe and paine
Can hardly feed on breth that doth
The life and health maintaine.

Of the Cedar tree. Chap. 36.

✧ *The kindes.*

There be two Cedars, one great bearing cones, the other small bearing berries like those of Iuniper.

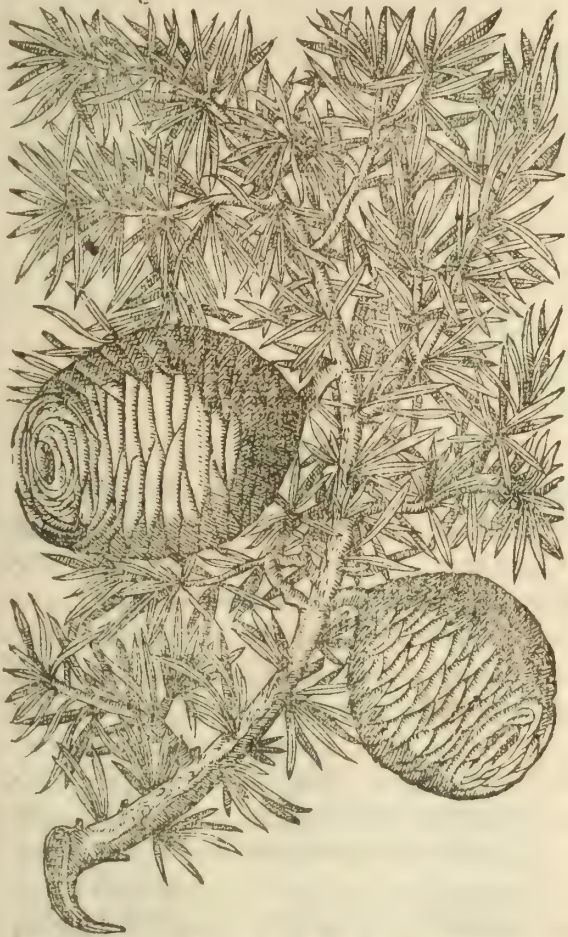
✧ *The description.*

The great Cedar is a very bigge and high tree, not onely excelling all other resinous trees, and those which beare fruit like vnto it, but in his tallenes and largenes, farre surmounting al other trees: the body or trunk thereof is commonly of a mighty bignes, insomuch as fower men are not able to fadome it, as *Theophrastus* writeth: the barke of the lower part, which proceedeth out of the earth, to the first yong branches or shootes, is rough and harsh; the rest which is among the boughes is smooth and giib: the boughes grow forth almost from the bottom, and not farre from the ground, euen to the very top, waxing by degrees lesser and shorter still as they grow higher, the tree bearing the shape and forme of a pyramid, or sharpe pointed steeple; these compasse the bodie round

round about in maner of a circle, and are so orderly placed by degrees, as that a man may climbe vp by them to the very top as by a ladder: the leaues be small and rounde, like those of the Pine tree, but shorter and not sharpe pointed, all the cones or clogs are farre shorter, and thicker then those of the Firre tree, compact of soft, not harde scales, which hang not downwards, but stande vpright vpon the boughes: whereunto also they are so strongly fastned, as they can hardly be plucked off without breaking of some part of the branches, as *Bellonius* writeth: the timber is extreame harde, and rotteth not, nor waxeth olde; there is no woormes nor rottennes can hurt or take the hard matter or hart of this woode, which is very odoriferous, and somewhat red: *Salomon* king of the Iewes did therefore bulde Gods Temple in Ierusalem, of Cedar woode: the Gentils were woont to make their diuels, or images of this kinde of wood, that they might last the longer.

Cedrus Libani.

The great Cedar tree of Libanus.



* *The place.*

The Cedar trees grow vpon the snowie mountaines, as in Syria on mount Libanus, on which there remaine some euen to this day, saith *Bellonius* planted as it is thought by *Salomon* himselfe: they are likewise found on the mountains *Taurus*, and *Amanus*, in colde and stonie places: the Merchants of the Factorie at Tripolis, tolde me that the Cedar tree groweth vpon the declining of the mountaine Libanus neere vnto the Hermitage by the citie Tripolis in Syria: they that dwell in Syria vse to make boates thereof for want of the Pine tree.

* *The time.*

The Cedar tree remaineth alwaies greene as other trees, which beare such maner of fruite: the timber of the Cedar tree, and the images and other workes made thereof, seeme to sweate and send forth moisture, in moist and rainy weather, as do likewise all that haue an oylie iuice, the author is *Theophrastus*.

* *The names.*

This huge and mightie tree is called in Greeke *κέδρος*: in Latine likewise *Cedrus*: in English Cedar, and Cedre tree. *Pliny* in his 24 booke 5. chapter nameth it *Cedrelate*, as though he should say, *Cedrus abies*, or *Cedrina abies*, Cedar Firre, both

that it may differ from the little Cedar, and also bicause it is very like to the Firre tree.

The Rosin hath no proper name, but it may be surnamed *Cedrina*, or Cedar Rosin.

The Pitch which is drawne out of this is properly called *κέδρεα*, yet *Pliny* writeth that also the liquor of the Torch Pine is named *Cedrium*. The best saith *Dioscorides* is fat, thorowe shining, of a strong smel, which being powred out in drops vniteth it selfe together, & doth not remaine seuered.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Cedar is of temperature hot and dry, with such an exquisite tenuitie, and subtiltie of parts, that it A seemeth to be hot and dry in the fourth degree, especially the Pitch or Rosin thereof.

There issueth out of this tree a Rosin like vnto that, which issueth out of the Firre tree, very sweete B in smel, of a clammy or cleauing substance, the which if you chew in your teeth, it will hardly be gotten forth againe, it cleaueth so fast; at the first is liquide and white, but being dried in the sun it waxeth hard: if it be boiled in the fire an excellent pitch will be made thereof, called Cedar Pitch.

The Aegyptians were wont to coffin and embawme their dead in Cedar, and with Cedar pitch, C although they vsed also other meanes as *Herodotus* recordeth.

The condited or embawmed body they call in shops *Mumia*, but verie vnsitly: for *Mumia* among D the Arabians is that which the Grecians call *Pissaspalthon*, as appeereth by *Ancien* chapter 474. and out of *Serapio* chapter 393.

He

G He that interpreted and translated *Serapio*, was the cause of this error, who translated and interpreted *Mumia*, according to his owne fancie, and not after the sence and meaning of his author *Serapio*, saying that this *Mumia* is a composition made of Aloes and Myrrhe mingled together, with the moisture of mans body.

H The gum of Cedar is good to be put in medicines for the eies, for being annointed therewith it cleereth the sight, and clenseth them from the Hawe, and from stripes.

I Cedar infused in vinegar, and put into the eares, killeth the wormes of the eares, and being mingled with the decoction of Hyssope, appeaseth the sounding, ringing, and hissing of the eares.

K If it be washed or infused with vinegar, and applied vnto the teeth, it ceaseth the toothach.

L If it be put into the hollownesse of the teeth, it breaketh them, and appealeth the extreame greefe thereof.

M It preuaileth against *Anginas*, and the inflammation of the Tonsils, if a Gargarisme be made thereof.

N It is good to kill nits and lice, and such like vermine: it cureth the biting of the serpent *Cerafles*, being laide on with salt.

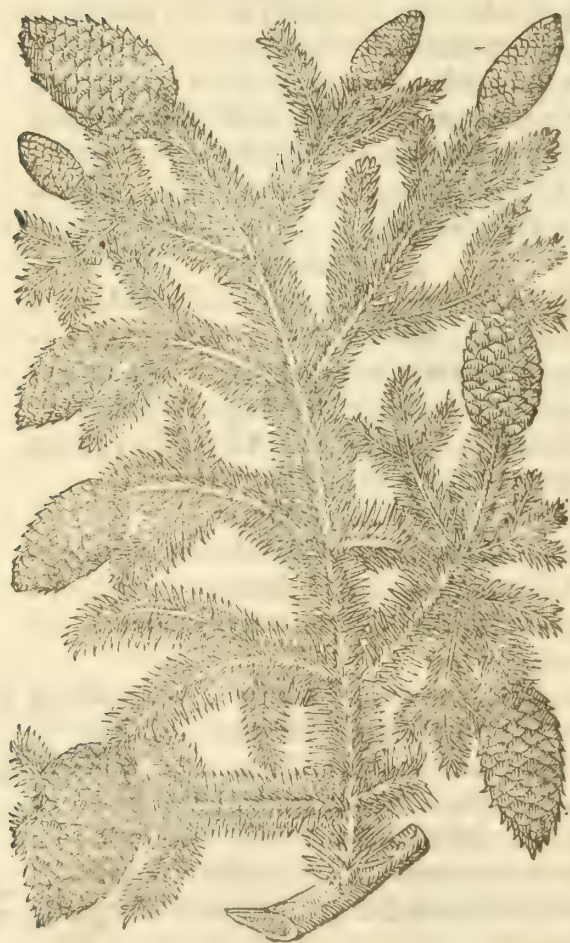
O It is a remedie against the poison of the sea Hare, if it be drunke with sweete wine.

P It is good also for leapers: being put vp vnderneath it killeth all maner of wormes, and draweth forth the birth, as *Dio, corides* writeth.

Of the Pitch tree. Chap. 37.

Picea.

The Pitch.



* *The description.*

P *Icea* the tree that droppeth pitch, called the Pitch tree, groweth vp to be a tall, faire, and bigge tree, remaining alwaies greene like the pine tree, though the timber of it be not so red, as that of the Pine or Firre; set ful of boughes, not onely about the top, but much lower, and also beneath the middle part of the body, which many times hang downe, bending towards the ground: the leaues be narrowe, not like those of the Pine tree, but shorter, and broader, more like to the leaues of the Firre tree, yet are they blacker, broader, softer, and tenderer; which do withall couer the yoong and tender twigs in maner of a circle, like those of the Firre tree, but being manie and thicke set, growe forth of two sides, onely one right against another, as in the Yew tree, to whose leaues they are very like: the fruite is scaly and like vnto the Pine apple, but smaller: the barke of the tree is somewhat blacke, tough, and flexible, not bricke, as is the barke of the Firre tree, vnder which next to the woode is gathered a Rosen, which many times issueth forth, and is like to that of the Larch tree.

* *The place.*

The Pitch tree groweth in Greece, Italy, France, Germanie, and all the colde regions euen vnto Russia.

* *The time.*

The fruite of the Pitch tree is ripe in the end of September.

* *The*

* The names.

The Grecians call this Cone tree *πίτυς*: the Latines *Picea*, and not *Pinus*: for *Pinus* or the Pine tree is the Grecians *πενυνη*, as shall be declared: that *πίτυς* is named in Latine *Picea*, *Scribonius Largus* testifieth in his 201. composition writing after this maner: *Resina Petuina, id est, ex Picea arbore*, which signifieth in English of the Rosen of the tree *Pitys*, that is to say, of the Pitch tree. With him doth *Pliny* agree in his 16. booke 10. chapter, where he translating *Theophrastus* his wordes concerning *Peuce* and *Pitys*, doth translate *Pitys Picea*, although for *Peuce* he hath written *Larix*, as shall be declared. *Pliny* writeth thus, *Larix vstis radicibus non repullulat*: and the Larch tree doth not spring vp againe when the rootes are burnt: the Pitch tree springeth vp againe; as it hapned in Lesbos when the wood *Pyrrheus* was set on fire. Moreover, the wormes *Pityocampe*, are scarce found in any tree but onely in the Pitch tree, as *Bellonius* testifieth: so that they are not rashly called *Pityocampe*, or the wormes of the Pitch trees, although most translators name them *Pinorum exura*, or the wormes of the Pine trees: and therefore *Pitys* is surnamed by *Theophrastus* *φθειρανός*, bicause wormes and maggots are bred in it. But for so much as the name *Pitys* is common both to the tame Pine and also to the Pitch tree; diuers of the later writers do for this cause suppose, that the Pitch tree is named by *Theophrastus* *πίτυς ἀγρία*, or the wilde Pine tree. This *Picea* is named in high Dutch *Schwartz Tannebaum*, and *Rot Tannebaum*: and oftentimes also *Jorsholtz*, which name notwithstanding doth also agree with other plants: in English Pitch tree: in low Dutch *Peck beam*.

* The temperature and vertues.

The leaues, barke, and fruite of the Pitch tree, are all of one nature, vertue, and operation, and of the same facultie with the Pine trees.

Of the Pine tree. Chap. 38.

* The kindes.

THE Pine tree is of two sorts, according to *Theophrastus*; the one *ήγρη*, that is to saie, tame or of the garden; the other *ἀγρία*, or wilde: he saith that the Macedonians do adde a thirde, which is *ἀκαρπός*, or barren, or without fruite, that vnto vs is vnknowne: the later writers haue founde moe, as shall be declared.

Pinus sativa, sine domestica.

The tame, or manured Pine tree.

* The description.

THE Pine tree groweth high, and great in the trunk or body, which below is naked, but above it is clad with a multitude of boughes, which diuide themselves into diuers branches, whereon are set smal leaues, very straight, narrow, somewhat hard and sharpe pointed: the wood or timber is harde, heauie, about the hart or middle full of an oileous liquor, and of a reddish colour. The fruite or clogs are hard, great, and consist of many sound woodie scales, vnder which are included certaine knobs, without shape, covered with a wooden shell, like small nuts, wherein are white kernels, long, very sweete, and covered with a thin skinne or membrane, that easely is rubbed off with the fingers, which kernell is vsed in medicine.

* The place.

This tree groweth of it selfe in manie places of Italie, and especially in the territorie of Rauenna, and in Languedocke, about Marsiles, in France, and in other regions, as in the east countries: it is also cherished in the gardens of pleasure, as well in the lowe countries as England.

* The time.

The Pine tree groweth greene both winter and
Gggg i summer,



summer, the fruite is commonly two yeeres before it be ripe: wherefore it is not to be founde without ripe fruite, and also others as yet very small, and not come to ripenes.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latine *Pinus*, and *Pinus sativa*, *Urbana*, or rather *Manfueta*: in English tame and garden Pine: of the Macedonians and other Grecians *πύκνη ἕμερος*: but the Arcadians name it *πίνυ*, for that which the Macedonians call *πύκνη ἕμερος*, the Arcadians name *πίνυ*, as *Theophrastus* saith, and so doth the tame Pine in Arcadia, and about Elia change hir name: and by this alteration of them it hapneth that the fruite or nuts of the Pine tree found in the Cones or apples, be named in Greek by *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Paule* and others *πινύδες*, as though they shoulde terme it *Pityos fructus*, or the fruite of the Pine tree.

There is also another *πίνυ*: in Latine *Picea*, or the Pitch tree, which differeth much from the Pine tree: but *Pityos* of Arcadia differeth nothing from the Pine tree as we haue saide.

The fruite or apples of these be called in Greeke *κῆποι*: and in Latine *Coni*: notwithstanding *Conos* is a cōmon name to all the fruits of this kind of trees: they be also named in Latine *Nuces pineæ*: by *Mnesitheus* in Greeke *ἰσχυρίδες*, by *Diocles Carystius*, *πινύνα κάρυα*, which be notwithstanding the fruit or clogs of the tree that *Theophrastus* nameth *πύκνη* or the wilde Pine tree, as *Athenæus* saith. It is thought that the whole fruite is called by *Galen* in his fourth Commentarie vpon *Hippocrates* bookes of Diet in sharpe diseases, *Strobilos*: yet in his seconde booke of the Faculties of Nourishments, he doth not call *Conos* or the apple by the name of *Strobilos*, but the nuts contained in it. And in like maner in his 7 book of the faculties of Simple medicines; the Pine apple fruit, saith he, which they call *Coccalus*, and *Strobilus*, as we haue said before, that these are named in Greeke *πινύδες*. This apple is called in high Dutch *ÿybel*: in low Dutch *ÿÿn appet*: in English Pine apple, Clogge, and Cone.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The kernels of these nuts doe concoct and moderately heate, being in a meane betweene colde and hot: it maketh the rough parts smooth; it is a remedy against an old cough, and long infirmities of the chest, being taken by it selfe or with hony, or else with some other licking thing.
- B It cureth the Phthisike, and those that pine and consume away through the rottenesse of their lungs: it recouereth strength; it nourisheth and is restorative to the bodie.
- C It yeeldeth a thicke and good iuice, and nourisheth much, yet is it not altogether easie of digestion, and therefore it is mixed with preserues, or boiled with sugar.
- D The same is good for the stone in the kidneies, and against frettings of the bladder, and scalding of the vrine, for it alaieth the sharpnes, mitigateth paine, and gently prouoketh vrine: moreouer it increaseth both milke and seede, and therefore it also prouoketh fleshly lust.
- E The whole Cone or apple being boiled with fresh Horehound, saith *Galen*, and afterwards boyled againe with a little hony till the decoction be come to the thicknes of hony, maketh an excellent medicine for the clensing of the chest and lungs.
- F The like thing hath *Dioscorides*, the whole Cones (saith he) which are newly gathered from the trees, broken and boiled in sweete wine are good for an old cough, and consumption of the lungs, if a good draught of that liquor be drunke euery day.
- G The scales of the Pine apple, with the barke of the tree, do stoppe the laske and the bloudy fluxe, they prouoke vrine, and the decoction of the same hath the like propertie.

Of the wilde Pine tree. Chap. 39.

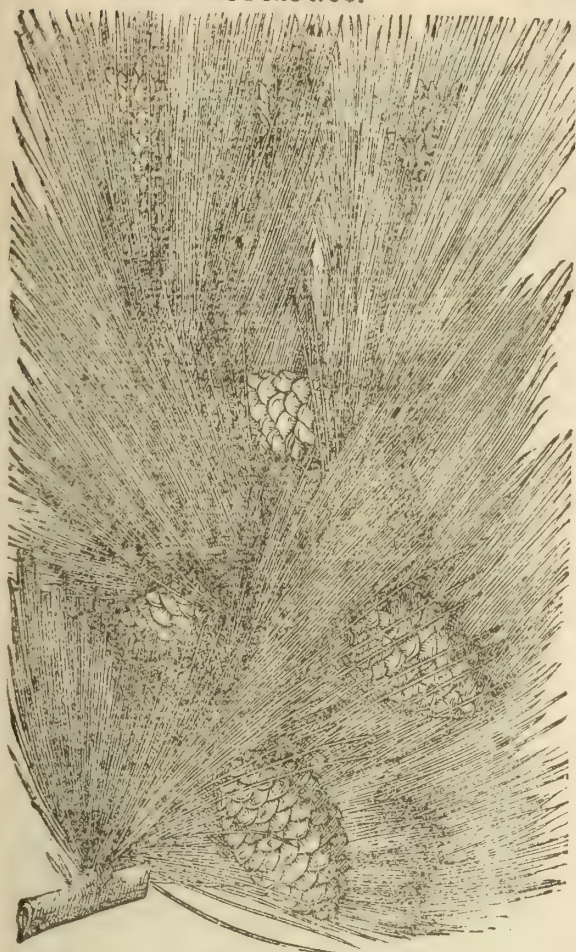
* *The kindes.*

There be many sorts of wilde Pine trees, which if they may be referred vnto two, the one shall be the wilde mountaine Pine, and the other the sea Pine.

* *The description.*

- 1 The first kinde of wilde Pine tree, groweth very great, but not so high as the former, being the tame or manured Pine tree; the barke thereof is glib: the branches are spread abroad, beset with long sharpe pointed leaves: the fruite is somewhat like the tame Pine tree, with some rosin in them, & sweete of sinell, which doth easily open it selfe, & quickly falleth from the tree.
- 2 The second kinde of wilde Pine tree groweth not so high as the former, neither is the stem growing straight vp, but yet bringeth forth many branches, long, slender, and so easie to be bent or bowed, that heereof they make Hoopes for wine Hogsheads and Tuns: the fruite of this Pine is greater then the fruite of any of the other wilde Pines.

1 *Pinus sylvestris*.
The wilde Pine tree.



2' *Pinus sylvestris mugo*.
The lowe wilde Pine tree.



3 *Pinus sylvestris montana*.
The mountaine wilde Pine tree.



4 *Pinus montana minor*.
The smaller wilde Pine tree.



Gggg 2

* The

* The description.

3 The thirde kinde of wilde Pine tree, groweth straight vpright, and waxeth great and high; yet not so high as the other wilde kindes: the branches do grow like the pitch tree: the fruit is long and big, almost like the fruit of the said Pitch tree; wherein are contained small triangled nuts, like the nuts of the Pine apple tree, but smaller and more brittle; in which is contained a kernell of a good taste, like the kernell of the tame Pine apple: the woode is beautifull, and sweete of smell, good to make tables and other workes of.

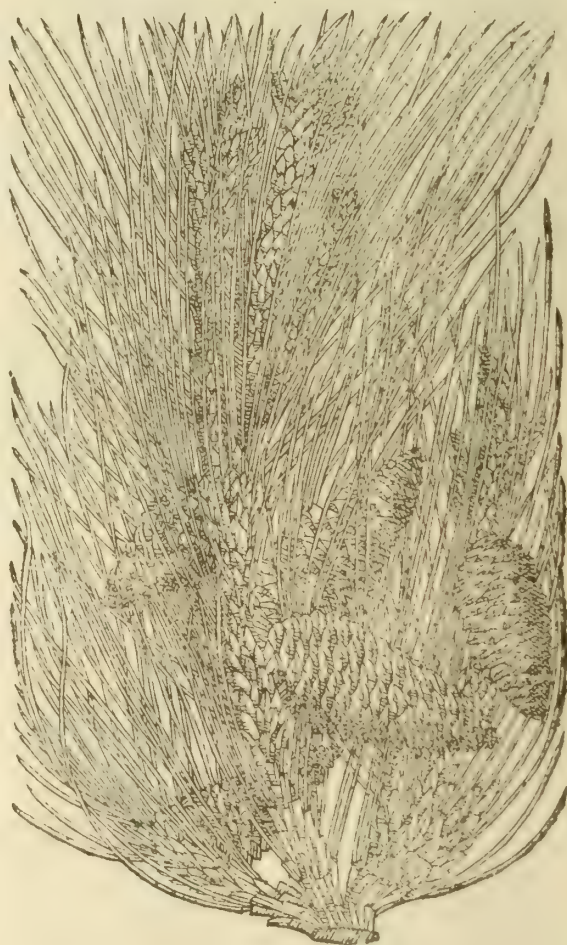
4 There is another wilde Pine of the mountaine, not differing from the precedent but in stature, growing for the most part like a hedge tree, wherein is the difference.

5 *Pinus maritima maior.*

The great Sea Pine tree.

6 *Pinus sylvestris minor.*

The little Sea Pine tree.



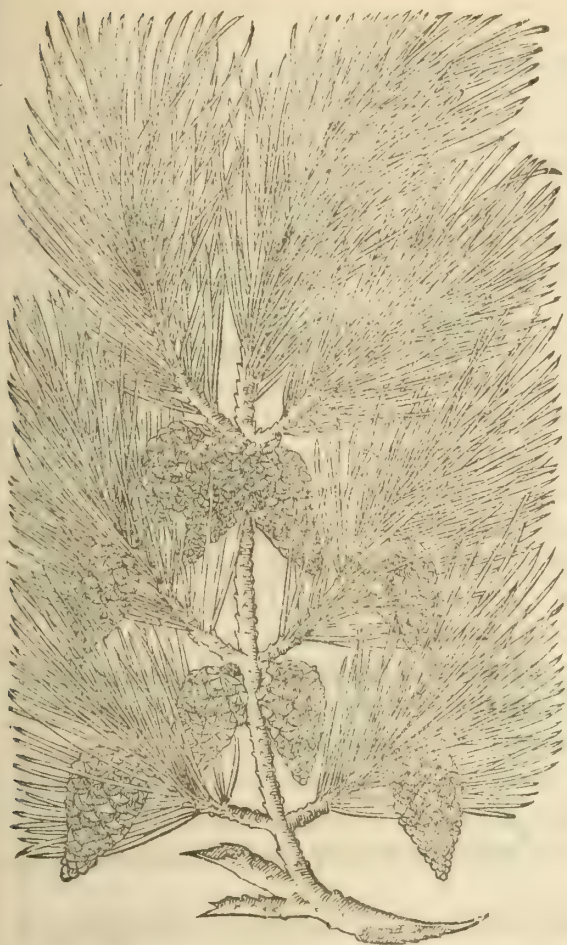
* The description.

5 This kinde of Pine called the sea Pine tree, groweth not above the height of two men, having leaues like the tame Pine tree, but shorter; the fruite is of the same forme, but longer, somewhat fashioned like a Turnep: this tree yeeldeth very much Rosin.

6 The sixt kinde of wilde Pine being one of the Sea Pines, groweth like an hedge tree or shrub, seldome exceeding the height of a man; with little leaues like those of the Larch tree, but alwaies continuing with a very little cone, and fine small kernell.

7 The bastard wilde Pine tree groweth vp to a meane height; the trunke or bodie, as also the branches and leaues are like vnto those of the manured Pine tree: the onely difference is, that some yeres it resembleth the pine it selfe; & the other yeres as a wild hedge tree, varying often, as nature listeth to plaie and sport hir selfe amongst hir delights, with other plants of lesse moment: the timber is soft, and not fit for building, but is of the substance of our Birch tree: the fruite is like those of the other wilde Pines, whercof this is a kinde.

7 *Teda. sive pseudopinus.*
The bastard wilde Pine.



* *The place.*

These wilde Pines do growe vpon the colde mountaines of Liuania, Polonia, Noruegia, and Russia, especially vpon the Iland called Holand within the Sownde, beyonde Denmarke, and in the woods by Narua vpon the Liefeland shore, and all the tract of the way, being a thousande Wersts (each Werst containing three quarters of an English mile) from Narua vnto Moscouia, where I haue seene them growe in infinite numbers.

* *The time.*

The fruite of these Pine trees is ripe in the end of September: out of all these issueth fourth a white and sweete smelling Rosin: they are also changed into *Teda*, and out of these is boiled through the force of the fire, a blacke Pitch: the Pitch tree and the Larch tree be also sometimes changed into *Teda*; yet verie seldome, for *Teda* is a proper & peculiar infirmite of the wilde Pine tree. A tree is said to be changed into *Teda*, when not onely the hart of it, but also the rest of the substance is turned into fatnes.

* *The names.*

All these are called in Greeke *πινος*: and in Latine *Syluestres Pini*: of *Plinie Pinastris*: *Pinastris* saith he in his 16. book 10. chapter, is nothing else but *Pinus syluestris*, or the wild Pine tree, of a lesser height, and full of boughes from the middle, as the tame Pine tree in the top, (most of the copies

haue falsely, Of a maruelous height; they are farre deceiued who thinke that the Pinetree is called in Greeke *πινος*, besides the tame Pine which notwithstanding is so called not of all men, but onely of the Arcadians (as we haue saide before) *πινος*, all men do name the wilde *πινος*: and therefore *Teda* or the Torch Pine heerof is said to be in Latine not *Picea*, but *Pinea*, that is, not the Pitch tree, but the Pine tree, as *Ouid* doth plainly testifie in his Epistles of noble men:

*Vt vidi, vt perij, nec notis ignibus arsi,
Ardet vt ad magnos Pineae Teda deos.*
How seene haue I, how neere to die;
in fire knowne I do not frie,
As burneth bright, the Pine-torch light
before the gods so great of might.

Also in *Fastorum* 4.

*Illic accendit geminas pro lampade Pinus,
Hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoque Teda datur.*
There kindles he in stead of lamps
two Pine tree splints that scorch,
And hereupon in *Ceres* feasts
* it's giuen as a torch.

* The Pine tree wood.

The same doth *Virgil* also signifie in the 7. of his *Aeneid*.

*Ipsa inter medias, flagrantem feruida Pinum
Sustinet.*
She sweating hot amidst them there,
A burning torch of Pine doth beare.

Where in steede of *Flagrantem Pinum*, *Seruius* admonisheth vs to vnderstand *Teda Pineae*.

Catullus also consenteth with them in the mariage song of *Julia* and *Maius*:

-----*Manu*

Piceam quate tedam.

With hande of thine

Shake Torch of Pine.

And *Prudentius* in *Hymno Cerei Paschalis*.

Seu Pinus piceam fert alimoniam.

As the Pine tree doth beare and breed,

A pitchie foode it selfe to feed.

Moreover the herbe *Peucedanos*, or *Horestrong*, so named of the likenes of *πέυκη*, is called also in Latine *Pinastellum* of *Pinus* the Pine tree: all which things do evidently declare that *πέυκη* is called in Latine not *Picea*, but *Pinus*.

The first of these wilde kinds may be *Idea Theophrasti*, or *Theophrastus* his Pine tree, growing on mount *Ida*, if the apple which is shorter were longer: for he nameth two kinds of wilde Pines, the one of mount *Ida*, and the other the sea Pine with the round fruit: but we hold the contrarie, for the fruit or apple of the wilde mountaine Pine is shorter, and that of the sea Pine longer. This may more truly be *Macedonum mas*, or the Macedonians male Pine, for they make two sorts of wilde Pines, the male and the female, and the male more writhed and harder to be wrought vpon; and the female more easie, but the wood of this is more writhed, and not so much in request for works, as the other, and therefore it seemeth to be the male. This wilde Pine tree is called in high Dutch *Wartzbaum*, and wilder *Wartzbaum*: in Gallia Celtica *Eluo Aleuo*: in Spanish *Pino*, *Carax*.

The second wilde Pine tree is named commonly of the Italians, *Tridentinis*, and *Ananiensibus Cembro*, and *Cirmolo*; it seemeth to differ nothing at all from the Macedonians wilde female Pine, for the wood is easie to be wrought on, and serueth for diuers and sundrie workes.

The thirde they call *Mugo*, this may be named not without cause *χαμηλή πέυκη*, that is, *Humilis Pinus*, or dwarffe Pine: yet doth it differ from *χαμηλή πέυκη* the herbe, called in English ground Pine.

The fourth wild Pine is named in Greek *περιλία πέυκη*: in Latine *Maritima*, and *Marina Pinus*: in English Sea Pine.

That which the Latines call *Teda*, is named in Greeke *ῥῆς*, and *ῥῆδον*: in high Dutch *Kynholtz*: it may be termed in English Torch Pine.

Plinie is deceiued, in that he suppoeth the Torch Pine to be a tree by it selfe, and maketh it the first kinde of Cone trees, as likewise he erreth in taking *Larix*, the Larch tree, for *πέυκη*, the Pine tree. And as *Dioscorides* maketh so little difference, as scarce any betweene *πέυκη* and *πίπυς*, and suppoeth them to be both of one kinde; so likewise he setteth downe faculties common to them both.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The barke of them both saith he, doth binde; being beaten and applied it cureth merigals, and also shallow vlcers and burnings if it be laide on with the froth of siluer and fine Frankensence.
- B With the Cerote of Mirtils it healeth vlcers in tender bodies, being beaten with Copperas it staieth tetters, and creeping vlcers: it draweth away the birth and afterbirth, if it be taken vnder in a fume: being drunke it stoppeth the belly, and prouoketh vrine.
- C *Galen* hath almost the same things, but he saith, that the bark of the Pine tree is more temperate then that of the Pitch tree; the leaues stamped take away hot swellings and sores that come therof.
- D Being stamped & boiled in vinegar, they assuage the pain of the teeth, if they be washed with this decoctiō hot: the same be also good for those that haue bad liuers, being drunk with water or mead.
- E Of the same operation is likewise the barke of the Pine nuts; but *Galen* affirmeth that the Cone or apple, although it seeme to be like vnto these is notwithstanding of lesser force, inso much as it cannot effectually performe any of the aforefaide vertues, but hath in it a certaine biting qualitie, which hurteth.
- F The Torch Pine cut into small peeces and boiled in vinegar, is a remedie likewise against the toothach, if the teeth be washed with the decoction.
- G Of this there is made a profitable spather or slice to be vsed in making of compounde plaisters and pessaries that ease paine.
- H Of the smoke of this is made a blacke which serueth to make ynke of, and for *χαλιελασας*, and for eating sores in the corners of the eies, and against the falling away of the haire of the eie lids, and for watering and bleere eies; as *Dioscorides* teacheth.

Of Rosins.

* The kindes.

1 Out of the Pine trees, especially of the wilde kindes, there issueth forth a liquid, whitish, and sweete smelling Rosin, and that many times by it selfe; but more plentifully either out of the cut and broken boughes, or forth of the body when the tree commeth to be a Torch Pine.

2 There issueth also forth of the crackes and chinkes of the barke, or out of the cut boughes, a certaine drie Rosin, and that forth of the Pine tree, or Firre tree.

There is likewise found a certaine congealed Rosin vpon the cones or apples.

It is called in Latine *Resina*: in Greeke *ῥητίνη*: in high Dutch *hartz*: in lowe Dutch *herst*: in Italian *Ragia*: in Spanish *Resina*: in English Rosin.

The first is named in Latine *Liquida Resina*: in Greeke *ῥητίνη ὕγεια*, and of diuers *αὐτὴ ῥήυτος*, that is to say, issuing out of it selfe, of the Lacedemonians *πρωτὴ ῥήυτος*, or *Primiflua*, the first flowing Rosin: and in Cilicia *καπναίλειον*; as *Galen* writeth in his thirde booke of medicines according to the kindes: in shops *Resina Pini*, or Rosin of the Pine tree, and common Rosin. It hapneth oftentimes thorowe the negligent and carelesse gathering thereof, that certaine small peeces of woode, and little stones be founde mixed with it: this kinde of Rosin *Galen* surnameth *συκομιστή*, as though he should saie, confused, which being melted and clenfed from the drosse becommeth hard and brittle.

The like hapneth also to another liquid Rosin, which after it is melted, boiled, and cooled againe, is hard and brittle, and may likewise be beaten, ground, and searced; and this Rosin is named in Greeke *φρυκτὴ*: in Latine *Frieta*, and many times *Colophonia*, in Greeke *κολοφονία*: which name is vsed among the Apothecaries, and may stande for an English name; for *Galen* in his third booke of Medicines according to their kinds saith, that it is called *Frieta*, and of some *Colophonia*; that, saith he, is the drierst Rosin of all, which some call *Frieta*, others *Colophonia*: bicause in times past, as *Dioscorides* writeth, it was desired of *Colopho*; this being yellow in comparison of the rest, is white when it is beaten, *Plinie* in his 14. booke 20. chapter.

The second Rosin is named in Greeke *ῥητίνη ἕνη*, specially that of the Pitch tree without fatnes, and that soone waxeth dry, which *Galen* in his 6. booke of Medicines according to the kinds, calleth properly *ἐνύσμα πύρινον*: that which in Asia is made of the Pitch tree being very white, is called *Spagias*, as *Pliny* testifieth.

The third is called in Greeke *ῥητίνη σεβιλίνη*: the same is also named *φύσμα σεβιλίνον*: this is vnkown in shops. Yet there is to be solde a certaine drie Rosin, but the same is compounded of the Rosins of the Pine tree, of the cones or clogs, and of the Firre tree mixed al together, which they call *Gariot*: this is vsed in perfumes in steede of Frankensence, from which notwithstanding it farre differeth.

* The temperature and vertues.

All the Rosins are hot and drie, but not all after one maner: for there is a difference among them: they which be sharper and more biting, are hotter, as that which commeth of the cones, being of Rosins the hottest, bicause it is also the sharpest: the Rosin of the Pitch tree is not so much biting, and therefore not so hot: the Rosin of the Firre tree is in a meane betweene them both; the liquid Rosin of the Pine is moister, comming neere to the qualitie and facultie of the Larch Rosin.

The Rosins which are burnt or fried, as *Dioscorides* testifieth, are profitable in plaisters, and compositions that ease wearisomnesse; for they do not onely supple or mollifie, but also by reason of the thinnes of their parts and driness, they digest: therefore they both mollifie and waste awaie swellings, and thorow the same facultie they cure wearisomnesse, being vsed in compound medicines for that purpose.

The liquid Rosins are very fitly mixed in ointments, commended for the healing vp of greene wounds, for they both bring to suppuration, and do also glue and vnite them together.

Moreouer there is gathered out from the Rosins as from Frankensence, a congealed smoke, called in Latine *Fuligo*, in Greek *λίγνυς*: and in English Blacke, which serueth for medicines that beautifie the eie lids, and cure the fretting sores of the corners of the eies, and also watering eies, for it drieth without biting.

There is made heereof saith *Dioscorides*, writing inke, but in our age not that which wee

write withall, but the same which serueth for Printers to print their bookes with, that is to say, of this blacke, or congealed smoke, and other things added.

Of Pitch and Tar.

The manner of drawing forth of Pitch.

Out of the fatteſt wood of the Pine tree changed into the Torch Pine, is drawn Pitch by force of fire. A place muſt be paved with ſtone, or ſome other hard matter, a litle higher in the middle, about which there muſt alſo be made gutters, into which the liquor ſhall fall; then out from them other gutters are to be drawn, by which it may be receiued; being receiued, it is put into barrells. The place being thus prepared, the clouen wood of the Torch Pine muſt be ſet vpright; then muſt it be couered with a great number of Fir and Pitch boughes, and on euery part al about with much lome and earth: and great heede muſt be taken, leaſt there be any cleft or chinke remaining, onely a hole left in the top of the Furnace, thorow which the fire may be put in, and the flame and ſmoke may paſſe out: when the fire burneth the Pitch runneth forth, firſt the thin, and then the thicker.

This liquor is called in Greeke *μαζα*: in Latine *Pix*: in Engliſh Pitch, and the moyſture, euen the ſame that firſt runneth is named of *Plinie* in his 16. booke 11. chapter *Cedria*: There is boyled in Europe, ſaith he, from the Torch Pine a liquide Pitch vſed about ſhips, and ſeruing for many other purpoſes; the wood being clouen is burned with fire, and ſet round about the fornaces on euery ſide, after the manner of making Charcoles; the firſt liquor runneth thorow the gutter like water. (This in Syria is called *Cedrium*, which is of ſo great vertue, as in Egypt the bodies of dead men are preſerued, being all couered ouer with it) the liquor following being now thicker, is made Pitch. But *Dioſcorides* writeth, that *Cedria* is gathered of the great Cedar tree, and nameth the liquor drawn out of the Torch tree by force of fire, *μαζα ὑγεια*: this is that which the Latines call *Pix liquida*: the Italians *Pece liquida*: in high Dutch *Witichbach*: in lowe Dutch *Teer*: in French *Poix foudre*: in Spaniſh *Pez liquida*: certaine Apothecaries *Kitran*, and we in England Tar.

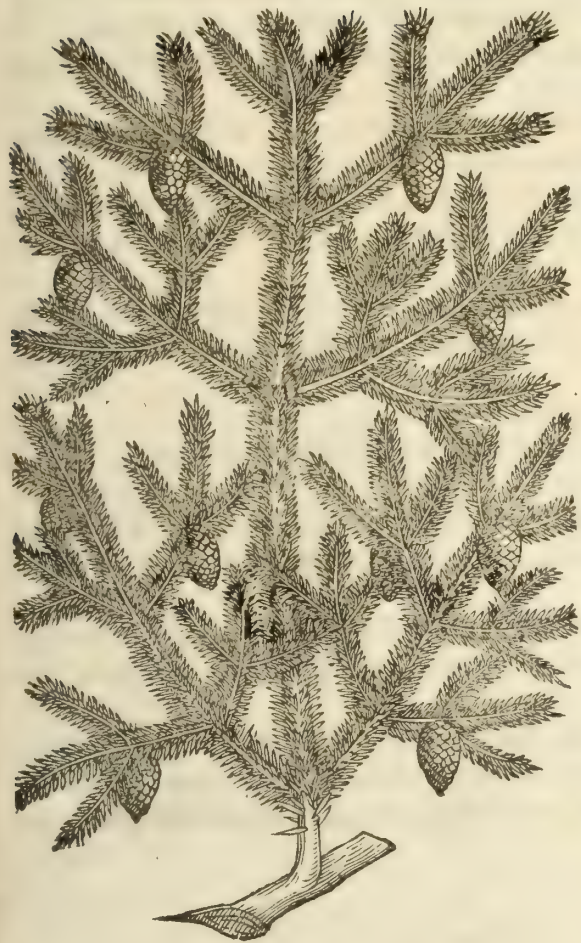
And of this when it is boyled, is made a harder Pitch: this is named in Greeke *ἑνεα μαζα*: in Latine *Arida* or *ſicca pix*: of diuers *παραμαζα*: as though they ſhould ſay, *Iterata Pix*, or Pitch iterated: becauſe it is boyled the ſecond time. A certaine kinde hereof being made clammy or glewing is named *βοσχαδς*: in ſhops *Pix naualis*, or Ship Pitch: in high Dutch *Bach*: in lowe Dutch *Steenpeck*: in Italian *Pece ſecca*: in French *Poix ſeche*: in Spaniſh *Pez ſeca*: in Engliſh Stone Pitch.

** The temperature and vertues.*

- A Pitch is hot and dry, Tarre is hotter, and ſtone pitch more drying, as *Galen* writeth. Tarre is good againſt inflammations of the Almonds of the throte, and the vuula, and likewise the Squincie, being outwardly applied.
- B It is a remedie for mattering eares with oile of Roſes: it healeth the bitings of Serpents, if it be beaten with ſalt and applied.
- C With an equall portion of waxe it taketh away foule ilfaoured nailes, it waſteth away ſwellings of kernels, and hard ſwellings of the mother and fundament.
- D With barley meale and a boies vtine, it conſumeth *χολιδας*, or the Kings Euill: it ſtaieſh eating vlcers, if it be laide vnto them with brimſtone, and the barke of the Pitch tree, or with branne.
- E If it be mixed with fine Frankenſence, and a cerote made thereof, it healeth chops of the fundament and feete.
- F Stone Pitch doth mollifie and ſoften hard ſwellings: it ripeneth and maketh matter, and waſteth away hard ſwellings and inflammations of kernels: it filleth vp hollow vlcers, and is fitly mixed with wound medicines.
- G What vertue Tarre hath when it is inwardly taken we may reade in *Dioſcorides* and *Galen*, but we ſet downe nothing thereof, for that no man in our age will eaſily vouchſafe the taking.
- H There is alſo made of Pitch a congealed ſmoke or blacke, which ſerueth for the ſame purpoſes, as that of the Roſin ſdoth.

*Of the Firre, or Deale tree. Chap. 40.**Abies.*

The Firre tree.

* *The description.* *

THe Firre tree groweth very high and great, hauing his leaues euer greene; his trunke or body smooth, euen and straight, without ioints or knots, vntill it hath gotten braunches; which are many and very faire, beset with leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of the Ewe tree, but smaller: among which cometh forth the fruit, like vnto the Pine apple, but smaller and narrower, hanging downe as the Pine apple: the timber hereof excelleth all other timber for the maisting of ships, of postes, railes, deale bordes, and sundry other purposes.

There is another kinde of Firre tree, which is likewise a very high and tall tree, and higher then the Pine: the body of it is straight without knots below, waxing smaller and smaller euen to the verie top: about which it sendeth forth boughes, fower together out of one and the selfe same part of the body, placed one against another, in maner of a crosse, growing forth of the fower sides of the body, and obseruing the same order euen to the very top: out of these boughes grow others also, but by two and two, one placed right against another, out of the sides, which bende downwarde; when the other beare vpwards: the leaues compas the boughes round about, & the branches therof: they be long, round, and blunt pointed, narrower and much whiter then those of the Pitch tree, that is to say, of a light greene, and in a manner

of a white colour: the cones or clogs be long, and longer then any others of the cone trees, they consist of a multitude of soft scales, they hang downe from the ende of the twigs, and do not easily fall downe, but remaine on the tree a very long time: the kernels in these are small, not greater then the kernels of the Cherrie stone, with a thinne skin growing on the one side, very like almost to the wings of Bees, or great Flies: the timber or substance of the woode is white, and clad with manie coates, like the head of an Onion.

* *The place.*

The Firre trees growe vpon high mountaines, in many woods of Germanie and Bohemia, in which it continueth alwaies greene; it is found also on hills in Italy, France, and other countries; it commeth downe oftentimes into the valleies: they are found likewise in Pruse, Pomerania, Liefeland, Russia, and especially in Norway; where I haue seene the goodliest trees in the worlde of this kinde, growing vpon the rockie and craggie mountaines, almost without any earth about them, or any other thing, sauing a little mosse about the rootes, which thrust themselues heere and there into the chinkes and crannies of the rockes, and therefore are easily cast downe with any extreme gale of winde. I haue seene these trees growing in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, where they grew in great plentie, as is reported before *Noahs* flood; but then being overturned, and overwhelmed haue lien since in the mosses and waterie moorish grounds very fresh and sound vntill this day, and so full of a Resinous substance, that they burne like a Torch or Linke, and the inhabitants of those countries do call it Firre-woode, and fier woode vnto this day: out of this tree issueth the Rosin called *Thus*, in English Frankensence: but from the yong Fir trees proceedeth an excellent cleere

cleere, and liquid Rosin, in taste like vnto the peelings or outward rinde of the Pomecitron.

* *The time.*

The time of the Firre tree agreeth with the Pine trees.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Latine *Abies*: in Greeke ἐλάτη: among the Grecians of our time the same name remaineth whole and vncorrupt: it is called in high Dutch *Weiß Thannen*, and *Weiß Thannen baum*: in lowe Dutch *Witte Dennen boom*, or *Abel-boom*, and *Mast-boom*: in Italian *Abete*: in Spanish *Abeto*: in English Firre tree, Mast tree, and Deale tree. The first is called in French *du Sap*, or *Sapin*: the other is *Suisse*.

The liquid Rosin which is taken foorth of the barke of the yoong Firre trees, is called in Greeke δακρυον τῆς ἐλάτης: in Latine *Lachryma abietis*, and *Lachryma abiegna*: in shops of Germany, as also of England falsly *Terebinthina Veneta*, or Venice Turpentine: in Italian *Lagrime*: diuers do thinke that *Dioscorides* calleth it ἐλαιώδης ῥητίνη, *Oleosa Resina*, or oilie Rosin; but oilie Rosin is the same that *Pix liquida*, or Tar is.

Arida Abietum Resina, or drie Rosin of the Fir trees, is rightly called in Greeke ῥητίνη ἐλατίνη, and in Latine *Abiegna Resina*: it hath a sweete smell, and is oftentimes vsed among other perfumes in stead of Frankinsence.

* *The temperature.*

The barke, fruit, and gums of the Fir tree, are of the nature of the Pitch tree and his gums.

* *The vertues.*

- A The liquid Rosin of the Fir tree called Turpentine, looseth the belly, driueth foorth hot cholericke humors, cleanseth and mundifieth the kidneies, prouoketh vrine, and driueth foorth the stone and grauell.
- B The same taken with Sugar and the powder of Nutmegs, cureth the strangurie, staieth the Gonorrhoea or the vnuoluntarie issue of mans nature, called the running of the rains, and the white fluxe in women.
- C It is very profitable for all greene and fiesh wounds, especially the wounds of the head: for it healeth and clenseth mightily, especially if it be washed in Plantaine water, and afterward in Rose water, the yolke of an egge put thereto, with the powders of *Olibanum* and Masticke finely searced, adding thereto a little Saffron.

Of the Larch tree. Chap. 41.

* *The description.*

THe Larch is a tree of no small height, with a body growing straight vp: the barke whereof in the neather part beneath the boughes is thicke, rugged, and full of chinkes; which being cut in sunder is red within, and in the other part aboue smooth, slipperie, something white without: it bringeth foorth many boughes diuided into other lesser branches, which be tough and pliable. The leaues are small, and cut into many iags, growing in clusters thicke together like tassels, which fall away at the approch of winter. The flowers or rather the first shewes of the cones or fruit be round, and grow out of the tenderest boughes, being at the length of a braue red purple colour. The cones be small, and like almost in bignes to those of the Cypres tree, but longer, and made vp of a multitude of thin scales like leaues: vnder which lie small seedes, hauing a thin velme growing on them very like to the wings of Bees or waspes: the substance of the wood is very hard, of colour especially that in the middest, somewhat red, and very profitable for works of long continuance.

It is not true that the wood of the Larch tree cannot be set on fire, as *Vitruuius* reporteth of the castell made of Larch wood, which *Cæsar* besieged; for it burneth in chimneies, and is turned into coles, which are very profitable for Smithes, as *Mathiolus* writeth.

There is also gathered of the Larch tree a liquide Rosin, very like in colour and substance to the whiter hony, as that of Athens or of Spaine, which notwithstanding issueth not foorth of it selfe, but runneth out of the stocke of the tree, when it hath been bored euen to the very hart with a great and long awger or wimble.

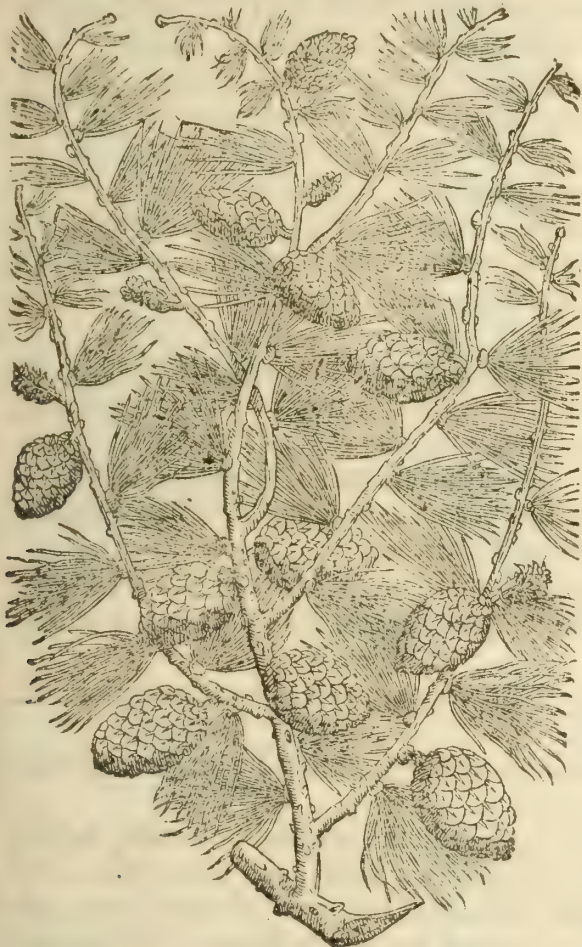
Galen writeth, that there be after a sort two kindes hereof, in his fourth booke of medicines according to the kinds, one like vnto Turpentine, the other more sharper thā this, hotter, more liquid, of

of a stronger smell, and in taste bitterer and hotter: but the latter is thought not to be the Rosin of the Larch, but of the Firre tree, which *Galen* because it is after a sort like in substance, might have taken for that of the Larch tree.

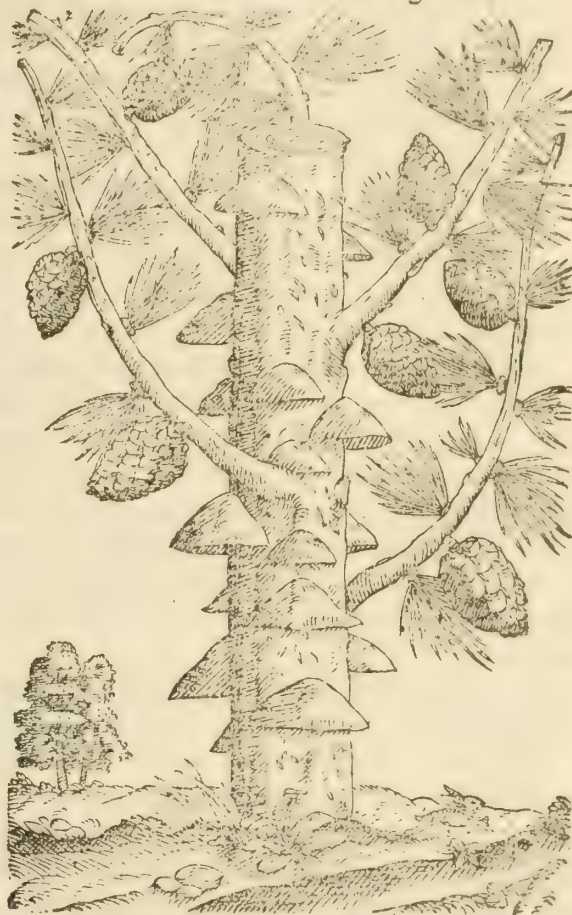
There groweth also vpon the Larch tree a kinde of Mushrum or excrescence, not such as is vpon other trees, but whiter, softer, more loose and spungie then any other of the Mushrooms, and good for medicine, which beareth the name of *Agaricus*, or Agaricke: I find that *Pliny* suppoeth all the Masticke trees, and those that beare Gals, do bring forth this *Agaricum*, wherein he was somewhat deceiued, and especially in that he tooke *Glandifera* for *Conifera*, that is, those trees which beare Masse or Acornes, for the Pine apple trees: but among all the trees that beare *Agaricus*, the Larch is the chiefe, and bringeth most plentie of Agarick.

1 *Laricis ramulus.*

A branch of the Larch tree.

2 *Larix cum Agarico suo.*

The Larch tree with his Agarick.



✱ *The place.*

The Larch tree groweth not in Greece, or in Macedon, but chiefly vpon the Alpes of Italy, not farre from Trent, hard by the riuers *Bonacus* and *Padus*; and also in other places of the same mountaines: it is likewise found on hils in Morauia, which in times past was called the countrey of the Marcomans: *Euchsius* writeth, that it groweth also in Silesia: others in Lusatia, in the borders of Poland: it also groweth plentifully in the woods of Gallia Cisalpina.

Plinie hath said somewhat heerof, contadicting the writings of others, in his 16. book 8. chapter, where he saith, that specially the Acorne trees of France do beare Agaricke, and not onely the Acorne trees, but the Cone trees also; among which saith he, the Larch tree is the chiefe that bringeth forth Agaricke, and that not onely in Gallia, which now is called Fraunce, but rather in Lombardie and Piemont in Italy, where there be whole woods of Larch trees, although they be founde in some small quantitie in other countries.

The best Agarick is that which is whitest, very loose and spungie, which may easly be broken, and is light, and in the first taste sweete, harde, and well compact: that which is heavy, blackish, and containing in it little threds as it were of sinewes, is counted pernicious and deadly.

* *The time.*

Of all the Cone trees onely the Larch tree is found to be without leaues in the winter: in the spring growe fresh leaues out of the same knobs, from which the former did fall. The cones are to be gathered before winter so soone as the leaues are gone: for after the scales are loosed and opened, the feedes drop away: the Rosin must be gathered in the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *λάριξ*: in Latine also *Larix*: in Italian and Spanish *Larice*: in high Dutch *Lerch* *lharum*: in lowe Dutch *Lozhenboom*: in French *Melese*: in English Larch tree, and of some Larix tree.

The liquid Rosin is named by *Galen* also *λάριξ*: the Latines call it *Resina Larigna*, or *Resina Laricea*, Larch Rosin: the Italians *Largi*, the Apothecaries *Terebinthina*, or Turpentine, and is solde and also mixed in medicines in stead thereof: neither is that a thing newly done; for *Galen* likewise in his time reporteth, that the druggers sold the Larch Rosine in stead of Turpentine, and this may be done without error: for *Galen* himselfe in one place vseth Larch Rosin for Turpentine; and in another Turpentine for Larch Rosin, in his booke of medicines according to the kinde.

The Agaricke is also called in Greeke *ἀγρίκος* and *ἀγρίκος*: in Latine *Agaricum* and *Agaricus*, and so likewise in shops: the Italians, Spaniards, and other nations do imitate the Greeke word, and in English we call it Agaricke.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The leaues, barke, fruit and kernell, are of temperature like vnto the Pine, but not so strong.
- B The Larch Rosin is of a moyster temperature than all the rest of the Rosines, and is withall without sharpnes or biting, much like to the right Turpentine, and is fitly mixed with medicines which perfectly cure vlcers and greene wounds.
- C All Rosins, saith *Galen*, that haue this kinde of moysture and clamminesse ioined with them, do as it were binde together and vnire drie medicines, and bicause they haue no euident biting qualitie, they do moysten the vlcers nothing at all; therefore diuers haue very well mixed with such compound medicines either Turpentine Rosine, or Larch Rosine: thus far *Galen*. Moreouer, Larch Rosine performeth all such things that the Turpentine Rosine doth, vnto which, as we haue said, it is much like in temperature, which thing likewise *Galen* himselfe affirmeth.
- D Agaricke is hot in the first degree and drie in the second, according to the old writers. It cutteth, maketh thin, cleanseth, taketh away obstructions or stoppings of the intrailes, and purgeth also by the stoole.
- E Agaricke cureth the yellow iaundies proceeding of obstructions, and is a sure remedie for cold shakings, which are caused of thicke and cold humors.
- F The same being inwardly taken & outwardly applied, is good for those that are bit of venomous beasts which hurt with their colde poyson.
- G It prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the menses: it maketh the body well coloured, driueth forth womnes, cureth agues, especially quotidian, and wandring feuers, and others that are of long continuance, if it be mixed with fit things that serue for the disease: and these things it performeth by drawing forth and purging away of grosse, colde, and flegmatike humors, which cause the diseases.
- H From a dram waight or a dram and a halfe to two, is giuen at once in substance or in powder: the waight of it in an infusion or decoction is from two drams to fiue.
- I But it purgeth slowly, and doth somewhat trouble the stomacke: and therefore it is appointed, that Ginger should be mixed with it, or wilde Carrot seede, or Louage seede, or Sal gem, in Latine *Salsolis*.
- K *Galen*, as *Mesues* doth report, gaue it with wine wherein Ginger was infused: some vse to giue it with Oxymel, otherwife called sirupe of vineger, which is the safest way of all.
- L Agaricke is good against the paines and swimming of the head, or the falling euill, being taken with the sirupe of vineger.
- M It is good against the shortnesse of breth called *Asthma*, the inueterate cough of the lungs, the ptisicke, or consumption, and thote that spet blood: it comforteth the weake and feeble stomack, causeth good digestion, and is good against wormes.

Of the Cypresse tree. Chap. 42.

Cupressus altera, sive sylvestris.
The wilde Cypresse tree.



* The description.

THe tame or manured Cypresse tree, hath a long, thicke, and straight body: whereupon many slender branches do growe, which do not spread abroad like the branches of other trees, but grow vp alongſt the body, yet not touching the top; they growe after the faſhion of a ſteeple, broad below and narrowe towards the top: the ſubſtance of the wood is harde, ſounde, well compact, ſweete of ſmell, and ſomewhat yellow, almoſt like the yellow Saunders, but not altogether ſo yellow; neither doth it rot, nor waxe old, nor cleaueth or chappeth it ſelfe. The leaues are long, round like thoſe of Tamariske, but more full of ſubſtance. The fruit or nuts do hang vpon the boughes, being in manner like to thoſe of the Larch tree, but yet thicker & more cloſely compact: which being ripe do of themſelues part in ſunder, and then falleth the ſeede, which is ſhaken out with the winde: the ſame is ſmall, flat, very thin, of a ſwartill fauoured colour, which is pleaſant to Ants or Piſmires, and ſerueth them for foode. The figure of this tree we do want, and the rather ſuffer it ſo to paſſe, becauſe it is wel knowne to moſt. The figure of the wilde kinde we haue ſet forth with his fruit.

Of this diuers make two kindes: the female and the male; the female barren, and the male

fruitfull. *Theophraſtus* reporteth that diuers affirme the male to come of the female. The Cypreſſe yeeldeth forth a certaine liquid Roſin, like in ſubſtance to that of the Larch tree, but in taſte maruellous ſharpe or biting.

The wilde Cypreſſe, as *Theophraſtus* writeth, is an high tree, and alwaies greene, ſo like to the other Cypres, as it ſeemeth to be the ſame both in boughes, body, leaues, and fruite, rather then a certaine wilde Cypres: the matter or ſubſtance of the wood is ſounde, of a ſweete ſmell, like that of the Cedar tree, which rotteth not: there is nothing ſo criſped as the roote, and therefore they uſe to make precious and coſtly works heereof.

* The place.

The tame or manured Cypres tree groweth in hot countries, as in Candie, Lycia, Rhodes, and alſo in the territorie of Cyrenia: it is reported to be likewise found on the hils belonging to mount Ida, and on the hils called *Leuci*, that is to ſay, white, the tops whereof be alwaies couered with ſnow: *Bellonius* denieth it to be found vpon the tops of theſe hils, but in the bottomes on the rough parts and ridges of the hils: it groweth likewise in diuers places of Englande, where it hath beene planted, as at Sion a place neere London, ſometime a houſe of Nunnes: it groweth alſo at Greenwich, and at other places: and likewise at Hampſteed in the Garden of Maſter Waide, one of the Clarkes of hir Maieſties Priuy Counſell.

The wilde kinde of Cypres tree groweth hard by *Ammons* Temple, and in other parts of the countrey of Cyrene, vpon the tops of mountaines, and in extreme colde places. *Bellonius* affirmeth, that there is found a certaine wilde Cypres alſo in Candie, which is not ſo high as other Cypres trees, nor groweth ſharpe toward the top, but is lower, and hath his boughes ſpread flat, rounde about in compaſſe; he ſaith that the body thereof is alſo thicke: but whether this be *Thya*, of which *Theophraſtus* and *Pliny* make mention, we leaue it to be conſidered of.

* The

* *The time.*

The tame Cypres tree is alwaies greene, the fruite may be gathered thrise a yeere; in Ianuarie, Maie, and September, and therefore it is furnamed *Trifera*.

The wilde Cypres tree is late, and very long before it buddeth.

* *The names.*

The tame Cypres tree is called in Greeke *Κυπρίσος*, or *Κυπρίσος*: in Latine *Cupressus*: in shops *Cypressus*: in Italian *Cypresso*: in French and Spanish *Cipres*: in high Dutch *Cipressenbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Cypress boom*: in English Cypres, and Cypres tree.

The fruite is named in Greeke *σπίρα τις κυπρίσος*: in Latine *Pilula Cupressi*, *Nuces Cupressi*, and *Galbuli*: in shops *Nuces Cupressi*: in English Cypres Nuts, Clogs. This tree in times past was dedicated to *Pluto*, and was saide to be deadly, whereupon it is thought that the shadowe thereof is vnfortunate.

The wilde Cypres tree is called in Greeke *Θύα*, or *Θείον*, and *Θύον*: from this doth differ *Θύα* being a name not of a plant, but of a mortar, in which dry things are beaten. *Thya* as *Pliny* writeth in his 13. booke 16. chapter, was well knowne to *Homer*; he sheweth that this is burned among the sweete smels, which *Circe* was much delighted withall, whom he would haue to be taken for a goddesse, to their blame that call sweete and odoriferous smels, euen all of them, by that name; bicause he doth especially make mention withall in one verse of *Cedrus* and *Thya*: the copies haue falsely *Larix*, or Larch tree, in which it is manifest that he spake onely of trees: the verse is extant in the fift booke of *Odysses*, where he mentioneth that *Mercurie* by *Iupiters* commandement went to *Calypsus* den, and that he did feele a great way off the smell of the burnt trees *Thya* and *Cedrus*.

Theophrastus attributeth great honor to this tree, shewing that the roofes of old temples became famous by reason of that wood, and that the timber thereof, of which the rafters are made, is euerm-lasting, and is not hurt there by rotting, cobweb, nor any other infirmitie or corruption.

* *The temperature.*

The fruite and leaues of Cypres are dry in the third degree and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

- A The Cypres Nuts being stamped and drunken with wine, as *Dioscorides* writeth, stoppeth the laske and bloudie fluxe: it is good against the spitting of bloud, and all other issues of bloud.
- B They glue and heale vp great vlcers in hard bodies; they safely and without harme soke vp and consume the hid and secret moisture lying deepe & in the bottome of weake and moist infirmities.
- C The leaues and nuts are good to cure the rupture, to take away the *Polypus*, that is an excrescence growing in the nose.
- D Some vse the same against carbuncles, and eating sores, mixing them with parched Barley meale.
- E The leaues of Cypres boiled in sweete wine, or meade, doth helpe the strangurie and difficultie of making water.
- F It is reported that the smoke of the leaues doth driue away gnats, and that the clogs do so likewise.
- G The shauings of the wood laid amongst garments, preserueth them from mothes, the Rosin killeth mothes, little wormes and magots.

Of the Tree of Life. Chap. 43.

* *The description.*

THe tree of life groweth to the height of a small tree, the barke being of a darke reddish colour: the timber very hard, the branches spreading themselues abroad, hanging downe toward the ground by reason of the weaknes of the twiggie branches, furcharged with verie oileous and ponderous leaues, casting and spreading themselues like the feathers of a wing, resembling those of the Sauiue tree, or rather like the Yew tree leaues, but thicker, and more full of gummie or oileous substance; which being rubbed in the hands do yeelde an aromaticke, spicie, or gummie sauour, very pleasant and comfortable: among the leaues come forth small yellowish flowers, which in my garden fall away without any fruite; but as it hath beene reported by those that haue seene the same, there followeth a fruit in hot regions, much like vnto the fruit of the Cypres tree, but smaller; compact of little and thinne scales, closely pact one vpon another, which my selfe haue not yet seene:

seene. The branches of this tree laid downe in the earth will very easilie take roote, euen like the Woodbinde or some such plant, which I haue often proued, and thereby haue greatly multiplied these trees.

* *The place.*

This tree groweth not wilde in England, but it groweth in my garden very plentifully.

* *The time.*

It endureth the cold of our Northren climat, yet doth it lose his gallant greens in the winter months: it flowreth in my garden about May.

* *The names.*

Theophrastus and *Plinie* haue called this sweete and aromaticall tree *Thuia*, or *Thya*: some call it *Cedrus Lycia*: the new writers do terme it *Arbor vite*: in English the Tree of life, I do not meane that, whereof mention is made Gen. 3. 22.

* *The temperature.*

Both the leaues and boughes be hot and drie.

* *The vertues.*

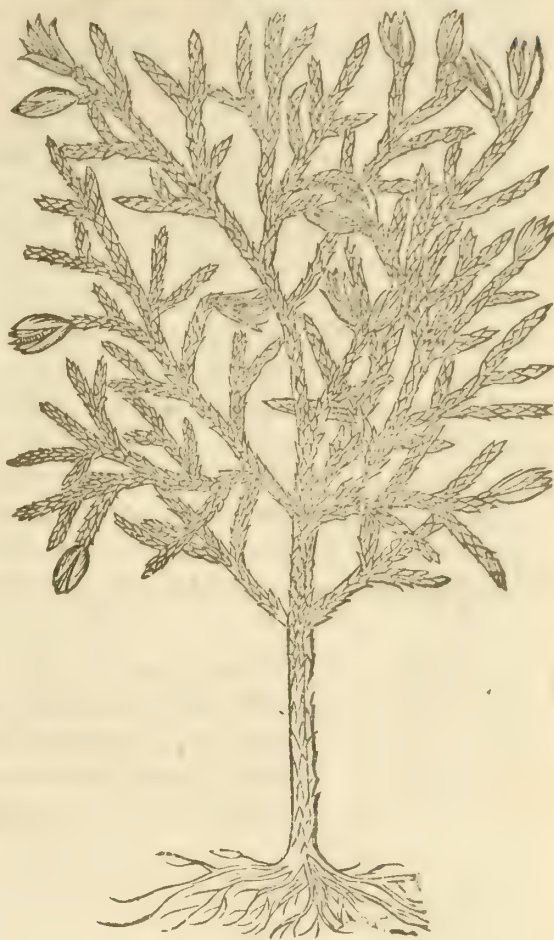
Among the plants of the Newfound land, this tree which *Theophrastus* calleth *Thuia* or *Thua*, is the inost principall and best agreeing vnto the nature of man as an excellent cordjall, and of a very pleasant smell.

Of the Yew tree. Chap. 43.

Taxus. The Yew tree.



Arbor vite. The Tree of life.



* *The description.*

THe Yew tree is a great high tree remaining alwaies greene, and hauing a big trunk covered with a scabbed or rough scalie barke, the timber wherof is somewhat red, and his armes also with his branches. The leaues be of a darke greene colour, long and narrowe like feathers or wings, set full of little leaues, growing all along a small stem, one standing right opposite against an other, whereof each leafe is narrower and longer than the leaues of Rosemarie, of a brighter greene colour, otherwise not much vnlike: among which come soorth faire shining red berries as big as Whortle berries, full of a slimie substance, and very sweete taste.

* *The place.*

The Yew tree groweth in many countries: in Macedonia and Arcadia, in Italie & Languedock it groweth likewise in most places of England.

* *The time.*

The flowers come soorth in March or April, and straight after them appeere new buds: the berries be ripe in Autumne, in which time they fall.

* *The names.*

This tree is named by *Dioscorides* *κυλάξ*: by *Theophrastus* *κύλος*: but by *Nicander* in his booke of Counterpoysons *κυίλος*: *Galen* doth also call it *κυίλος*.

it is named in Latine *Taxus*: in high Dutch *Eybenbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Ibenboom*: in Italian *Tasso*: in Spanish *Toxo* and *Taxo*: in French *rf*: in English Ewe or Yew tree: in vnlearned shops if any of them remaine, it is called *Tamariscus*, which in times past were woont not without great error to mixe the barke hereof in compound medicines in stead of the Tamariske barke.

* *The temperature.*

The Yew tree, as *Galen* reporteth, is of a venomous qualitie, and against mans nature. *Dioscorides* writeth, and generally all that heretofore haue dealt in the facultie of herbarisme, that the Yew tree is very venomous to be taken inwardly, and that if any do sleepe vnder the shadow thereof, it causeth sicknes, and oftentimes death. Moreouer, they say that the fruite thereof being eaten, is not onely dangerous vnto man and deadly, but if birds do eate thereof, it causeth them to cast their feathers, and many times to die. All which I dare boldly affirme, is altogether vntrue. For when I was yong and went to schoole, diuers of my schoole fellowes and likewise my selfe did eate our filis of the berries of this tree, and haue not onely slept vnder the shadow thereof, but among the branches also, without any hurt at all, and that not one time, but many times. *Theophrastus* saith, that *δοκον, animalia* *Gaza* translateth them *Iumenta*, or laboring beasts do die, if they do eat of the leaues: but such cattell as chew their cud, receiue no hurt at all thereby.

Nicander in his book of Counterpoisons doth reckon the Yew tree among the venomous plants, setting downe also a remedie, and that in these words: *Gorræus* hath translated them.

*Parce venenata Taxo qua surgit in Oeta
Abietibus similis, lethoque absumit acerbo,
Niprater morem pleno crater emeraca
Fundere vina pares, cum primum sentiet ager
Arctari obstructas fauces animæque canalem.*

Of the Juniper tree. Chap. 44.

* *The kindes.*

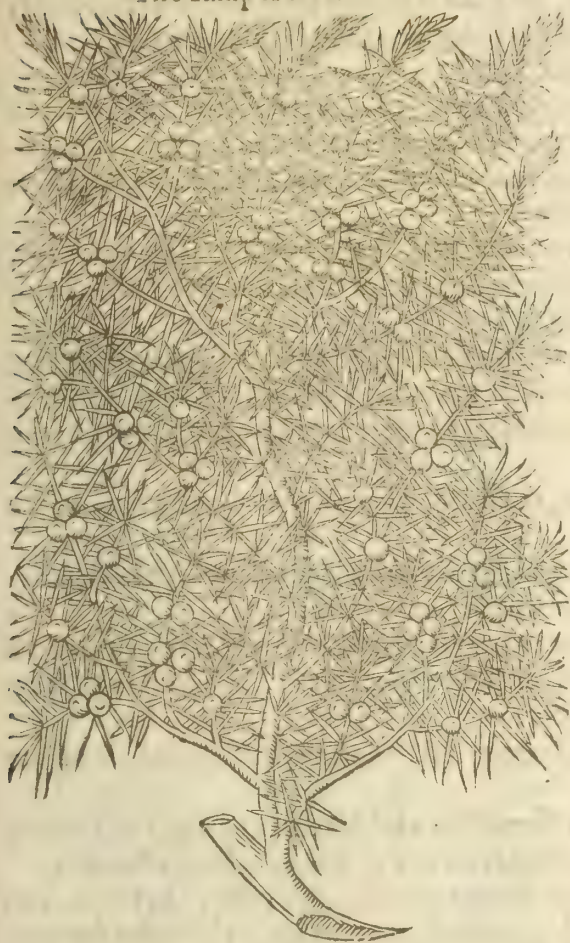
AMong the Juniper trees, one is lesser, another greater, being a strange and forren tree, one of these bringeth forth a flower, and no fruite: the other fruite and no flowers.

* *The description.*

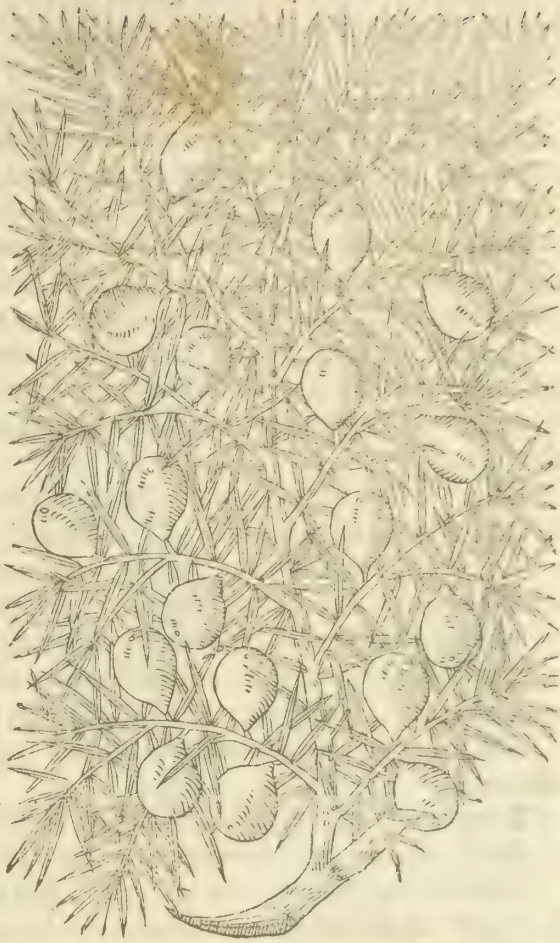
IHE common Juniper tree groweth in some parts of Kent, vnto the stature and bignes of a faire great tree, but most commonly it groweth very lowe like vnto ground Furres: this tree hath a thinne barke or rinde, which in hot regions will chop and rende it selfe into manie cranies or peeces; out of which rifts issueth a certaine gumme or liquor, much like vnto Frankencense: the leaues are very small, narrow, and hard, and somewhat prickly, growing euer green alongst the branches thicke together: among which come forth rounde and small berries, greene at the first, but afterwarde blacke declining to blewnesse, of a good fauour, and sweete in taste, which do waxe somewhat bitter, after they be dry and withered.

2 The great Juniper tree commeth now and then to the height of the Cypres tree, with a greater and harder leafe, and also with a fruite as bigge as Oliue berries, as *Bellonius* writeth, of an exceeding faire blew colour, and of an excellent sweete fauour.

1 *Juniperus*.
The Juniper tree.



2 *Juniperus maximus*.
The great Juniper tree.



* *The place.*

The common Juniper tree is found in very many places, especially in the south parts of England. *Belonius* reporteth, that the greater growth vpon mount Taurus: *Alopius Angulura* writeth, that it is found on the sea shores of the *Ligustici maris* & *Adriatici*, and in *Illyrico*, bringing forth great berries: and others say that it groweth in Provence of France: it cometh vp for the moit part in rough places and neere to the sea, as *Dioscorides* noteth.

* *The time.*

The Juniper tree flowreth in May; the flower whereof is nothing else, but as it were a little yellowish dust or powder strowed vpon the boughes. The fruit is ripe in September, and seldome found either winter or sommer without ripe and vnrype berries, and all at one time.

* *The names.*

The Juniper tree is called in Greeke *ἰουνίπυρος*: the Apothecaries keepe the Latine name *Juniperus*: the Arabians call it *Arconas* and *Archencas*: the Italians *Ginepro*: in high Dutch *Wiedeholzer*: in Spanish *Enebro*, *Ginebro*, and *Zumbro*: the French men and base Almanes *Geneure*: in English Juniper tree.

The lesser is named in Greeke *ἰουνίπυρος*: in Latine *Juniperus*. The great Juniper tree is called in Greek *ἰουνίπυρος ἰσχυρὰ*: in Latin (by *L'Obelius*) *Juniperus maximus Illyricus cernua* b. cca. by reason of the colour of the berries, and may be called in English blew Juniper. The berries are called *Gran Juniperi*, in Greeke *ἰουνίπυρος*, although the tree it selfe also is oftentimes called by the same name *ἰουνίπυρος*: it is termed in high Dutch *Krametbeer*, *Wiedeholzerbeer*: in lowe Dutch *Ginebre*, *Enebro*: in Spanish *Neurinas*: in English Juniper berries.

The gum of the Juniper tree is vsually called of the Apothecaries *Vernix*: in Latine *Lachryma Juniperi*: *Serapion* nameth it *Sandarax* and *Sandaracha*; but there is another *Sandaracha* among the Grecians being a kinde of Orpiment, which groweth in the same minerals wherein Orpiment doth, and this doth far differ from *Vernix*, or the Juniper gum. *Plinie* in his 11. booke 7. chapter maketh mention also of another *Sandaracha*, which is called *Erithace* and *Cerinthus*: this is the meate of bees whilest they be about their worke.

* *The temperature.*

Iuniper is hot and drie, and that in the third degree, as *Galen* teacheth; the berries are also hot, but not altogether so drie: the gum is hot and drie in the first degree, as the Arabians write.

* *The vertues.*

- A The fruit of the Iuniper tree doth cleanse the liuer and kidneies, as *Galen* testifieth: it also maketh thin clammy and grosse humours: it is vsed in counterpoysons and other hollome medicines: being ouer largely taken it causeth gripings and gnawings in the stomacke, and maketh the head hot; it neither bindeth nor looseth the belly; it prouoketh vrine.
- B *Dioscorides* reporteth, that this being drunke is a remedie against the infirmities of the chest, coughes, windines, gripings, and poysons, and that the same is good for those that be troubled with cramps, burstings, and with the disease called the mother.
- C It is most certaine that the decoction of these berries is singular good against an old cough, and against that with which children are now and then extremely troubled, called the Chin cough, in which they vse to raise vp raw, tough and clammy humors, that haue many times blood mixed with them.
- D Diuers in Bohemia do take in stead of other drinke, the water wherein these berries haue beene steeped, who live in woonderfull good health.
- E This is also drunke against poysons and pestilent feuers, and it is not vnpleasant in the drinking: when the first water is almost spent, the vessell is againe filled vp with fresh.
- F The smoke of the leaues and wood driueth away serpents, and all infection and corruption of the aire, which bring the plague, or such like contagious diseases: the iuice of the leaues is laide on with wine, and also drunke against the bitings of the viper.
- G The ashes of the burned barke, being applied wth water, taketh away scurfie and filth of the skinne.
- H The powder of the woode being inwardly taken, is pernicious and deadly, as *Dioscorides* vulgar copies do affirme; but the true copies vterly deny it, neither do any of the old writers affirme it.
- I The fume or smoke of the gum doth stay flegmatike humours that distill out of the head, and stoppeth the rheume: the gum concocteth rawe and flegmatike humours that sticke in the stomack and guts, if the same be inwardly taken, and also drunke.
- K It killeth al maner of worms in the belly, it staieth the menfes, and hemorrhoides: it is commended also against spitting of bloud; it drieth hollow vlcers, and filleth them with flesh, if it be cast thereon: being mixed with oile of Roses, it healeth chops in the hands and feere.
- L There is made of this & of oile of Linseed, mixed together, a liquor called Vernish, which is vsed to beautifie pictures, and painted tables with, and to make iron glister, & to defend it from the rust.

Of the prickly Cedar, or Cedar Juniper. Chap. 54.

* *The kindes.*

THe prickly Cedar tree is like to Iuniper, and is called the small or little Cedar, for difference from the great and tall Cedar, which bringeth Cones; and of this there are two kinds, as *Theophrastus* and *Pliny* do testifie, that is to say, one of Lycia, and another crimson.

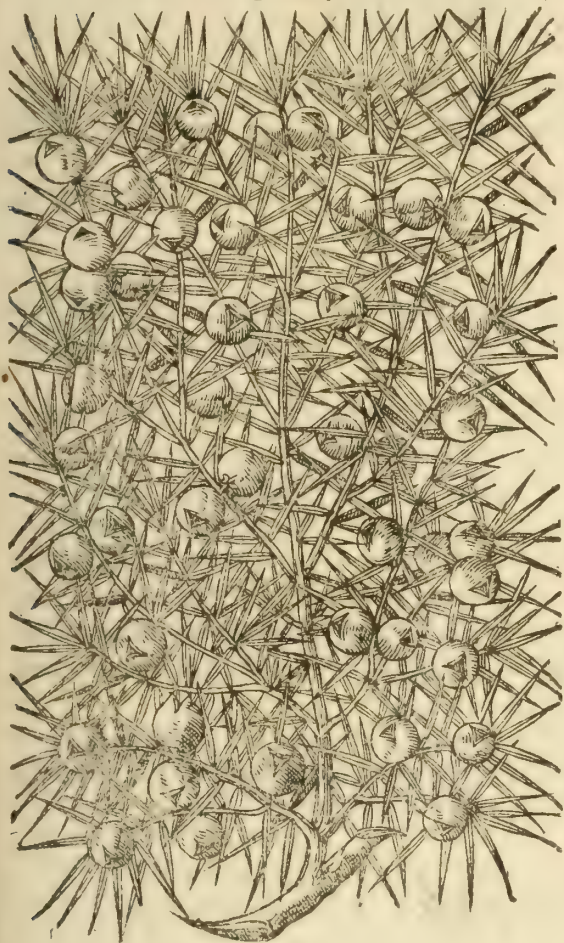
* *The description.*

1 **T**He Crimson or prickly Cedar, seemeth to be very like to the Iuniper tree, in bodie and boughes, which are writhed, knottie, and parted into very many wings: the substance of the wood is red, and sweete of smell like that of the Cypres; the tree is couered ouer with a rugged barke: the leaues be narrow and sharpe pointed, harder then those of Iuniper, sharper, and more pricking, and standing thinner vpon the branches: the fruit or berrie is sometimes as bigge as a hallel nut, or as *Theophrastus* saith, of the bignes of Myrtle berries, and being ripe it is of a reddish yellow, or crimson colour, sweete of smell, and so pleasant in taste, as euen the countrey men now and then doe eate of the same with bread.

2 The other lowe Cedar which groweth in Lycia, is not so high as the former, hauing likewise a writhed body as big as a mans arme, full of boughes; the barke is rough, yellowish without, and red within: the leaues stand thicker, like at the first to those of Iuniper, but yet somewhat shorter, and in the thirde or fourth yeere thicker, long, and rounde withall, comming neere to the leaues of

of the Cypres tree, or of the second Sauiue, that is, blunt & not pricking at all, which being brused between the fingers do yeeld a very pleasant smell: so doth one & the selfe same plant bring forth below sharpe and prickly leaues, and aboue thicke and blunt ones, as that notable learned Herbarist *Clusius* hath most diligently obserued: the fruite or berrie heerof is round like that of Iuniper, of colour yellow when it is ripe, inclining to a red; in taste somewhat bitter, but sweete of smell.

1 *Oxycedrus Phœnicia.*
Crimson or prickly Cedar.



2 *Oxycedrus Lycia.*
Rough Cedar of Lycia.



* *The place.*

The prickly Cedar with the crimson colour, commeth vp higher and greater in certaine places of Italy, Spaine, and Asia, and in other countries: for that which groweth on mount Garganus in Apulia is much higher, and broader then those that grow elsewhere, and bringeth forth greater berries, of the bignes of an Hasell Nut, and sweeter, as that most diligent writer *Bellonius* reporteth: *C. Clusius* sheweth that the prickly Cedar and the Iuniper tree be of so great a growth in diuers places of Spaine which he hath obserued, as that the body of them is as thicke as a man.

The Lycian Cedar is found in Prouence of France, not farre from Massilia, and groweth in a great part of Greece, in Illyricum and Epirum.

* *The time.*

Both of them are alwaies greene, and in winter also full of fruite, by reason that they continually bring forth berries, as when the old do fall new come in their places; in the spring growe vp newe buds, and beginnings of berries; in Autumne they waxe ripe the second yeere, as do the berries of Iuniper.

* *The names.*

They are called in Latine *Minores*, and *Humiles Cedri*, little and lowe Cedars, for difference from the tall and great Cedar which beareth Cones.

The former is named in Greek *ὀξύκεδρος*, and *κέδρος ποικίλη*: in Latin *Oxycedrus*, and *Cedrus Punica*: in English Prickly Cedar, and Crimson Cedar: *Plinie* surname it *Phœnicea*, of the crimson colour of

the fruit: the Spaniards call this also *Enebro*, as *Clusius* testifieth, euen by the same name which they giue to the Iuniper; wherein likewise they are thought to imitate diuers of the olde writers, who haue not by names distinguished the Iuniper from the Cedar, but haue, as *Theophrastus* writeth, called them *Cedros*, Cedar trees; yet Cedar with an addition *ἰξυκέδρος*, or pricklie Cedar.

The other with the blunt leafe is named by *Theophrastus* *λίβυα ἰξυκέδρος*: of *Plinie* also *Lycia Cedrus*: in Prouence of Fraunce *Morueine*: diuers name this *Sabina*, and vse it in stead of Sauine, which they want, as the Apothecaries of *Epidaurus*, and in diuers cities of Greece, and also in Illyricum and Epirum, as *Bellonius* testifieth. Some would haue it to be *θύα*, *Thya*; but *Thya* according to *Theophrastus* is like not onely in body, leaues and boughes, but in fruit also to the Cypresse tree: but the fruit of this is nothing like to the Cypresse cones.

The fruit of this Cedar is named by *Theophrastus* *ἰξυκέδρος*, *Cedris*: notwithstanding *Cedrus*, as he himselfe doth also testifie (*Gaza* nameth it *Credula*) is a certaine little shrub which neuer groweth to a tree.

The gum or liquor, which issueth forth of the prickly Cedar, is also called *Vernix*, and is sold in steede thereof.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The little Cedar, as *Galen* writeth, is hot and drie in a maner in the third degree; the matter or substance thereof is sweete of smell like that of Iuniper, and is vsed for perfumes and odoriferous smells together with the leaues.
- B The berries or fruit of the lowe Cedar haue the faculties not so strong, as the same author testifieth, in so much as that they may also be eaten, yet if they be taken too plentifully they cause head-ach, and breede heate and gnawings in the stomacke. Yet there is a difference betweene these two Cedar berries; for the crimson ones are not so hot and drie, by reason they are sweeter and pleasanter to the taste, and therefore they are better to be eaten, and doe also yeelde vnto the bodie a kinde of nourishment: but the berries of that of *Lycia* are biting, hotter and drier also than those of Iuniper, from which they differ especially in the biting qualitie; they bring no nourishment at all; and though a man eate neuer so few of them, he shall feeble gnawings in his stomacke, and paine in his head.
- C The peasants do feede thereon, rather to satisfie their hunger than for any delight they haue in the taste, or the phisicall vertues thereof; albeit they be good against the strangurie, and prouoke vrine.

Of Sauin. Chap. 46.

* *The kindes.*

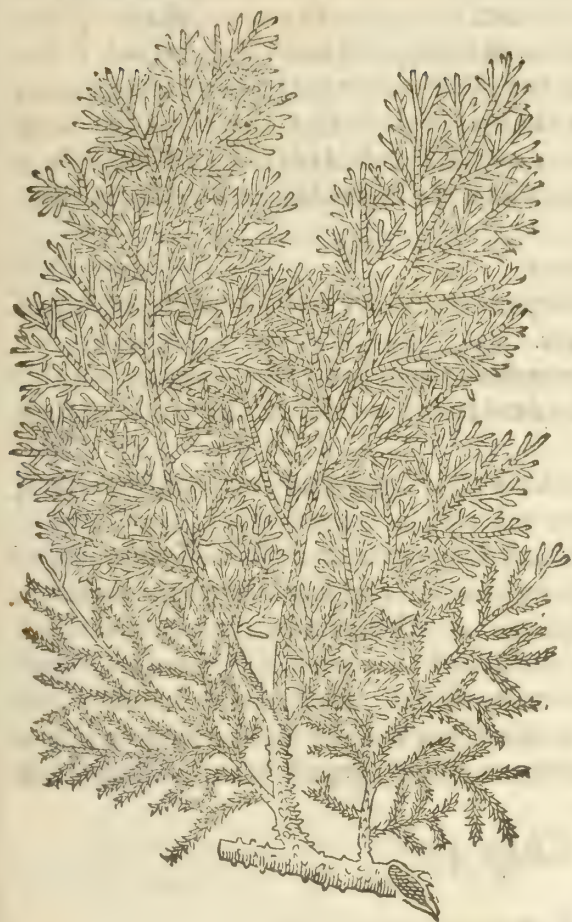
There be two kindes of Sauin, one like in leafe to Tamariske; the other to the Cypresse tree, whereof the one beareth berries, the other barren.

* *The description.*

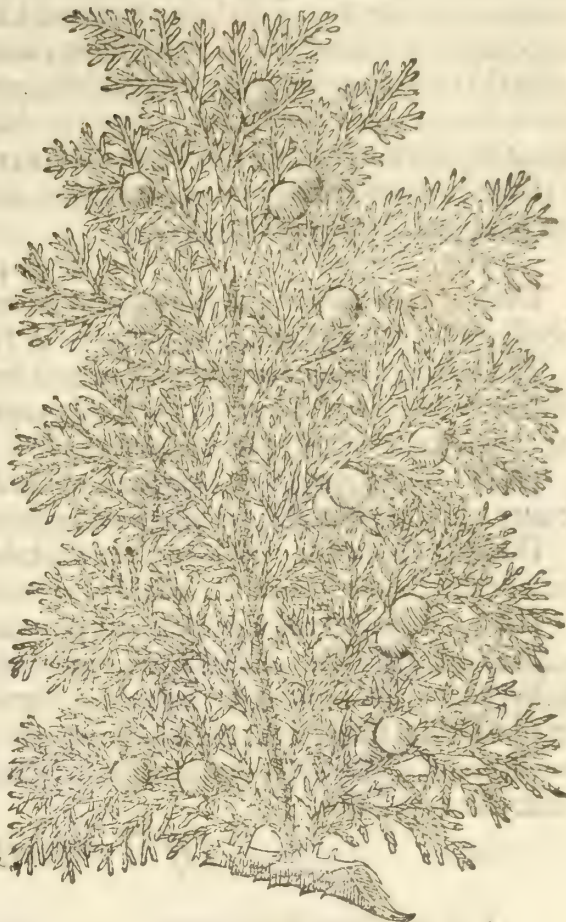
1 The first Sauin, which is the common kinde and best of all knowen in this countrie, groweth in manner of a lowe shrub or tree: the stem or trunk whereof is sometimes as big as a mans arme, diuiding it selfe into many branches, set full of small leaues like vnto Cypresse or Tamariske, but thicker, and more sharpe or prickly, remaining greene winter and sommer: in smell ranke or very strong, barraine both of flowers and fruit.

2 The other Sauin is an high tree, as *Bellonius* saith, as tall as the Almond tree, and much like to the same Cypresse tree; the bodie is writhed, thicke, and of so great a compasse as that it cannot be fathomed; the substance of the wood is red within as is that of the Iuniper and of the prickly Cedar; the barke is not very thicke, and it is of a yellowish red: the leaues are of a maruellous gallant greene colour, like to those of the Cypresse tree, yet thicker or more in number; in taste bitter, of a spicie smell, and like Rosin: the boughes are broader and thicke set as it were with wings, like those of the Pitch tree, and of the Yew tree: on which growe a great number of berries, very round like those of the little Cedars, which at the first are greene, but when they be ripe they are of a blackish blew. Out of the roote hereof issueth oftentimes a rosin, which being hard is like to that of the Iuniper tree, and doth also crumble in the chewing.

1 *Sabina sterilis*.
Barren Sauin.



2 *Sabina Baccifera*.
Sauin bearing berries.



* *The place.*

Both of them grow vpon hills, in woods, and in other like vntoiled places, as in Candy, Mysia, and else where. *P. Bellonius* reporteth that he found them both vpon the tops of the mountaines Taurus, Amanus, and Olympus.

The first is planted in our English gardens almost euery where: the second is planted both by the seede, and by the slip: the slippes must be set in a ground that is meanly moist and shadowy, till they take root: the shrubs which grow of these, decline towards the one side, retaining stil the nature of the bough: but that Sauine which is planted by the seed groweth more vpriight; this in continuance of time bringeth foorth seeds, and the other for the most part remaineth barren: both these grow in my garden.

* *The time.*

They both continue alwaies Greene: the one is found to be loden with ripe fruite, commonly in winter; but it hath fruite at all times, for before the olde berries fall, new are come vp.

* *The names.*

Sauine is called in Greeke *Begbus*, or *Begbu*: in Latine *Sabina*.

The first is commonly called in the Apothecaries shops by the name *Sauina*, of diuers *Sauimera*, the Italians and Spaniards keepe the Latine name: it is called in high Dutch *Siben baum*: in low Dutch *Sauel boom*: in French *Sauenier*: in English Sauine, common or garden Sauine.

Some name the other *Cupressus Cretica*, or Cypres of Candie, as *Pliny* saith, who in his 12. booke 17. chapter, maketh mention of a tree called *Bruta*: some there are who take this to be altera *Sabina*, or the second Sauin, and to be read *Bruta* for *Begbu*, *Brathu* by altering of the vowels. For it is described by *Pliny* in his 12. booke 17. chapter to be like the Cypres tree in these words: they seeke in the mountaines *Elmaei* the tree *Bruta* being like to the broade Cypres tree, hauing white boughes, yeelding a sweete smell when it is set on fire: whereof mention is made, with a myracle in the stories of *Claudius Caesar*. It is reported that the Parthians do vse the leaues in potions: that the smell is verie like to that of the Cypres tree, and that the smoke thereof is a remedie against other woods. It groweth beyond *Pasitigris*, neere vnto the towne *Sittaca*, on mount *Zagrus*: Thus farre *Pliny*.

The mountaines *Elimæi* are described by *Strabo* in the countrey of the Assyrians next after the mountaine *Sagrus* about the Babylonians, by *Ptolemæus* not far from the Persian gulf: therefore it is hard to say that *Bruta* is *Sabina altera*, or the seconde Sauine, seeing that so great a distance of the place may vndoubtedly cause a difference, and that it is not largely but briefly described. It seemeth that *Thya* mentioned by *Theophrastus* is more like vnto Sauine: but yet for as much as *Thya* is like in fruite to the Cypres tree, and not to the fruite or berries of the little Cedars; it is also verie manifest, that the second Sauine is not *Thya*; neither *Vitæ arbor*, so called of the later Herbarists, it is likewise named *Sabina genuina lactifera, atrocerulea*, that is the kindly Sauine that beareth berries of a blackish blew colour.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues of Sauine which are most vsed in medicine, are hot and dry in the third degree, and of subtrill parts as *Galen* saith.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Sauine boiled in wine and drunke, prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the menses with force, it draweth away the afterbirth, expelleth the dead childe, and killeth the quicke: it hath the like vertue receiued vnder in a perfume.

The leaues stamped with hony and applled, cure vlcers, stay spreading and creeping vlcers, scoure and take away all spots and freckles from the face or body of man or woman.

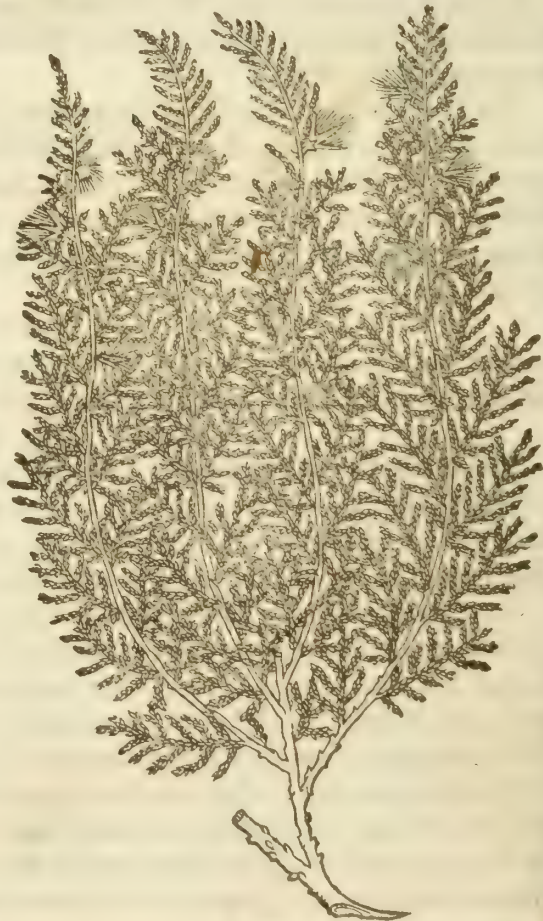
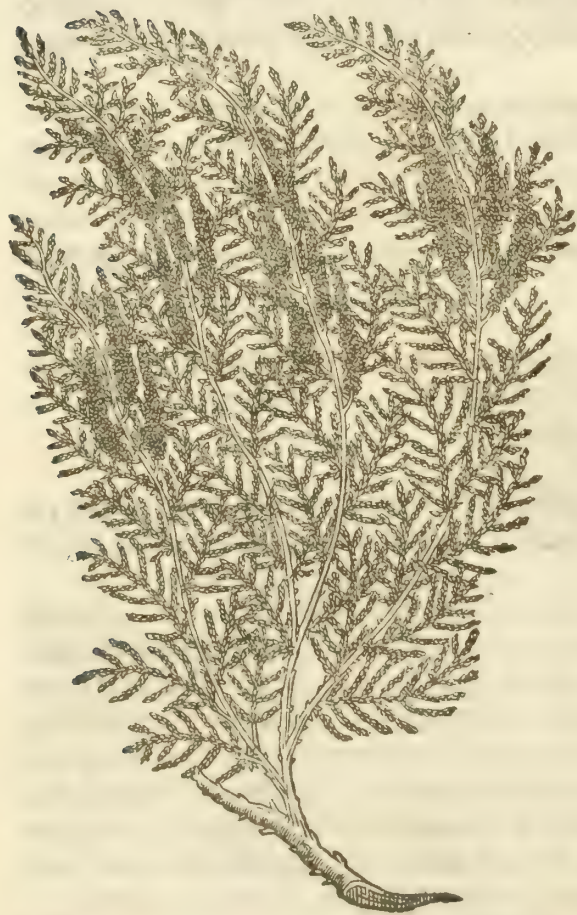
The leaues boiled in oile Oliue, and kept therein, killeth the wormes in children if you annoint their bellies therewith: and the leaues powdered, and giuen in milke or muscadell doth the same.

The leaues dried and beaten into fine powder, and strowed vpon those kinds of excrescences, *Subpraputia*, called Caroles, and such like, gotten by dealing with vnclean women, take them away perfectly, curing and healing the same: but if they be inueterate and olde, and haue beene much tampered withall, it shall be necessary to adde vnto the same a small quantitie of *Auripigmentum* in fine powder, and vse it with discretion, bicause the force of the medicine is greatly increased therby and made more corrosiue.

Of Tamariske. Chap. 47.

1 *Tamariscus Narbonensis.*
French Tamariske.

2 *Tamariscus Germanica.*
Germaine Tamariske.



* The description.

1 The first kinde of Tamariske groweth like a small hedge tree, couered with a reddish barke, hauing many branches set and bedeckt with leaues, much like vnto Heath: among which come foorth small mossie white flowers declining to purple, which turne into a pappous or downie seede, that flieth away with the winde, as that of Willow is: the roote is woodie as the rootes of other shrubs be, and groweth diuers waies.

2 The Germaine Tamariske hath many woodie branches or shootes rising from the roote, with a white barke, hauing his leaues thicker and grosser then the former, and not so finely jagged or cut. The flowers are white, and not vnlike the former, which do turne into seede, that is likewise caried away with the winde.

* The place.

Tamariske groweth by running streames, and many times by riuers that breake forth, and not seldome about fenny grounds, commonly in a grauely soile, for it best prospereth in moist and stony places: it is found in Germany, Vindelicia, Italy, Spaine, and also in Greece.

The Tamariskes do also grow in Egypt and Syria, as *Dioscorides* writeth, and likewise in Tylus an Iland in Arabia, as *Theophrastus* noteth: the woode whereof saith he, is not weake as with vs in Greece, but strong like *πελιννον*, or timber, or any other strong thing: this Tamariske *Dioscorides* doth call *ήνικος*, that is to say, tame, or planted; and saith that it bringeth foorth fruite very like to Gals, in taste rough and binding.

Petrus Bellonius in his second booke of Singularities reporteth, that he sawe in Egypt verie high Tamariskes and great like other trees, and that sometimes in moist places by riuers sides, and manie times also in dry and grauely grounds where no other trees did grow, which now & then did beare hanging on the boughes such a multitude of Gals, that the inhabitants call *Chermasel*, as being ouerladen, they were ready to breake: they both grow and prosper well in my garden.

* The time.

These trees or shrubs do flower in Maie, and in the later end of August, their seede is caried away with the winde.

* The names.

They are called in Greeke *μαλβαν*: and in Latine also *Myrica*, and *Tamarix*: in shops *Tamariscus*: of *Oetanus Horatianus* *Murica*: *Dioscorides* maketh that which groweth in Greece and Italy to be *αμαρα*, or wilde Tamariske: it is named in high Dutch *Camarischen holk*, and *Porck*: in low Dutch *Ibenboom*, *Camarischboome*: in Italian *Tamarigio*: in Spanish *Tamargueira*, and *Tamariz*: in French *Tamaris*: in English Tamariske.

* The temperature and vertues.

Tamariske hath a clenſing and cutting facultie with a manifest drying; it is also somewhat astringent or binding, and by reason of these qualities it is very good for an harde spleene, being boyled with vineger or wine, either the roote or leaues, or tender branches, as *Galen* writeth.

Moreouer *Dioscorides* teacheth, that the decoction of the leaues made with wine, doth waste the spleene, and that the same is good against the toothach, if the mouth be washed therewith: that it bringeth downe the menses, if the patient sit therein; that it killeth lice and nits, if the parts be bathed therewith.

The ashes of burnt Tamariske hath a drying facultie, and greatly scouring withall, and a little binding.

The flowers & downie seed of the greater Tamariske doth greatly binde, inſomuch as it commeth very neere to the Gall, named *Galla Omphacitis*, but that the roughnes of taste is more euident in the Gall, the which flowers are of an vnequall temperature, for there is ioined to the nature thereof a great thinnes of parts, and clenſing facultie, which the Gall hath not, as *Galen* writeth.

These flowers we fitly vse saith *Dioscorides*, in steede of Gall, in medicines for the eies and mouth. It is good to stanch bloud, and to staie the laske and womens whites, it helpeth the yellow iamdise, and also cureth those that are bit of the venemous spider called *Phalangium*; the barke serueth for the same purposes.

The leaues and woode of Tamariske haue great power and vertue against the hardnes and stopping of the spleene, especially the leaues being boiled in water, and the decoction drunke, or else infused in a small vessell of Ale or Beere, and continually drunke: and if it be drunke foorth of a cup or dish made of the woode or timber of Tamariske, it is of greater efficacie.

Of Heath, Hather, or Linge. Chap. 48.

* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Heath, some greater, others lesser; some with broad leaues, and some narrower: some bringing forth berries, and others nothing but flowers.

- 1 *Erica vulgaris* sine *Pumil.* .
Common, or dwarffe Heath.



- 2 *Erica Pumila alba.*
Dwarffe Heath with white flowers.



* The description.

1 The common Heath is a lowe plant, but yet woodie and shrubbie, scarce a cubit high: it bringeth forth many branches, whereupon do grow sundry little leaues somewhat harde and rough, very like to those of Tamariske, or the Cypresse tree: the flowers are orderly placed alongst the branches, small, soft, and of a light red colour tending to purple. The roote is also woodie, and creepeth vnder the vpper crust of the earth: and this is the Heath which the ancients tooke to be the right and true Heath.

2 The second Heath differeth not from the precedent, sauing that, that this plant bringeth forth flowers as white as snowe, wherein consisteth the difference.

3 The great Heath, which *Carolus Clusius* at his being in England found in the barren grounds about Windfore, which in his Spanish travels he maketh the first kinde; groweth to the height of two cubits, seldome higher, full of branches, couered with a blackish barked: whereon are set in very good order by couples, small leaues finer than those of Tamariske or Cypresse, and of a greene colour. The flowers inclose the little twiggie branches round about at certaine distances, from the lower part to the top fashioned like little bottles, consisting of fower partes, of a shining purple colour, very beautiful to behold, and the rather to be esteemed because it flowreth twise in the yeere: the roote is likewise woodie.

4 Of this kind there is another sort with white flowers, but seldome found or seene, vnlesse here & there a plant amongst the other sort, which flowers are somewhat greater than the former, but in forme like, wherein the difference doth consist.

- 3 *Erica maior flore purpurante Clusij.*
The great Heath with purple flowers.



- 4 *Erica maior flore albo.*
Great Heath with white flowers.



- 5 *Erica cruciata.*
Crossed Heath.

- 6 *Erica Pyramidalis.*
Steeple Heath.



* The description.

5 Crossed Heath groweth to the height of a cubit and a halfe, full of branches, of a swart darke colour: whereon do growe small leaues, set at certaine spaces by two vpon one side, and two on the other, opposite, one answering another, euen as do the leaues of Crosse woort. The flowers in like manner stand alongst the branches Crosse fashion, of a darke ouerworne colour. The roote is likewise woodie, as is all the rest of the plant.

6 This Steeple Heath hath likewise many woodie branches, garnished with small leaues; among which come foorth diuers little mossie flowers of small moment. The whole bush for the most part groweth round together like a little cocke of hay; broad at the lower part, and sharpe about like a Pyramide or steeple, whereof it tooke his name.

7 *Erica tenuifolia.*
Small leaved Heath.



8 *Erica tenuifolia caliculata.*
Chalice Heath.



* The description.

7 This small or thin leaved Heath is also a lowe and base shrub, hauing many small and slender shootes comming from the roote, of a reddish browne colour; whereupon do growe very many small leaues, not vnlike to them of common Thyme, but much smaller and tenderer. The flowers growe in tufts at certaine spaces of a purple colour. The roote is long, single, and of a woodie substance.

8 Chalice Heath hath also many woody branches growing from the rootes, slender, of a reddish browne colour, a foote and a halfe high, garnished with very little leaues, lesser than those of Tyme. The flowers growe on the tops and vpper partes of the branches, and be in number fise, sixe or moe, hanging downwards, in fashion long, hollow within like a little tunnel, or open cup or chalice, of a light purplish colour. The roote creepeth and putteth foorth in diuers places new springs or shootes.

9 *Erica baccifera latifolia.*

Broad leaved Heath bearing berries.

10 *Erica baccifera tenuifolia.*

Small leaved Heath with berries.

* *The description.*

9 This strange kinde of Heath with broad leaues, groweth vp like a woodie shrub, yet leaning toward the ground, hath long flexible branches trailing this way and that way: whereon are set confusedly long leaues, narrow toward the stalke, and blunt at the end, not vnlike to the little leaues of Purslaine in forme: among which come forth flowers which the grauer hath omitted in the figure, and my selfe haue no certaine knowledge thereof, bicause I haue not seene the same. The berries are round, soft, and of a red colour when they be ripe. The roote is long, and creepeth far vnder the vpper crust of the earth.

10 The thin leaved Heath that bringeth forth berries, hath many weake and slender branches of a reddish colour, which trailing vpon the ground do take hold thereof in sundrie places, whereby it mightily increaseth. The leaues are somewhat broad, of a thicke and fleshie substance, in taste something drying at the first, but afterwarde somewhat sharp and biting the toong: among which come forth small flowers of an herbie colour, which being vaded, there succede small round berries, that at the first are green, and afterward black, being as big as those of Iuniper; wherein is contained a purple iuice like that of the Mulbery; within those berries are contained also small three cornered grains: The roote is hard, and of a woodie substance.

* *The place.*

Heath groweth vpon drie mountaines which are hungrie and barren, as vpon Hampstead heath neere London, where all the sortes do grow, except that with the white flowers, and that which beareth berries.

Heath with the white flowers groweth vpon the downes neere vnto Grauesend.

Heath which beareth berries groweth in the north parts of England, namely, at a place called Crosbie Rauenswaith, and in Crag close also in the same countrie: from whence I haue receiued the red berries by the gift of a learned gentleman called Master *James Thwaites*.

* *The*

* *The time.*

These kinds or sorts of Heath, do for the most part flower all the sommer, euen vntill the last of September.

* *The names.*

Heath is called in Greeke *επειχην* : in Latine also *Erica* : diuers do falsely name it *Myrica* : in high and lowe Dutch *Heiden* : in Italian *Erica* : in Spanish *Breso Quiro* : in French *Bruyre* : in English Heath, Hather, and Linge.

* *The temperature.*

Heath hath, as *Galen* saith, a digesting facultie, consuming by vapors : the flowers and leaues are to be vsed.

* *The vertues.*

- A The tender tops and flowers, saith *Dioscorides*, are good to be laide vpon the bitings or stingings of any venomous beast : of these flowers the Bees do gather bad hony.
 B The barke and leaues of Heath may be vsed for, and in the same causes that *Tamariske* is vsed.

Of Heath of Ierico. Chap. 49.

1 *Rosa Hiericontea maior.*

The Heath Rose of Ierico.

2 *Rosa Hiericontea siccata.*

The Heath Rose of Ierico dried.

* *The description.*

- 1 **T**His kinde of Heath which of the later writers hath been called by the name *Rosa Hiericontea*; the coiner spoiled the name in the minte, for of all plants that hath beene written of, there is not any more vnlike vnto the Rose, or any kinde thereof then this plant : what mooued

mooued them thereto I knowe not : but thus much of my owne knowledge, it hath neither shape, nature, nor facultie agreeing with any Rose; the which doubtlesse is a kinde of Heath, as the barren soile, and that among Heath doth euidently shewe, as also the Heathie matter wherewith the whole plant is possessed, agreeing with the kinds of Heath in very notable points. It riseth vp out of the ground of the height of fower inches, or an hand breadth, compact or made of sundry hard sticks, (which are the stalkes) clasping or shutting it selfe together into a round forme, intricately weauing it selfe one stickie ouerthwart another, like a little net: vpon which woodie stickes do growe leaues not vnlike to those of the Oliue tree, which maketh the whole plant of a round forme, and hollowe within; among the leaues on the inside grow small mossie flowers, of a whitish herbie colour, which turne into little seede, like the seede of Rocket, but lesser: the whole plant is of the substance of Heath, and woodie.

2 The second figure setteth forth the dried plant, as it is brought vnto vs from beyond the seas, which being set into a dish of warme water, for halfe an hower, it openeth it selfe in forme, as when it did growe, and taken forth vntill it be dry, returneth shut vp againe, as before.

* *The place.*

It groweth in the barren grounds of France, and other hot regions, among the Heath and such like plants: it is a stranger in England, yet dried we haue them in great plenty.

* *The time.*

The seede being sown in our colde climate, is sown in Aprill; it perisheth when it is sprong vp, and bringeth neither flowers nor seede.

* *The names.*

This kinde of Heath is called *Rosa Hiericonta*, or *Hiericho*, the Rose of Ierico, of some the Rose of Ierusalem, and also *Rosa Maria*: in English the Heath Rose.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

There is not any of the ancient nor later writers, that haue set down any certaintie of this plant, as touching the temperature and faculties, but onely a bare picture with a slender description.

Of the Chaste tree. Chap. 50.

Vitex, sive Agnus Castus.
The Chaste tree.

* *The description.*

Vitex, or the Chaste tree, groweth after the manner of a bushie shrub or hedge tree, hauing manie twiggy branches, very pliant, & easie to be bent without breaking, like vnto the Willow: the leaues are for the most diuided into fise or seauen sections or diuisions, much like the leaues of Hemp, whereof each part is long and narrow, very like vnto the Willow leafe, but smaller: the flowers do grow at the vppermost parts of the branches, like vnto spikie eares, clustering together about the branches, after the fashion of *Mathiolus* his *Lilac*, of a light blew colour, and very sweete smell: the fruite is smal and rounde, like vnto the graines or cornes of Pepper.

* *The place.*

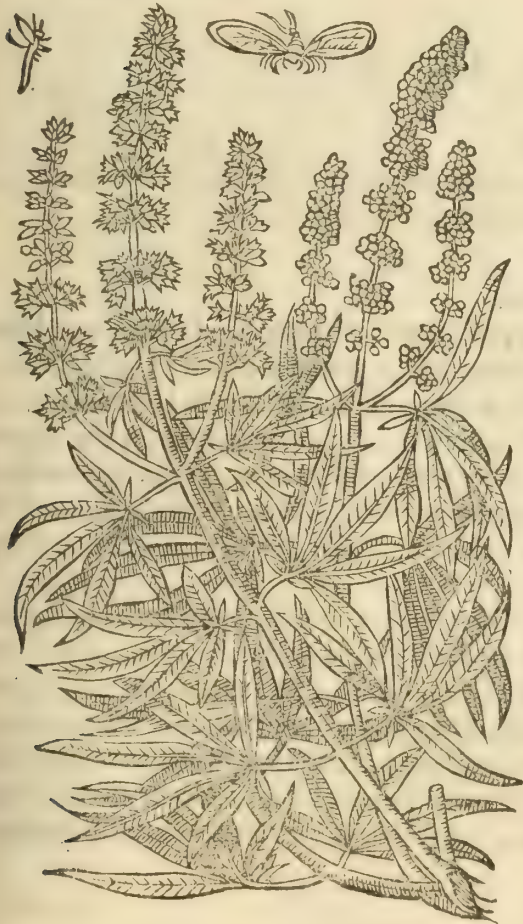
Vitex groweth naturally in Italy, and other hot regions, by water courses and running streams; I haue it growing in my garden.

* *The time.*

Vitex beginneth to recouer his last leaues in Maie, and the flowers come forth in August.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call this shrub *ayros*, and *ayros*: because saith *Plinie* in his 24. booke 9. chapter, the matrones *Thesmophorys Atheniensium*, desirous to keepe themselves chaste do laie the leaues in their beddes vnder them; the Latines name it *Vitex*, and



and of diuers it is termed as we finde among the bastard and counterfet names *ayvros*: in Latine *Salix marina*, or *Salix Amerina*, and *Piper Agreste*: in high Dutch *Schaffmulle*, *Reuschbaum*: in low Dutch, and also of the Apothecaries *Agnus castus*: the Italians *Vitice*, *Agno casto*: in Spanish *Gattilocasto*: in English Chaste Tree, Hempe Tree, and of diuers *Agnus castus*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues and fruite of *Agnus castus* are hot and dry in the third degree: they are of very thinne parts, and waste or consume winde.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Agnus castus* is a singular medicine and remedie for such as woulde willingly liue chaste, for it withstandeth all vncleannes, or desire to the flesh, consuming and drying vp the seede of generation, in what sort soeuer it be taken, whether in powder only, or the decoction drunke, or whether the leaues be caried about the body; for which cause it was called *Castus*, that is, chaste, cleane, and pure.
- B The seede of *Agnus castus* drunken, driueth away and dissolueth all windinesse of the stomacke, openeth and cureth the stoppings of the liuer and spleene; and in the beginning of dropsies, it is good to be drunke in wine in the quantitie of a dram.
- C The leaues stamped with butter, dissolue and assuage the swellings of the genitories and cods, being applied thereto.
- D The decoction of the herbe and seede is good against paine and inflammations about the matrix, if women be caused to sit and bathe their priuy parts therein: the seed being drunk with Penny-royal bringeth downe the menses, as it doth also both in a fume and in a pessary: in a Pultis it cureth the headach, the phrenetike, and those that haue the Lethargie are woont to be bathed heerewith, oile and vineger being added thereto.
- E The leaues vsed in a fume, and also strowed, driue away serpents; and being laide on do cure their bitings.
- F The seede laide on with water doth heale the clifts or rifts of the fundament; with the leaues it is a remedie for lims out of ioint, and for woundes.
- G It is reported that if such as Iourney or trauell do carry with them a branch or rod of *Agnus castus* in their hand, it will keepe them from merry gals, and wearines: *Dioscorides*.

Of the Willowe Tree. Chap. 51.

* *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of Willowes contained vnder sundry titles: the Ozier, the Sallow, the Rose Willow, the common Withie, and the Dwarfie Willow, or Withie.

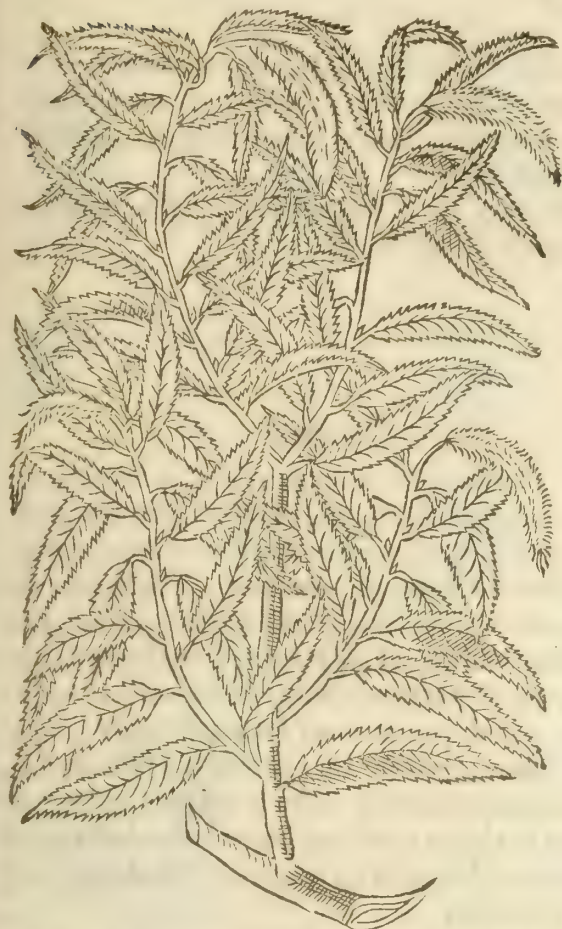
* *The description.*

1 The common Willow is an high tree, with a body of a meane thicknes, and riseth vp as high as other trees do if it be not topped in the beginning, soone after it is planted; the bark thereof is smooth, tough, and flexible; the woode is white, tough, and hard to be broken: the leaues are long, lesser, and narrower then those of the Peach tree, somewhat Greene on the vpper side and flipperie, and on the neather side softer and whiter: the boughes be couered either with a purple or else with a white barke; the catkins which the grauer in the figure hath omitted, come first of all foorth, being long and mossie, and quickly turne into white and soft down, that is caried away with the winde.

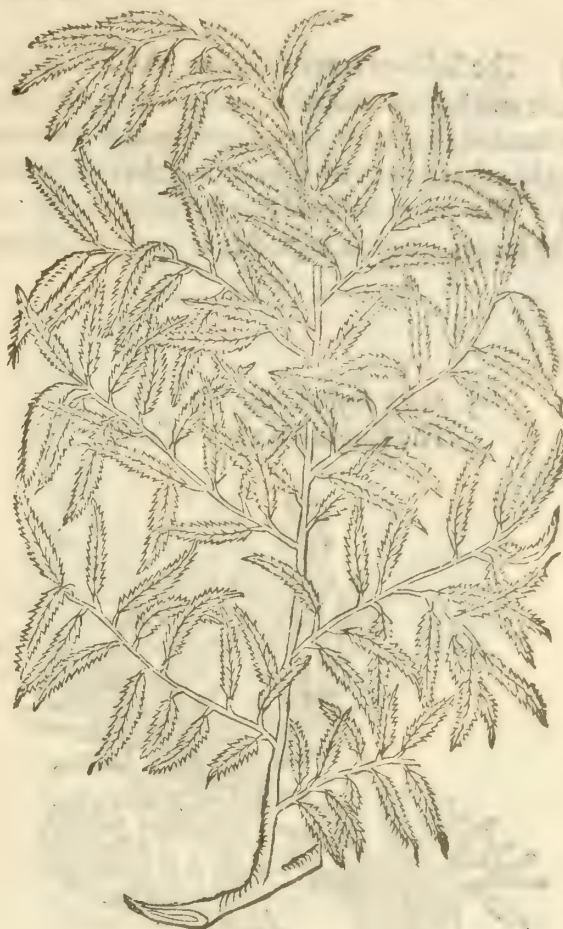
2 The lesser bringeth foorth of the head which standeth somewhat out, slender wandes or twigs, with a reddish or Greene barke, good to make baskets and such like workes of; it is planted by the twigs or rods being thrust into the earth, the vpper part whereof when they are growen vp, is cut off, so that which is called the head increaseth vnder them, from whence the slender twigs do grow, which being oftentimes cut, the head waxeth greater; many times also the long rods or wandes of the higher Withy trees be lopped off and thrust into the ground for plants, but deeper and aboue a mans height; of which do grow great rods, profitable for many things, and commonly for bandes, wherewith tubs and casks are bound.

1 *Salix.*

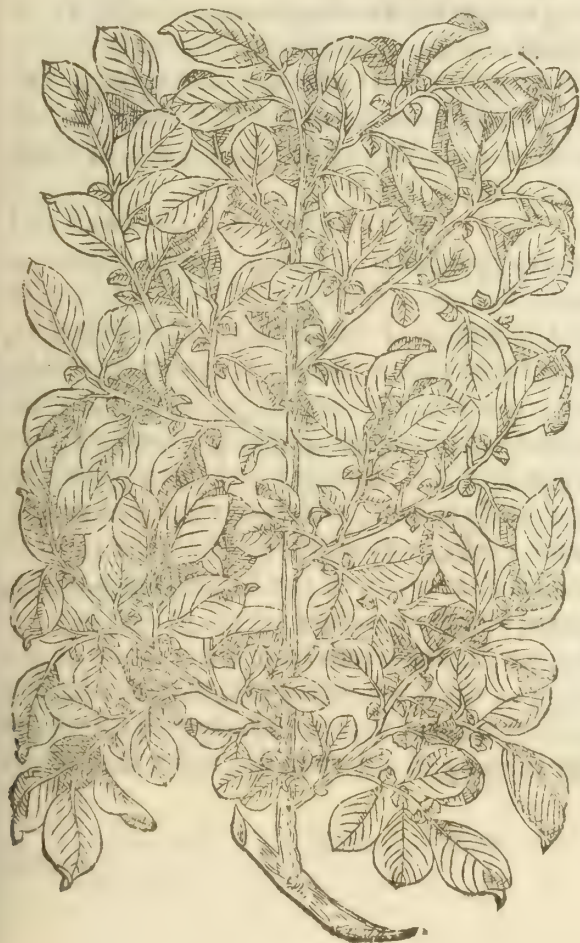
The common Willow.

2 *Salix aquatica.*

The Ozier or water Willow.

3 *Salix Caprea rotundifolia.*

The Goate round leaved Willow.

4 *Salix Caprea latifolia.*

The Goate broad leaved Sallow.



* *The description.*

3 The Sallowe tree or Goates Willow, groweth to a tree of a meane bignes: the trunk or body is soft and hollow timber, couered with a whitish rough barke: the branches are set with leaues somewhat rough, greene aboue, and hoarie vnderneath; among which come foorth rounde catkins or aglets that turne into downe, which is caried away with the winde.

4 This other Sallowe tree differeth not from the precedent, but in this one point, (that is to say) the leaues are greater, and euery part of the tree, wherein is the difference.

5 *Salix Rosca Anglica.*
The English Rose Willow.

* *The description.*

5 The Rose Willow groweth vp likewise to the height and bignesse of a shrubbie tree; the body whereof is couered with a scabbed rough barke: the branches are many, whereupon do growe very many twigs of a reddish colour, garnished with smal long leaues, somewhat whitish: among which come foorth little flowers, or rather a multiplication of leaues, ioined together in forme of a Rose, of a greenish white colour, which do not onely make a gallant shewe, but also yeelde a most cooling aire in the heate of sommer, being set vp in houses, for the decking of the same.

6 The lowe or base Willow, groweth but lowe, and leaneth weakly vpon the ground, hauing many small and narrow leaues, set vpon limmer and pliant branches, of a darke or blackish greene colour: among which come foorth long slender stems full of mossie flowers, which turne into a light downie substance, that flieth away with the winde.

7 The Dwarfie Willow hath very small and slender braunches, seldome times aboue a foote, but neuer a cubite high, couered with a duskish bark, with very little and narrow leaues, of a greene colour aboue and on the vpper side, but vnderneath of an hoarie or ouerworne greenish colour, in bignes and fashion of the leaues of garden Flaxe: among which come foorth little duskish flowers, which do turne into downe that is caried away with the winde: the roote is small and threddie, of the bignesse of a finger, and of a blackish colour.

There is another kinde of Willow like vnto the former, and differeth from it in that, that the leaues of this kinde are smaller and narrower, as bigge as the leaues of the great Myrtill, hauing small knobbie flowers of a duskish colour, which turne into downe that flieth away with the winde: the roote is small and limber, not growing deepe, but running along vpon the vpper face of the earth.

6 *Salix humilis.*
The lowe Willow.



7 *Chamaitea, sine salix pumila.*
The Dwarfie Willow.



* *The place.*

These Willows growe in diuers places of England; the Rose Willow groweth plentifully in Cambridge shire, by the riuers and ditches there in Cambridge towne they growe abundantly about the places called Paradise, and Hell mouth, in the way from Cambridge to Grauncheſter: I found the dwarfie Willows growing neere to a bogge or marſh ground, at the further end of Hampſteed heath vpon the declining of the hill, in the ditch that incloſeth a ſmall cottage there, not halfe a furlong from the ſaide houſe or cottage.

* *The time.*

The Willows do flower at the beginning of the Spring.

* *The names.*

The Willow tree is called in Greeke *ἰλιά*: in Latine *Salix*: in high Dutch *Weyden*: in lowe Dutch *Wilgen*: in Italian *Salice*, *Salcio*: in French *Saux*: in Spaniſh *Salgueiro*, *Salzer*, and *Saux*: in Engliſh Sallow, Withie, and Willow.

The greater is called in Latine *Salix perticalis*: common Withy, Willow, or Sallow, eſpecially that which being often lopped ſendeth out from one head many boughes: the kinde heereof with the red barke is called of *Theophraſtus* blacke Withie; and the other, white: *Plinie* calleth the black *Graca*, or Greeke Withie, the red being the Greeke Withy, ſaith he, is eaſie to be cleſt; and the whiter *Amerina*.

Theophraſtus writeth, that the Arcadians do call the leſſer *ἑλική*, not *ἰλιά*: *Plinie* alſo nameth this *Helice*: both of them do make this to be *Salicistertia ſpecies*, the third kinde of Sallow: the ſame is likewiſe called in Latine *Salix pumila*, *Salix viminalis*. Gallica *Salix* and by *Columella* *Sabina*, which he ſaith, that many do terme *Amerina*: in high Dutch *Weyden*: in low Dutch *Wilgen*: in Engliſh Ofier, ſmall Withie, Twigge Withie: *Petrus Creſcentius* nameth it *Vincus*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues, flowers, ſeede, and barke of Willows, are cold and dry in the ſecond degree, and aſtringent.

* *The vertues.*

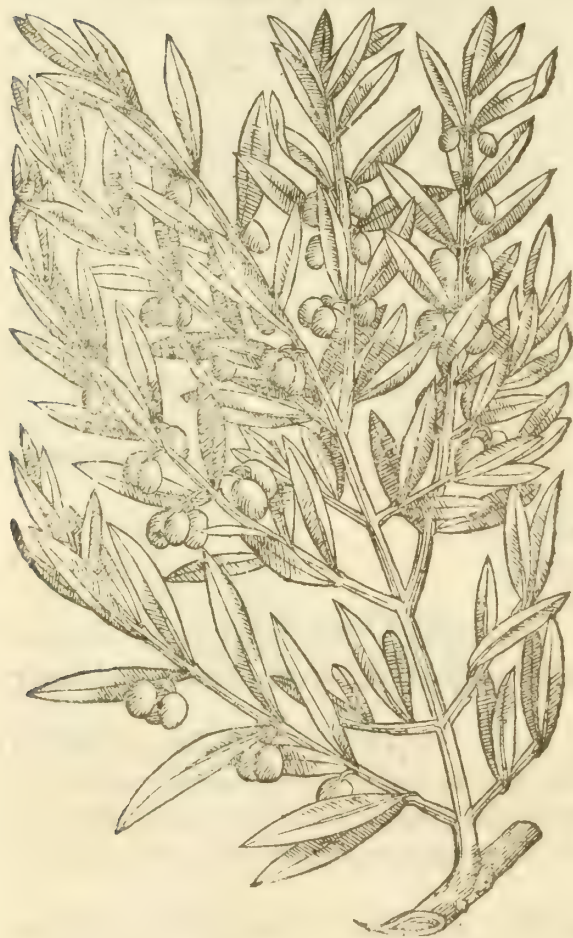
- A The leaues and barke of Withie or Willowes do stay the spitting of bloud, and all other fluxe of bloud whatsoeuer, in man or woman, if the saide leaues and barke be boiled in wine and drunke.
- B The greene boughes with the leaues may very well be brought into chambers, and set about the beds of those that be sicke of agues: for they do mightily coole the heate of the aire, which thing is a woonderfull refreshing to the sicke patients.
- C The barks haue like vertues: *Dioscorides* writeth, that these being burat to ashes, and steeped in vinegar, take away cornes and other like risings in the feete and toes: diuers saith *Galen*, do slit the barke whiles the Withie is in flowring, and gather a certain iuice, with which they vse to take away things that hinder the sight, and this is when they are constrained to vse a clenfing medicine, of thinne and subtile parts.

*Of the Oliue tree. Chap. 52.** *The kindes.*

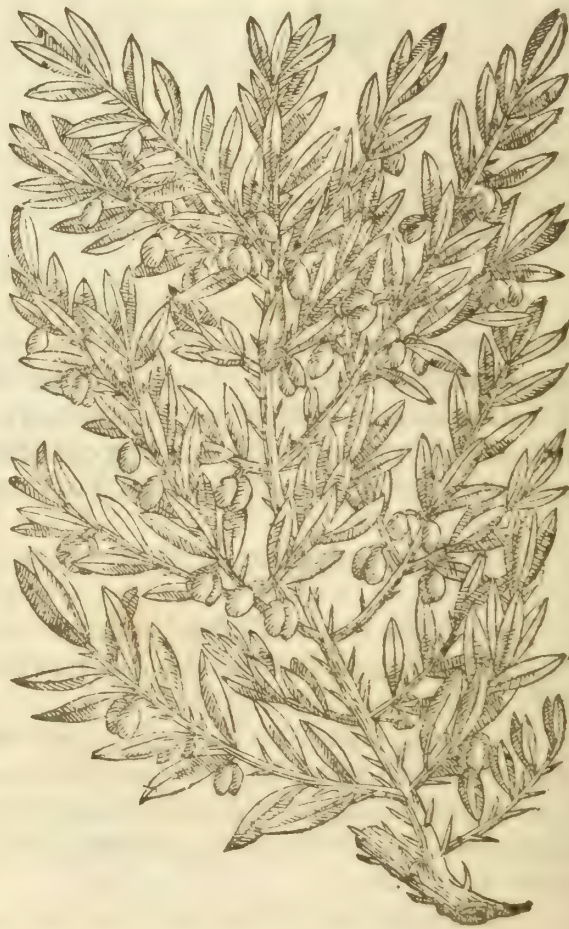
There be two sorts of Oliue trees, the tame and the wilde.

1 *Olea satina.*

The manured Oliue tree.

2 *Olea sylvestris.*

The wilde Oliue tree.

* *The description.*

- 1 **T**He tame or manured Oliue tree, groweth high and great, with many branches, full of long narrow leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of Willowes, but narrower and smaller: the flowers be white and very small, growing vpon clusters or bunches: the fruite is long and round, wherein is an hard stone: from which fruite is pressed that liquor which we call oile Oliue.

2 The

2 The wilde Oliue is like vnto the tame or garden Oliue tree, sauing that the leaues are somewhat smaller, among which grow many prickly thornes: the fruite heereof is lesse then of the former, and mo in number, which doth seldome come to maturitie or ripenes, insomuch that the oile which is made of those berries, continueth euer greene, and is called oile *Omphacine*, or oile of vnripe Oliues.

* *The place.*

Both the tame and the wilde Oliue trees grow in very many places of Italy, France, and Spaine, and also in the Ilands adioining: they are reported to loue the sea coasts; for most do thinke as *Columella* writeth, that about 60. miles from the sea, they either drie, or else bring forth no fruite: but the best and they that do yeeld the most pleasant oile, are those that grow in the Ile called Candy.

* *The time.*

All the Oliue trees flower in the moneth of Iune: the fruite is gathered in Nouember or December: when they be a little dried & begin to wrinkle, they are put into the presse, and out of them is squized oile, with water added in the pressing: the Oliues which are to be preferred in salt and pickle, must be gathered before they be ripe, and whilest they are greene.

* *The names.*

The tame or garden Oliue tree is called in Greeke *Ελαια*, and *ελαια θυγατρις*: in Latine *Olea sativa*, and *Urbana*: in high Dutch *Delbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Olfboom*: in Italian *Oliuo domestico*: in French *Oliuier*: in Spanish *Oliuo* and *Olinera*: in English Oliue tree.

The berrie is called *Oliua*: in Greeke also *ελαια*: in Spanish *Azeytuna*: in French, Dutch and English *Oliue*.

Oliues preferred in brine or pickle are called *Colymbades*.

The wilde Oliue tree is named in Greeke *Αλευραδα*: in Latine *Olea syluestris*, *Oleaster*, *Cotinus*, *Olea Aethiopica*: in Dutch wald *Delbaum*: in Italian *Oliuo saluatico*: in Spanish *Azebuche*, *Azambulheyro*: in French *Oliuier sauvage*: in English wilde Oliue tree.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The Oliues which be so ripe, as that either they fall off themselves, or be ready to fall (which are A named in Greeke *Απυρηντα*;) be moderately hot and moist, yet being eaten they yeelde to the body little nourishment.

The vnripe Oliues are dry and binding. B

Those that are preferred in pickle, called *Colymbades*, do dry vp the ouermuch moisture of the C stomacke, they remooue the lothsome humors, stur vp an appetite; but there is no nourishment at all that is to be looked for in them, yett little good nourishment.

The branches, leaues, and tender buds of the Oliue trees do coole, dry, and binde, and especially D of the wilde Oliue: for they be of greater force then those of the tame, therefore by reason they be milder, they are better for sic medicines, which haue need of binding things to be mixed with them.

The same doe staie Saint Anthonies fire, the shingles, epinyctides, night wheales, carbuncles, E and eating vlcers: being laid on with hony, they take away eschares, cleanse foule and filthy vlcers, & quench the heate of hot swellings, and be good for kernels in the flanks: they heale and skin wounds in the head, and being chewed they are a remedy for vlcers in the mouth.

The iuice and decoction also are of the same effect: the iuice doth ouer and besides staie allma- F ner of bleedings, and also the whites.

The iuice is pressed forth of the stamped leaues, with wine added thereto (which is better) or G with water, and being dried in the sunne it is made vp into little cakes like perfumes.

The sweate or Oile which issueth forth of the woode whilest it is in burning, healeth tetters, H scurfs, and scabs, if they be annointed therewith.

The same which is pressed forth from the vnripe Oliues, is as colde as it is binding. I

The old oile which is made of sweet and ripe oliues being kept long, doth withall become hotter K and is of greater force to digest and waste away; and that oile which was made of the vnripe Oliue being olde, doth as yett retaine some part of his former astringent, and is of a mixt facultie, that is to say, partly binding, and partly digesting; for it hath got this digesting or consuming facultie by age, and the other propertie of binding, of his owne nature.

The oile of ripe Oliues mollifieth and asswageth paine, dissolueth tumours or swellings, is good L for the stiffenesse of the ioints, and against crampes, especially being mingled according to Art with good and wholesome herbes, appropriate vnto those diseases and griefes, as *Hypericon*,

Cammomill, Dill, Lillies, Roses, and many others, which do fortifie and increase his vertues.

M The oile of vnripe Oliues, called *Omphacinus Oleum*, doth stay and driue away the beginning of tumours, and inflammations, cooling the heate of burning vlcers, and exulcerations.

Of Priuet, or Prim Print. Chap. 53.

Ligustrum.

Priuet, or Prim Print.



* The description.

Priuet is a shrub growing like an hedge tree: the branches and twigs wherof be straight, and couered with soft glistering leaues of a deep green color, like those of Peruincle, but yet longer, greater also then the leaues of the Oliue tree: the flowers be white, sweete of smell, verie little, growing in clusters: which being vaded, there succede clusters of berries, at the first greene, and when they be ripe blacke, like a little cluster of grapes, which yeelde a crimson purple iuice: the roote groweth euery way aslope.

* The place.

The common Priuet groweth naturally in euery woode, and hedge rowes of our London gardens: it is not founde in the countrey of Polonia, and other parts adiacent.

* The time.

It flowreth in the end of Maie, or in Iune: the berries are ripe in Autumne and about winter, which nowe and then continue all the winter long, but in the meane time the leaues fall awaie, and in the spring newe come vp in their places.

* The names.

It is called in Latine *Ligustrum*: in Italian at this day *Guistrico*, by a corrupt worde drawne from *Ligustrum*: it is the Grecians *quixpea*; and in no wise *wages*: for Cyprus is a shrub that groweth naturally in the east, and Priuet in the west. They

be very like one vnto another, as the descriptions do declare, but yet in this they differ, as witnesseth *Belonius*, bicause the leaues of Priuet do fall away in winter, and the leaues of Cyprus are alwaies greene: moreouer the leaues of Cyprus do make the haire red as *Dioscorides* saith, and as *Belonius* reporteth, do giue a yellow colour; but the leaues of Priuet haue no vse at all in dying. And therefore *Plinie* in his 24. booke 10. chap. was deceiued in that he iudged Priuet to be the selfe same tree, which Cyprus is in the East; which thing notwithstanding he did not write as he himselfe thought, but as other men suppose: for in his 12. booke 14. chap. he writeth thus: Some saith he affirme this, (that is to say Cyprus) to be that tree which is called in Italy *Ligustrum*; and that *Ligustrum* or Priuet, is that plant which the Grecians call *quixpea*, the description doth declare.

Philireia, saith *Dioscorides*, is a tree like in bignes to Cyprus, with leaues blacker and broader then those of the Oliue tree: it hath fruite like to that of the masticke tree, blacke, something sweete, standing in clusters, and such a tree for all the worlde is Priuet; as we haue before declared.

Serapio the Arabian doth call Priuet in his 44. chapter *Mahaleb*. There is also another *Mahaleb*, which is a graine or seede, of which *Auicenna* maketh mention in his 478. chapter, that it doth by his warme and comfortable heate dissolue and assuage paine. *Serapio* seemeth to intreat of them both, & to containe diuers of the *Mahaleb* vnder the title of one chapter: it is named in high Dutch *Beinholtzlein*, *Bundholtz*, *Ehein* oder *Schulweiden*; in low Dutch *Beelcruyt*, *Ponthout*; in French *Troesne*: in English Priuet, Primprint, and Print.

Some

Some there be that would have the berries to be called *Vaccinia* and *Vaccinium* to be that, of which *Vitruvius* hath made mention in his 7. booke of Architecture, or the Art of building 14 chapter, of purple colours: after the same maner, saith he, they temper *Vaccinium*, and putting milke vnto it, do make a gallant purple: in such breuitie of the olde writers, what can be certainly determined?

* *The temperature.*

The leaues and fruite of Priuet are colde, dry, and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Priuet do cure the swellings, apostemations, and vlcers of the mouth and throate, A being gargarized with the iuice and decoction thereof, and therefore they be excellent good to be put into lotions, to wash the secret parts, and the scaldings with women, cankers and sores in childrens mouths.

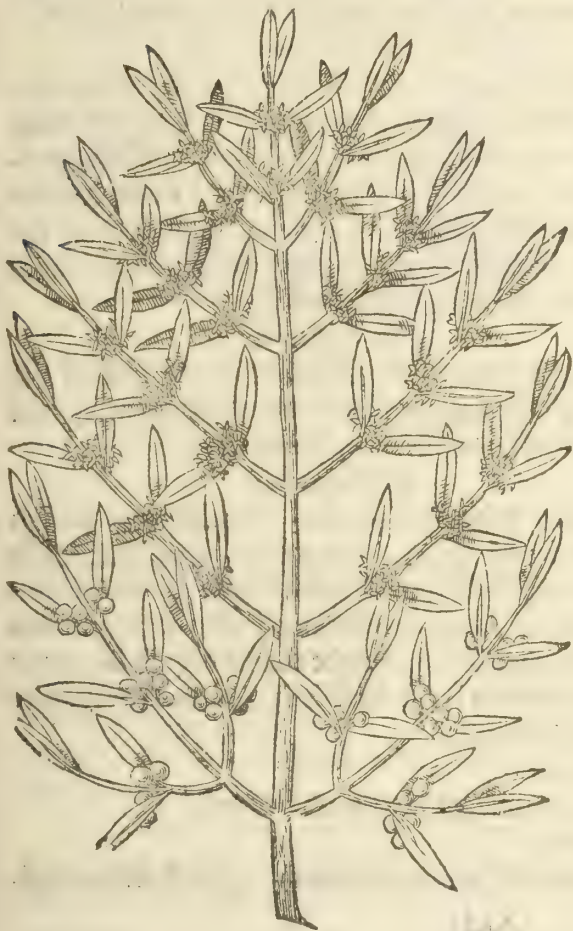
The berries are a pleasant meate in winter for owfels, thrushes, and diuers other birdes.

B

Of mocke Priuet. Chap. 54.

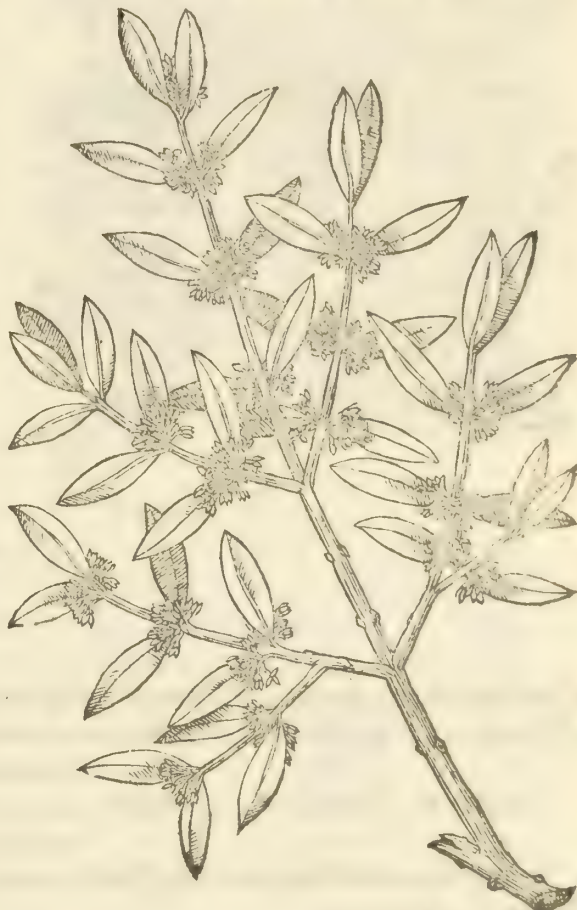
1 *Phillyrea angustifolia.*

Narrowe leaved mocke Priuet.



2 *Phillyrea latiore folio.*

The broader leaved mocke Priuet.



* *The description.*

1 **C**Yprus is a kinde of Priuet, and is called *Phillyrea*, which name all the sorts or kindes thereof do retaine, though for distinction sake they passe vnder sundry titles: this plant groweth like an hedge tree, sometimes as bigge as a Pomegranate tree, beset with slender twiggie boughes, which are garnished with leaues, growing by couples, very like the leaues of the Oliue tree, but broader, softer, and of a green colour: from the bosomes of these leaues come forth great bunches of small white flowers, of a pleasant sweete smell, which being vaded there succeed clusters of blacke berries, very like the berries of the Elder tree.

* *The description.*

2 The second Cyprus called also *Phillyrea Latifolia*, is very like the former in body, branches, leaues, flowers, and fruite: and the difference is this, that the leaues of this plant are broader, but in facultie they are like.

3 *Phillyrea serrata* 2. *Clusij.*

The second toothed Priuet of *Clusius* description.

* *The description.*

3 This kinde of Priuet riseth vp like an hedge bush, of the height of five or sixe cubits: the branches are long, fragile or brittle, couered with a whitish baite: whereon are set leaues somewhat broad, iagged on the edges like the teeth of a saw, and of a deepe Greene colour: among which come forth the flowers, which neither my author nor my selfe haue seene: the berries grow vpon small foot-stalkes, for the most part three together, being round, & of the bignes of pepper graines, or Mirrill berries, of a blacke colour when they be ripe.

* *The place.*

These plants do growe in Syria neere the citie Ascalon, and were found by our industrious *Pena*, in the mountaines neere Narbone, and Montpellier in France: the which I planted in the garden at Barne Elmes neere London, belonging to the right Honorable the Earle of Essex; I haue them growing in my garden likewise.

* *The time.*

The leaues shoote forth in the first of the spring: the flowers shewe themselves in Maie and Iune: the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

This Priuet is called in Greeke *κισσός*: and in Latine also *Cyprus*, and may be named in English Easterlin Priuet, and Mocke Priuet, for the reason following; they are deceiued who taking *Plinie* for their author, do thinke that is *Ligustrum*, or our

Westerne Priuet, as we haue shewed in the former chapter: it is the Arabians *Alkanna*, or *Henne*: and is also called of the Turkes *Henne*, euen at this present time.

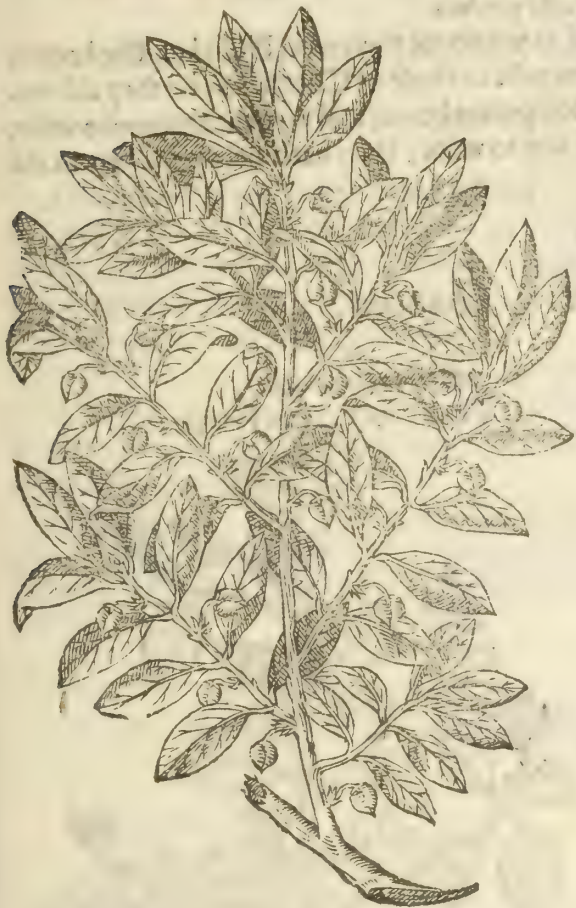
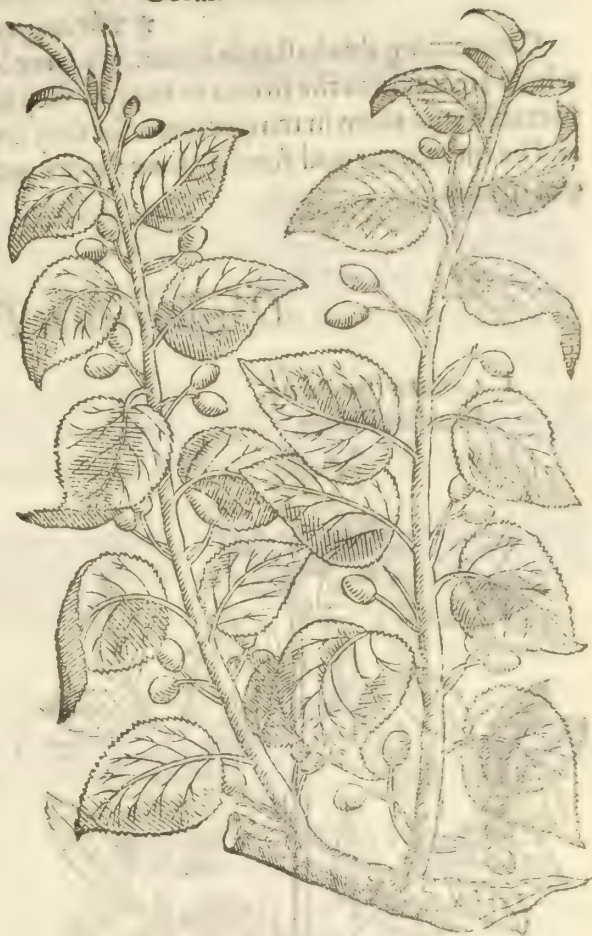
* *The temperature.*

The leaues of these kindes of Priuet haue a binding qualitie, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

* *The vertues.*

- A Being chewed in the mouth they heale the vlcers thereof, and are a remedie against inflammations, or hot swellings.
- B The decoction thereof is good against burnings and scaldings.
- C The same being stamped and steeped in the iuice of Mullen, and laide on, do make the haire red as *Dioscorides* noteth. *Bellonius* writeth, that not onely the haire, but also the neather parts of mans body, and nailes likewise are coloured and died herewith, which is counted an ornament among the Turkes.
- D The flowers being moistned in vineger, and applied to the temples, asswageth headach.
- E There is also made of these an oile, called *Oleum Cyprinum*, sweete of smell, and good to heat and supple the sinewes.

Of bastard Priuet. Chap. 55.

1 *Phillyrea arbor, uerior Macaleb.*
Bastard Priuet.2 *Macaleb Gesneri.*
Corall Priuet.

* The description.

1 **T**His shrubbie tree called *Macaleb* or *Mahaleb* is also one of the Priuets: it riseth vp like vnto a small hedge tree, not vnlike vnto the Damson or Bullesse tree, hauing many vpright stalks and spreading branches: whercon do grow leaues not vnlike to those of the *Phillyrea* of *Clusius* description: among which come forth mosse flowers, of a white colour, and of a perfect sweet smell, growing in clusters, many hanging upon one stem, which the grauer hath omitted: after which come the berries, greene at the first, and blacke when they be ripe, with a little hard stone within, in which lieth a kernell.

Gesnerus and *Mithiolus* haue set forth another *Macaleb*, being also another bastard Priuet: it groweth to a small hedge tree, hauing many greene branches, set with rounde leaues, like those of the Elme tree, somewhat snipt about the edges: the flowers are like those of the precedent: the fruit is as hard as a bead of corall, somewhat rounde, and of a shining blacke colour, which the cunning French Perfumers do bore through, making thercof bracelets, chaines, and such like trining roles, which they sende into England smeared ouer with some odde sweet compound or other, and heere sold vnto our curious Ladies and gentlewomen for rare and strange Pome-ambers, for great summs of money.

* The place.

These trees do grow in diuers places of France, as about Tholouse, and sundry other places; they are strangers in England.

* The time.

The flowers bud forth in the spring, the fruite is ripe in Nouember and December.

* *The names.*

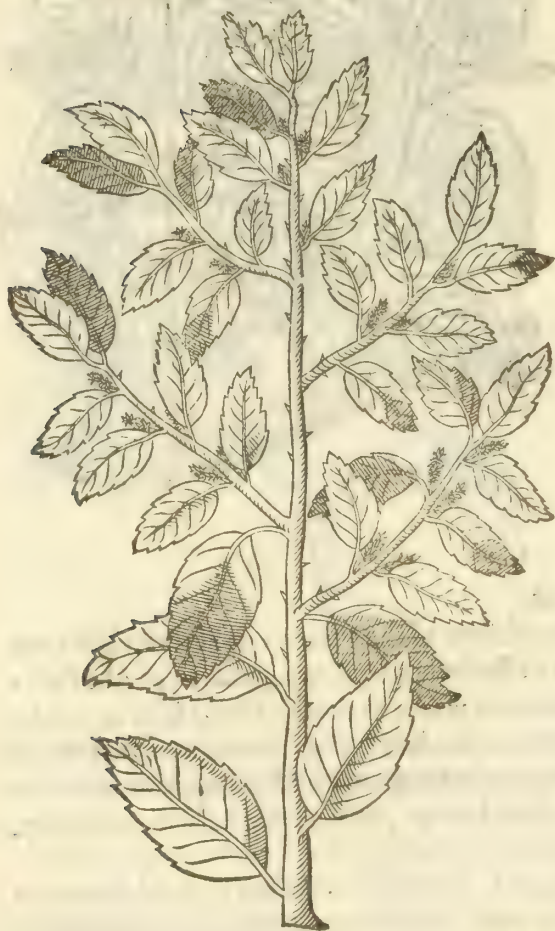
This bastard Priuet is that tree, which diuers suspect to be that *Mahaleb*, or *Macaleb*, of which *Auicenn* writeth in his 478. chap. & which also *Serapio* speaketh of out of *Mesues*: but it is an hard thing to affirme any certaintie therby, seeing that *Auicenn* hath described it without marks: notwithstanding this is taken to be the same of most writers, and those of the best: we may call it in English bastard Priuet, or Corail, or Pomander Priuet, being without doubt a kinde thereof.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Concerning this bastarde Priuet, we haue learned as yet no vse thereof in Physicke. The kernels which are found in the stones or fruit, as they be like in taste to those of Cherries, so be they also answerable vnto them in temperatute: for they are of a temperate heate, and do gently prouoke vrine, and be therefore good for the stone: more we haue not to write, then hath beene spoken in the description.

Of the fruitles Priuet. Chap. 56.

1 *Alaternus Plinij.*
Fruitles Priuet.



2 *Alaternus humilior.*
The lower fruitles Priuet.

* *The description.*

1 **T**His shrubbie bush, called of *Plinie* and *Carolus Clusius* *Alaternus*, groweth vp to a small hedge tree, in forme like vnto the bastard Priuet; but the leaues are more like those of *Ilex*, or the French Oke, yet stiffer and more rounder then those of *Macaleb*: among which come forth tufts of red flowers like those of the Lentiske tree: vnder and amongst the leaues come forth the berries, like those of *Laurus Tinus*, in which are contained two kernels, like vnto the Acines or stones of the Grape.

2 The second kind of *Alaternus* is likewise a fruitles kinde of Priuet, hauing narrow leaues, somewhat snipt about the edges: from the bosomes whereof come forth small herbie coloured flowers, which

which being vaded, there succeedeth the fruite whereof *Auicen* speaketh, calling it by the name *Fagaras*, being a fruite in bignes and forme like those in shops called *Cocculus-indi*, and may be the same for any thing that hath beene written to the contrarie: this fruite hangeth as it were in a darke ash coloured skin or huske, which incloseth a slender stiffe shell, like the shell of a nut, couered with a thinne and blacke filme, whether it be the fruite of this plant it is not censured; notwithstanding you shall finde the figure heereof among the Indian fruites, by the name *Fagaras*.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow in the shadowie woods of France, and are strangers in England.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the rest of the Priuets.

* *The names.*

Alaternus of *Pliny*, is the same *Phillyrea*, which *Theophrastus* hath written of by the name *Philyca*, and *Bellonius* also in his first booke 42. chapter of his singularities, and the *Cretenses* call it *Elaprimon*: the Portugales *Casca*: in French *Dalader*, and *Sangin blanc*: in English barren or fruitlesse Priuet: notwithstanding some haue thought it to beare fruite, which at this day is called *Fagaras*, with vs *Cocculus-indi*, as we haue saide.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Whether the plant be vsed in medicine I cannot as yet learne: the fishermen of Portingale do vse to seeth the baike thereof in water, with the which decoction they catch fish, as also colour their nets, being very fit for that purpose.

In Englande we vse the fruite called *Cocculus-indi* in powder, to mixe with flower, honie, and crumbs of bread, to catch fish with, being a numming, soporiferous or a sleeping medicine, causeth the fish to turne vp their bellies, as being fencelesse for a time.

Of the white and blew pipe Priuets. Chap. 57.

1 *Syringa alba.*
White Pipe.



2 *Syringa Carulea.*
Blewe Pipe.



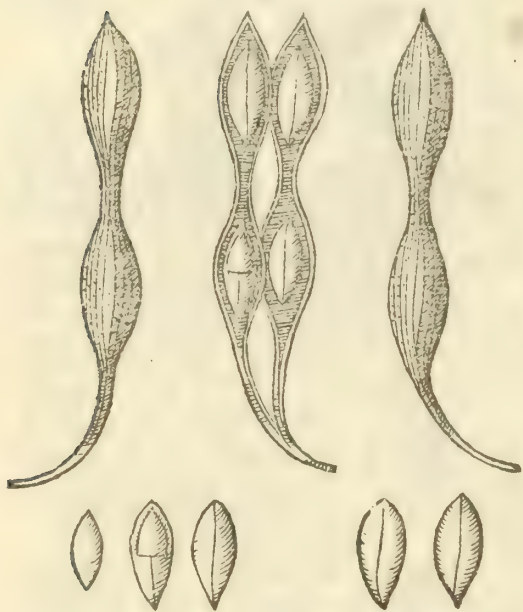
* *The*

* The description.

1 **T**He white Pipe groweth like an hedge tree, or bushie shrub: from the roote whereof arise many shootes, which in short time growe to be equall with the olde stocke, whereby in little time it increaseth vnto infinite numbers, like the common English Prim or Priuet, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde, if we consider euery circumstance. The branches are couered with a rugged gray barked: the timber is white, with some pith or spungie matter in the middle like Elder, but lesser in quantitie. These little branches are garnished with small crumpled leaues, of the shape and bignes of Peare tree leaues, and very like in forme: among which come forth the flowers growing in tufts, compact of fower small leaues of a white colour, and of a pleasant sweete smell: but in my iudgement they are too sweete, troubling and molesting the head in very strange manner. I once gathered the flowers, and laid them in my chamber window, which smelled more strongly after they had lien together a few howers, with such a ponticke and vnacquainted sauer, that they awaked me from sleepe, so that I could not take any rest vntill I had cast them out of my chamber. When the flowers be vaded, then followeth the fruit, which is small, curled, and as it were compact of many little folds, broad towards the vpper part, and narrow towards the stalke, and blacke when it is ripe, wherein is contained a slender and long seede. The roote hereof spreadeth it selfe abroad in the ground, after the manner of the rootes of such shrubbie trees.

2 The blew Pipe groweth likewise in manner of a smal hedge tree, with many shootes rising from the roote like the former, as our common Priuet doth, wherof it is a kinde. The branches haue some small quantitie of pith in the middle of the wood, and are couered with a darke black greenish barke or rinde. The leaues are exceeding greene and crumpled or turned vp like the brims of an hat, in shape very like vnto the leaues of the Poplar tree: among which come the flowers of an exceeding faire blewe colour, compact of many small flowers, in the forme of a bunch of grapes, eache flower is in shew like those of *Valeriana rubra Dodonai*, consisting of fower parts like a little star, of an exceeding sweete sauer and smel, but not so strong as the former. When these flowers be gone, there succcede flat cods and somewhat long, which being ripe are of a light colour, with a thin membrane or filme in the midst, wherein are seedes almost fower square, narrow and ruddie.

3 *Balanus Myrepica, siue Glans vnguentaria.*
The oylie Acorne.



* The description.

3 *Glans vnguentaria* or the oylie Acorn is the fruit of a tree like Tamariske, of the bignesse of a Hasell nut: out of the kernell whereof, no otherwise than out of butter Almonds, is pressed an oylie iuice, which is vsed in precious ointments, as *Dioscorides* saith, neither is it in our time reiected: for the oyle hereof mixed with sweete odors, serueth to perfume gloues and other things.

* The place.

These trees grow not wilde in England, but I haue them growing in my garden in very great plentie.

* The time.

They flower in Aprill and May, but as yet they haue not borne any fruite in my garden, though in Italie and Spaine their fruit is ripe in September.

* The names.

The later Phisitions call the first *Syringa*, or rather *sericea*, that is to say, a Pipe, because the stalks and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow

like a Pipe. It is also many times surnamed *Candida* or white, or *Syringa candida flore*, or Pipe with a white flower, because it should differ from Lillach, which is sometimes named *Syringa carulea*, or blew Pipe: in English White Pipe.

Blew Pipe, the later phisitions, as we haue said, do name it *Lilach*, or *Lilac*, of some *Syringa carulea*, or blew Pipe, most do expound the word *Lilash*, and call it *Ben: Sarapio* his and the Arabians

Ben,

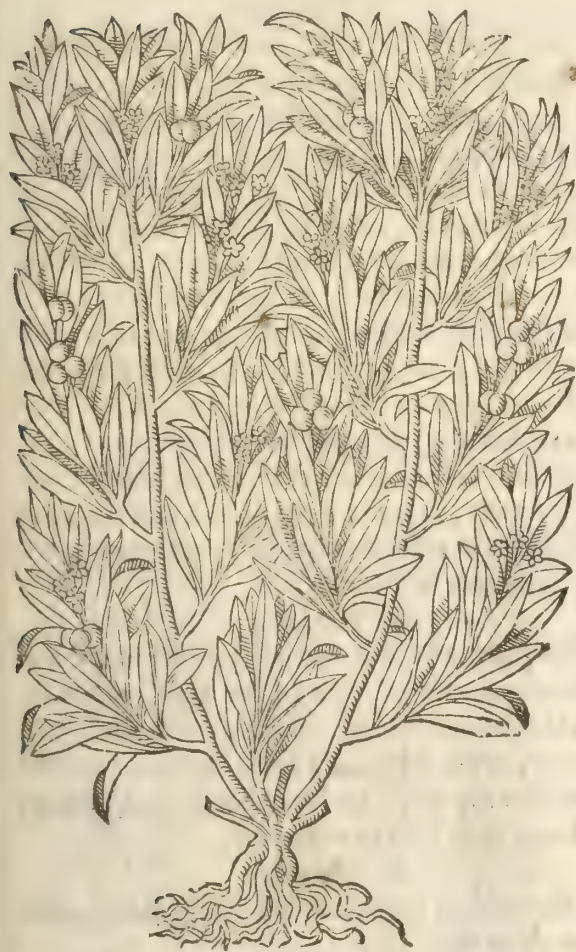
Ben, is *Glans unguentaria*, which the Grecians name *Ραδανος μύρα* *Ραδανος*, from which *Lillach* doth very much differ: among other differences it is very apparant, that *Lillach* bringeth forth no nut, howsoever *Mathiolus* doth falsly picture isonely a little cod, the seede whereof hath in it no oyle at all. The figure whereof we haue thought good to insert in this Chapter, for want of a more conuenient roome.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Concerning the vse and faculties of these shrubs, neither we our selues haue found out any thing, nor learned ought of others.

Of Widow Wayle, or Spurge Oliue. Chap. 58.

Chamælaea Arabum Tricoccus.
Widow Wayle.



* *The description.*

Widow Wayle is a small shrub about two cubits high. The stalk is of a woody substance, branched with many smal twigs full of little leaues like Priuet, but smaller and blacker: on the ends whereof growe small pale yellowe flowers; which being past, there succeedeth a three corned berrie like the Tithymales, for which cause it was called *Tricoccus*, that is, three berried *Chamælaea*: these berries are green at the first, red afterward, and browne when they be withered, and containe in them an oylie fatnesse like that of the Oliues, being of a sharpe and biting taste, and that doth burne the mouth, as do both the leaues and rinde. The roote is hard and woodie.

* *The place.*

It is founde in most vntilled grounds of Italie, and Languedocke in Fraunce, in rough and desart places. I haue it growing in my garden.

* *The time.*

It is alway greene: the seede is ripe in Autumne.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call it *χαμæλαία*, as though they should say lowe or short Oliue tree: the Latines *Oleago* and *Oleastellus*, and likewise *Citocacium*: it is also named of diuers *Olinella*, as *Mathæus Syluaticus* saith: it is called in English Widow Wayle *quia facit viduas*.

The fruit is named of diuers *κόκκος κνίδιος*: in Latine *Coccus cnidius*, but he is deceiued, saith *Dioscorides*, that nameth the fruit of Spurge Oliue *Coccus cnidius*: *Auicenna* and *Serapion* call *Chamælaea*, or

Spurge Oliue *Mezerion*: vnder which name notwithstanding they haue also contained both the *Chamæleons* or *Carlines*, and so haue they confounded *Chamælaea*, or Spurge Oliue with the *Carlines*, and likewise *Tithymalea* or Spurge Flaxe.

* *The temperature.*

Both the leaues and fruit of Spurge Oliue, as we haue said, ate of a burning and extreme hot temperature.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues, saith *Dioscorides*, purge both flegme and choler, especially taken in pills, so that two partes of Wormwood be mixed with one of Spurge Oliue, and made vp into pills with Meade or honie water. They melt not in the belly, but as many as be taken are voided whole.

- B *Aesculus* likewise hath a description of pills of the leaues of Spurge Oliue (yet *Sylvius* expoundeth it Spurge Flaxe) but instead of Wormwood, he taketh the outward substance of the yellow Mirobalans and Cepula Mirobalans, and maketh them vp with Tereniabin, that is to say, with Manna and sower Dates, which they call Tamarinds, dissolued in Endiue water : and appointeth the same leaues to be first tempered with very strong vineger and to be dried.
- C These pills are commended against the dropsie, for they drawe forth waterie humors, but they be violent to nature: therefore we must vse them as little as may be. Furthermore, *Dioscorides* addeth, that the leaues of Spurge Oliue beaten with hony, do cleanse filthie and crufted vlcers.

Of Germaine Oliue Spurge. Chap. 59.

Chamaelea Germanica sive *Mezereon*.
Spurge Flaxe, or the Dwarfie Bay.



* The description.

THE dwarfie Bay tree, which the Dutch men call *Mezereon*, is a small shrub two cubites high. The branches be tough, limber, and easie to bend, very soft to be cut: wheron do grow long leaues like those of *Piper*, but thicker and fatter. The flowers come forth before the leaues oftentimes in the moneth of Ianuarie, clustering together about the stalks at certain distances, of a whitish colour tending to purple, and of a most fragrant and pleasant sweet smell; after come the small berries, greene at the first, and of a shining red colour when they be ripe, which afterward waxe of a darke blacke colour, of an exceeding hot and burning taste, inflaming the mouth and throte of those that do taste thereof, with danger of choking. The roote is woodie.

* The place.

This plant groweth naturally in the moyst and shadowie woods of most of the East countries, especially about Elbing, which we call Melun, in Polande, from whence I haue had great pientie thereof for my garden, where they flower, flourish and bring their fruit to maturitie.

* The time.

It flowreth in the first of the Spring: the fruit is ripe in August.

* The names.

It is commonly called in high Dutch *Zellant*, *Zeidelbast*, *Lentzaraut*, and *Bellerbais*: the Apothecaries of our countrie name it *Mezereon*, but we had rather call it *Chamaelea Germanica*: in English Dutch *Mezereon*, or it may be called Germaine Oliue Spurge. We haue heard, that diuers Italians do name the fruit thereof *Piper Montanum*, Mountaine Pepper. Some say that *Laureola* or Spurge Laurell is this plant, but there is another *Laureola*, of which we will hereafter intreate of: but by what name it is called of the old writers, and whether they knew it or no, it is hard to tell. It is thought to be *Cnicus album* *Theophrastus*, but by reason of his breuitie, we can affirme no certaintie.

There is, saith he, two kindes of *Cnicus*, the white and the blacke, the white hath a leafe, long, like in forme to Spurge Oliue; the blacke is full of substance like Mirtle; the low one is more white: the same is with smell, and the blacke without smell. The roote of both which groweth deepe, is great: the branches be many, thicke, woodie, immediatly growing out of the earth, or a little aboue the

the earth, tough: wherefore they vse these to binde with, as with Oziars. They bud and flower when the Autumne Equinoctiall is past, and a long time after. Thus much *Theophrastus*.

The Germaine Spurge Oliue is not much vnlike to the Oliue tree in leafe: the flower is sweete of smell: the buds whereof, as we haue written, come forth after Autumne: the branches are woodie and pliable: the roote long, growing deepe: all which shew that it hath great likenes and affinitie with *Cneoron* (if it be not the very same.)

* *The temperature.*

This plant is likewise in all parts extreme hot, the fruit, the leaues, and the rinde are very sharpe and biting: they bite the tooong, and set the throte on fire.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Mezereon do purge downward, flegme, choler, and waterish humors with great A violence.

Also if a drunkard do eate one graine or berrie of this plant, he cannot be ailured to drinke any B drinke at that time; such will be the heate of his mouth and choking in the throte.

This plant is very dangerous to be taken into the bodie, and in nature like vnto the Sea Tithy. C male, leauing (if it be chewed) such an heate and burning in the throte, that it is hard to be quenched.

The shops of Germanie and of the Lowe countries do when neede require, vse the leaues hereof D in stead of Spurge Oliue, which may be done without error; for this Germaine Spurge Oliue is like in vertue and operation to the other, therefore it may be vsed in stead thereof, and prepared after the like and selfesame manner.

Of Spurge Flaxe. Chap. 60.

1 *Thymelæa.*

Spurge Flaxe, or mountaine Widow Wayle.



2 *Thymelæa ramosa.*

Branched Spurge Flaxe.



* *The*

* *The description.*

1 **S** Purge Flaxe bringeth forth many slender branched sprigs about a cubite high, covered round with long and narrow leaues like those of Flaxe, narrower and lesser than the leaues of Spurge Oliue. The flowers are white, small, standing on the vpper parts of the sprigs: the fruit is round, greene at the first, but red when it is ripe, like almost to the round berries of the Hawthorne, in which is a white kernell covered with a blacke skin, very hot and burning the mouth like Mezereon: the roote is hard and woodie.

2 Branched Spurge Flaxe groweth vp likewise to the height of a small shrub, set with diuers tough branches; whereon do growe long leaues like the precedent, but greater: the flowers, fruite, and likewise the taste of the fruit differeth not: the roote is very tough and woodie.

* *The place.*

It groweth in rough mountaines, and in vntoiled places in hot regions. It groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

It is greene at any time of the yeere, but the fruit is perfected in Autumne.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call it *δυσχλεια*: the Syrians, as *Dioscorides* witnesseth *Apolinon*; diuers also *Chamelea*, but not properly: but as *Dioscorides* saith, the leafe is properly called *Cneoron*, and the fruit *Coccus Cnidios*: notwithstanding those things which *Theophrastus* calleth *Cneora*, seeme to differ from *Thymelea*, or Spurge Flaxe, vnlesse *Nigrum Cneoron* be *Thymelea*: for *Theophrastus* saith that there be two kinds of *Cneoron*, the one white, the other blacke. This may be called in English Spurge Flaxe, or Mountaine Widow Wayle. The feede of *Thymelea* is called in shops *Gratum Gnidium*; whereupon, came *Coculus Indus* from *Coccus Cnidius*.

* *The temperature.*

Spurge Flaxe is naturally both in leaues and fruit extreme hot, biting, and of a burning qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

A The graines or berries, as *Dioscorides* saith, purgeth by siege choler, flegme and water, if twenty graines of the inner part be drunke, but it burneth the mouth and throte; wherefore it is to be giuen with fine flower or Barly meale, or in Raifons, or covered with clarified honie, that it may bee swallowed.

B The same being stamped with Niter and vineger, serueth to annoint those with, which can hardly sweate.

C The leaues must be gathered about haruest, and being dried in the shade, they are to be laide vp and reserued.

D They that would giue them must beat them, & take forth the strings: the quantity of two ounces and two drams put into wine tempered with water, purgeth and draweth forth waterie humors: but they purge more gently if they be boyled with Lentils, and mixed with potherbes chopped.

E The same leaues beaten to powder and made vp into trochies or flat pills, with the iuice of sower grapes are reserued.

F The herbe is an enimie to the stomacke, which also destroieth the birth if it be applied.

Of Spurge Laurell. Chap. 61.

* *The description.*

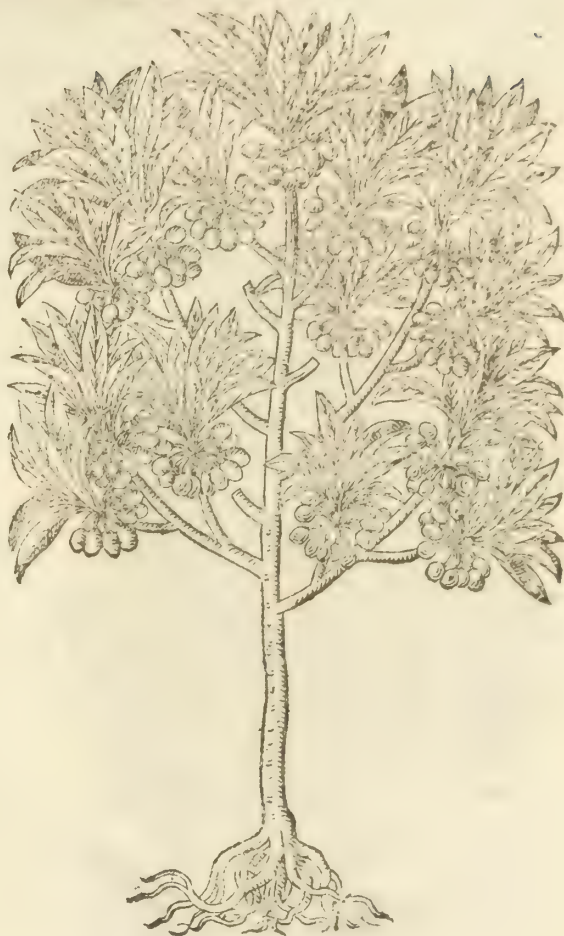
S Purge Laurell is a shrub of a cubit high, oftentimes also of two, and spreadeth with many little boughes, which are tough and lithy, and covered with a thick rinde. The leaues be long, broad, grosse, smooth, blackish, shining, like the leaues of Laurell, but lesser, comming neere to those of Myrtle, yet without smell, very many at the top, clustering together. The flowers be long, hollow, of a whitish greene beneath the leaues: the berries when they be ripe are blacke, with a hard kernell within, which is a little longer than the feede of Hempe: the pulpe or inner substance is white, the roote woodie, tough, long and diuersly parted, growing deepe. The leaues, fruit, and barke as well of the roote as of the little boughes, do with their sharpnes and burning qualitie bite and set on fire the toong and throte.

Laureola florens.

Laurell, or Spurge Laurell flowering.

*Laureola cum fructu.*

Laurell with his fruit.

✱ *The place.*

It is found on mountaines, in vntilled, rough, shadowie and woodie places, as by the lake of Lozanna or Geneua, and in many places neere the riuer of Rhene and of the Maze.

✱ *The time.*

The flowers bud very soone, a little after Autumne æquinoctiall: they are full blowne in winter or in the first spring: the fruit is ripe in May and Iune: the plant is alwaies greene, and endureth the cold and stormes of winter.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *δωροκάλυξ*, of the likenes it hath with the leaues of the Laurell or Bay tree: in Latine likewise *Daphnoides*. The later Latinists for the same cause name it *Laureola*, as though they should say *Minor Laurus*, or little Laurel. It is also called *χαμαδαφνη* and *πέρλον*, notwithstanding there is another *Chamaedaphne*, and another certaine *Peplion*. This shrub is commonly called in English Spurge Laurell, of diuers Lauriell or Lowry.

Some say that the Italians name the berries hereof *Piper montanum*, or Mountaine Pepper, as also the berries of Dutch Mezereon: others affirme them to be called in high Dutch also *zestant*.

It may be *Theophrasti* his *Cneoron*, for it is much like to Mistle in leafe, it is also a branched plant, tough and pliable, hauing a deepe roote, without smell, with a blacke fruit.

✱ *The temperature.*

It is like in temperature and facultie to the Germaine Spurge Olive, throughout the whole substance biting and extreme hot.

✱ *The vertues.*

The drie or greene leaues of Spurge Laurell, saith *Dioscorides*, purgeth by siege Ægmatike humours, it procureth vomite, and bringeth downe the menses, and being chewed it draweth water out of the head.

It likewise causeth neezing; moreouer 15. graines of the seede thereof drunke, are a purgation. B

Of

Of Rose Baie, or Oleander. Chap. 62.

1 *Nerium sine Oleander.*
The Rose Baie.



2 *Nerium flore albo.*
The Rose Baie with white flowers.



* The description.

1 **R**ose Baie is a small shrub of a gallant shewe like the Baie tree, bearing leaues, thicker, greater, and rougher then the leaues of the Almond tree: the flowers be of a faire red colour, diuided into fiue leaues, not much vnlike a little Rose: the cod or fruite is long, like *Asclepias*, or *Vinetoxicum*, and full of such white downe, among which the seede lieth hidden: the roote is long, smooth, and woodie.

2 The second kinde of Rose Baie, is like the first, and differeth in that, that this plant hath white flowers; but in other respects it is very like.

* The place.

These grow in Italy, and other hot regions by rivers, and the sea side: I haue them growing in my garden.

* The time.

In my garden they flower in Iuly and August: the cods be ripe afterwards.

* The names.

This plant is named in Greeke *Nierov*, by *Nicander Nneis*: in Latine likewise *Nerion*, and also *Rhododendron*, and *Rhododaphne*, that is to saie *Rosea arbor*, and *Rosea Laurus*: in shops *Oleander*: in Italian *Oleandro*: in Spanish *Adelfa*, *Eloendro*, and *Alendro*: in French *Rosagine*: in English *Rose Tree*, *Rose Baie*, *Rose Baie tree*, and *Oleander*.

* The temperature and vertues.

A This tree being outwardly applied hath as *Galen* saith, a digesting facultie: but if it be inwardlie taken

taken, it is deadly and poisonfom, not onely to men, but also to most kinds of beasts.

The flowers and leaues kill dogs, asses, mules, and very many of other fower footed beasts: but B if men drinke them in wine they are a remedy against the bitings of Serpents, and the rather if Rue be added.

The weaker sort of cattle, as sheepe and goates, if they drinke the water wherein the leaues haue C bene steeped, are sure to die.

Of dwarffe Rose Baie. Chap. 63.

1 *Chamarhododendros alpigena.*
Dwarffe Rose Baie.



2 *Chamarhododendros montana.*
Mountaine Rose Baie.



* The description.

1 **D**warffe *Nerium* or Rose Baie, hath leaues, which for the most part are alwaies greene, rough, and small, of a pale yellow colour like Boxe, farre lesser then Oleander: the whole plant is of a shrubbie stature, leaning this way and that way, as not able to stande vpright without helpe; his branches are couered and set full of small flowers, of a shining scarlet or crimten colour; growing vpon the hils as yee go from Trident to Verona, which in Iune and Iuly are as it were couered with a scarlet coloured carpet, of an odoriferous sauour, and delectable countenance, which being fallen there commeth seede and faire berries like *Asparagus*.

2 The mountaine Rose Baie is like the first in proportion, growing like a little shrub, somewhat more then a cubite high, with a rough barke, and branches euen like the Lentiske tree: the leaues are like the wilde Olue; on the outside greene, but vnderneath of a rustie pale colour, which of one

original or beginning, do spring forth almost by the tops very beautifully, shewing themselves after the maner of the crowned cups which Rewe beareth, but diuided into five little tops: the flowers in smell and fashion are like the former: the whole shrub is of a spicie taste, astringent, and moderately heating.

✱ *The place and time.*

The place and time are expressed in their descriptions.

✱ *The names.*

The first is called in English Dwarfie Rose Baie of the Alpes: the seconde mountaine Dwarfie Rose Baie; which small difference in name shall suffice to distinguish the one from the other. I finde not any thing extant of their vertues, so that I am constrained to leaue the rest vnto your owne discretion.

Of the Baie, or Laurell tree. Chap. 64.

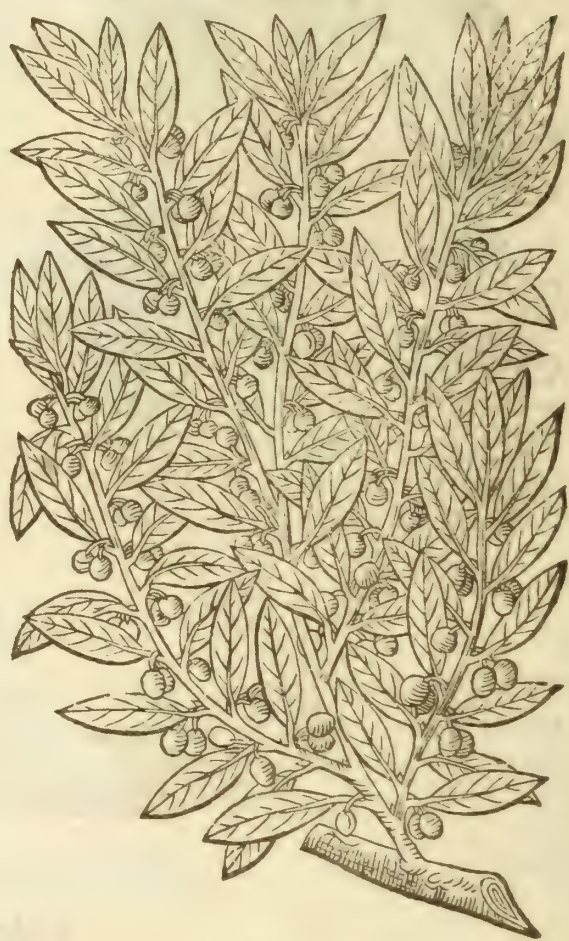
1 *Laurus mas.*

The male Baie tree.



2 *Laurus femina.*

The female Baie tree.



✱ *The description.*

1 **T**He Baie or Laurell tree commeth oftentimes to the height of a tree of a meane bignesse; it is full of boughes, couered with a greene barke: the leaues thereof are long, broad, hard, of colour greene, sweetely smelling, and in taste somewhat bitter: the flowers alongst the boughes and leaues are of a greene colour: the berries are more long then round, and be couered with a blacke rinde or pill; the kernell within is clouen into twoparts, like that of the Peach and Almond, and other such, of a browne yellowish colour, sweete of smell, in taste somewhat bitter, with a little sharpe or biting qualitie.

2 There is also a certaine other kinde heereof more like to a shrub, sending forth out of the
 roots

rootes many of springs, which notwithstanding groweth not so high as the former; and the barkes of the boughes be somewhat red: the leaues be also tenderer, and not so harde; in other things not vnlike.

These two Baie trees *Dioscorides* was not ignorant of; for, he saith, that the one is narrow leaved, and the other broader leaved, or rather harder leaved, which is more like.

* *The place.*

The Laurell or Baie tree groweth naturally in Spaine and such hot regions; we plant, and set it in gardens, defending it from colde at the beginning of March especially.

I haue not seene any one tree thereof growing in Denmarke, Sweuia, Poland, Liuania, or Russia, or in any of those colde countries where I haue trauelled.

* *The time.*

The Baie tree groweth greene winter and sommer: it flowreth in the spring, and the blacke fruit is ripe in October.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *Σύων*: in Latine *Laurus*: in Italian *Lauro*: in high Dutch *Loorbeerbaum*: in low Dutch *Laurus boome*: in French *Laurier*: in Spanish *Laurel*, *Lorer*, and *Loureiro*: in English Laurell, or Baie tree.

The fruite is named in Greeke *Συρίδες*: in Latine *Lauri baccae*: in high Dutch *Loorbeeren*: in low Dutch *Bakeleer*: in Spanish *Vayas*: in English Baie Berries.

The Poets faine that it tooke his name of *Daphne*, Lado his daughter, with whom *Apollo* fell in loue.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The berries and leaues of the Baie tree, saith *Galen*, are hot and very dry, and yet the berries more A than the leaues.

The barke is not biting and hot, but more bitter, and it hath also a certaine astrictiue or binding B qualitie.

Baie Berries with Hony or Cute, are good in a licking medicine saith *Dioscorides*, against the C phthysicke or consumption of the lungs, difficulty of breathing, and all kinde of fluxes or rheumes about the chest.

Baie Berries taken in wine, are good against the bitings and stingings of any venemous beast, D and against all venome and poison: they cleanse away the morpew; the iuice pressed out heereof is a remedy for paine of the eares, and deafnes, if it be dropped in with olde wine and oile of Roses: this is also mixed with ointments that are good against wearisomnes, and that heate and discusse or waste away humors.

Baie berries are put into Mithridate, Treacle, and such like medicines that are made to refresh such E peopie as are growen sluggish and dull by meanes of taking opiate medicines, or such as haue any venemous or poisoned qualitie in them.

They are good also against cramps and drawing together of sinewes. F

We in our time do not vse the berries for the infirmities of the lungs, or chest; but minister them G against the diseases of the stomacke, liuer, spleene, and bladder: they warme a colde stomacke, cause concoction of rawe humours, stirre vp a decayed appetite, take away the lothing of meate, open the stopping of the liuer & spleen, prouoke vrine, bring down the menfes, & driue forth the secondine.

The oile pressed out of these, or drawne forth by decoction, doth in short time take away scabs H and such like filth of the skin.

It cureth them that be beaten blacke and blewe, and that be brused by squats and falls, it remoo- I ueth blacke and blew spots and congealed bloud, and digesteth and wasteth away the humours gathered about the grieued part.

Dioscorides saith, that the leaues are good for the diseases of the mother and bladder, if a bath be K made thereof, to bathe and sit in: that the greene leaues do gently binde, that being applied they are good against the stingings of waspes and bees; that with barley meale patched, and bread, they assuage all kinde of inflammations, and that being taken in drinke they mitigate the paine of the stomacke, but procure vomite.

The berries of the Bay tree stamped with a little Scammonie and Saffron, and laboured in a mor- L tar with vineger and oile of Roses to the forme of a liniment, and applied to the temples and fore-part of the head, doth greatly cease the paine of the megrim.

It is reported that common drunkardes were accustomed to eate in the morning fasting two M leaues thereof against drunkenes.

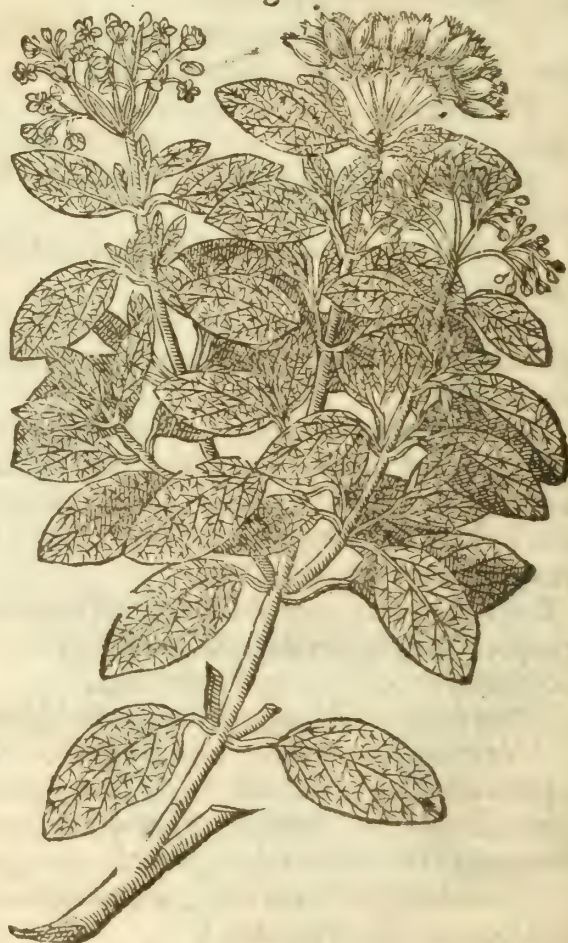
- L** The later Phisitions do oftentimes vse to boile the leaues of Laurell with diuers meates, especial-ly fishes, and by so dooing there hapneth no desire of vomiting: but the meate seasoned heerewith becommeth more sauory and better for the stomacke.
- M** The barke of the roote of the Baie tree, as *Galen* writeth, drunken in wine prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driueth forth grauell: it openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the spleene, and all other stoppings of the inwarde parts: which thing also *Dioscorides* affirmeth, who likewise addeth, that it killeth the childe in the mothers wombe.
- N** It helpeth the dropie and the iandise, and procureth vnto women their desired sicknes.

Of the wilde Baie tree. Chap. 65.

1 *Laurus Tinus.*
The wilde Baie tree.



2 *Laurus Tinus Lusitanica.*
The Portingale wilde Baie tree.



* *The description.*

1 *Laurus Tinus*, or the wilde Baie tree, groweth like a shrub or hedge bush, hauing many tough and pliant branches, set full of leaues very like vnto the Baie leaues, but smaller and more crumpled, of a deepe and shining greene colour: among which come forth tufts of whitish flowers, turning at the edges into a light purple; after which followe small berries of a blew colour, containing a fewe graines or seeds like the stones or seeds of grapes: the leaues and all the parts of the plant are altogether without smell or sauour.

2 *Tinus Lusitanica*, groweth verie like to *Cornus Fæmina*, or the Dogge Berrie tree, but the branches be thicker, and more stiffe, couered with a reddish barke mixed with greene: the leaues are like the former, but larger, hauing manie sinewes or vaines running thorough the same
like

like Ribwoort: the flowers heereof grow in tufts like the precedent, but they are of colour more declining to purple: the small branches are likewise of a purple colour: the leaues haue no smell at all, either good or bad: the berries are smaller then the former, of a blew colour declining to blacknesse.

* *The place.*

The wilde Baie groweth plentifully in euery fiede of Italy, Spaine, and other regions, which differ according to the nature and scituation of those countries: they growe in my garden and prosper very well.

* *The time.*

The wilde Laurell is greene, and may oftentimes be seene with the flowers and ripe berries growing both at one season.

* *The names.*

It is called in Latine *Tinus*, and *Laurus syluestris*: in Greeke *δίκην ἀγρία*: Cato nameth it *Laurus syluatica*: in Italian *Lauro Siluatico*: in Spanish *Vua de Perro*, other *Pollado*, and of diuers *Durillo*: in English wilde Baie.

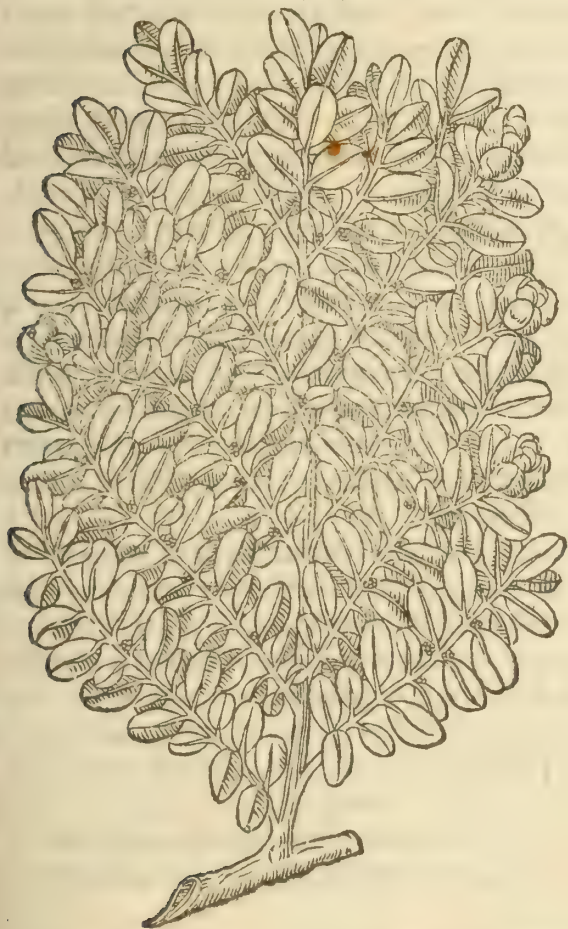
* *The temperature and vertues.*

Plinie nor any other of the ancients, haue touched the faculties of this wilde Baie, neither haue we any vnderstanding thereof by the later writers, or by our owne experience.

Of the Boxe tree. Chap. 66.

Buxus.

The Boxe tree.



* *The description.*

THE great Boxe is a faire tree, bearing a great body or trunk; the woode or timber is yellowe and verie harde, and fit for sundrie workes, hauing many boughes & hard branches, beset with sundry small hard greene leaues, both winter and sommer like the Baie tree: the flowers are very little, growing among the leaues, of a greene colour: which being vaded there succeed small blacke shining berries, of the bignesse of the seeds of Coriander, which are inclosed in rounde greenish huskes, hauing three feete or legs like a brasse or boiling pot: the roote is likewise yellowe, and harder then the timber, but of greater beauty, and more fit for dagger haftes, boxes, and such like vses, whereto the trunk or body serueth, then to make medicines; though foolish emperickes and women leaches, do minister it against the apoplexie and such diseases: Turners and Cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call this woode dudgeon, wherewith they make dudgeon hafted daggers.

There is also a certaine other kinde heereof, growing lowe and not aboue a yarde high, but it spreadeth all abroad: the branches heereof are many and very slender: the leaues be rounde and of a light greene.

* *The place.*

Buxus or the Boxe tree, groweth vpon sundry waste and barren hils in Englande.

* *The time.*

The boxe tree groweth greene winter and sommer: it flowreth in Februarie and March, and the feede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call it *πύξος*: in Latine *Buxus*: in high Dutch *Buchszbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Burboom*: in Italian *Bosso*: in French *Buis*: in English *Boxe*, and *Boxe tree*.

The lesser may be called *χαμηλὴ πύξος*, and in Latine *Humi Buxus*, or *Humilis Buxus*: in English *dwarf Boxe*, or *ground Boxe*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

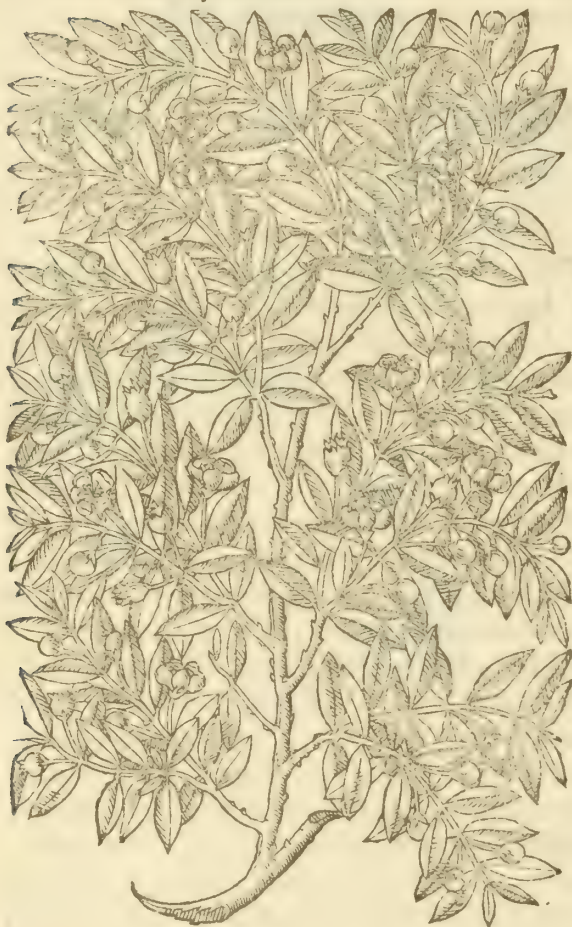
The leaues of the Boxe tree are hot, drie and astringent, of an euill and lothsome smell, not vsed in medicine, but onely as I said before in the description.

*Of the Myrtle tree. Chap. 67.** *The kindes.*

There be diuers sorts of the Myrtill trees, some with broad leaues, some with narrow leaues; some whose leaues are more sweete then others; one figure with the descriptions of more shall distinguish the kindes.

I *Myrtus.*

The Myrtill tree.

* *The description.*

The first and greatest *Myrtus* is a small tree, growing to the height of a man, hauing manie faire and pliant branches, covered with a browne barke, and set full of leaues much like vnto the Laurell or Baie leafe, but thinner and smaller, somewhat resembling the leaues of Peruinckle, which being brused do yeelde forth a most fragrant smell, not much inferior vnto the smell of Cloues, as all the rest of the kindes do: among these leaues come forth small white flowers, in shape like the flowers of the Cherry tree, but much smaller, and of a pleasant sauour, which do turne into small berries, greene at the first and afterwards blacke.

There is also another kind of *Myrtus* called *Myrtus Boëtica latifolia*, according to *Clusius Myrtus Laureæ*, that hath leaues also like Baie leaues, growing by couples vppon his pleasant greene branches, in a double rowe on both sides of the stalkes, of a light greene colour, and somewhat thicker then the former, in sent and smell sweete: the flowers and fruit are not much differing from the first kinde.

There is likewise another kinde of *Myrtus* called *Exotica*, that is strange and not common: it groweth vpriight vnto the height of a man like vnto the last before mentioned, but that it is replenished with greater plentie of leaues, which doe

fold in themselves hollow and almost double, broader pointed, and keeping no order in their growing, but one thrusting within another, and as it were crossing one another confusedly; in all other points agreeing with the precedent.

There is another sort like vnto the former in flowers and branches, but the leaues are smooth, flat and plaine, and not crumpled or folded at all. The fruit is in shape like the other, but that it is of a white colour, whereas the fruit of the other is blacke.

There is also another kinde of Myrtill, called *Myrtus minor*, or noble Myrtill, as being the chiefe of all the rest (although most common and best knowne) and groweth like a little shrub or hedge bush, very like vnto the former but much smaller. The leaues are small and narrow, very much resembling the leaues of Masticke Tree called *Marum*. The flowers be white, nothing differing from the former sauing in greatnes, and that sometimes they are more double.

There

There is yet another kinde of *Myrtus* called *Noua* (as hauing been of late discovered, and not knowen vnto them of olde time) that in shape and shew resembleth the former, hauing leaues like vnto our garden Tyme, and small white flowers, with a few yellow chiues or thrums in the middle.

* *The place.*

These kindes of *Myrtus* do growe naturally vpon the woodie hils and fertill fields of Italie and Spaine.

* *The time.*

Where they ioy to growe of themselves they flower when the Roses do; the fruit is ripe in Autumne; in England they neuer beare any fruit.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *μυρτιν*: in Latine *Myrtus*: in the Arabicke tongue *Alus*: in Italian *Myrto*: in Spanish *Arrayhan*: in the Portingall language *Murta*, and *Murtella*: other nations do almost keepe the Latine name, as in English it is called Myrtle, or Myrtle tree.

Among the Myrtles that which hath the fine little leafe is furnamed of *Plinie Tarentina*: and that which is so thicke and full of leaues is *Exotica*, strange or forren. *Nigra Myrtus* is that which hath the blacke berries: *Candida* which hath the white berries, and the leaues of this also are of a lighter Greene: *Satiua*, or the tame planted one is cherished in gardens and orchards: *Syluestris*, or the wilde Myrtle is that which groweth of it selfe; the berries of this are oftentimes lesser, and of the other greater. *Plinie* doth also set downe other kinds, as *Patritia*, *Plebeia*, and *Coniugalis*; but what manner of ones they are, he doth not declare: he also placeth among the Myrtles *Oxymyr sine*, or Kneeholme, which notwithstanding is none of the Myrtles, but a thornie shrub.

Plinie in his 14. booke 16. chapter saith, that the wine which is made of the wilde Myrtle tree is called *Myrtidanum*, if the copie be true. For *Dioscorides* and likewise *Sotich* in his *Geoponikes* report, that wine is made of Myrtle berries when they be thorow ripe, but this is called *Vinum Myrteum*, or *Myrtites*, Myrtle wine.

Moreouer, there is also a wine made of the berries and leaues of Myrtle stamped and steeped in Must, or wine new pressed from the grape, which is called, as *Dioscorides* saith, *Myrsinite vinum*, or wine of Myrtles.

The Myrtle tree was in times past consecrated to *Venus*. *Plinie* in his 15. booke 29. chapter saith thus, There was an old altar belonging to *Venus*, which they now call *Murtia*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The Myrtle consisteth of contrarie substances, a cold earthie thing bearing the preheminance; And it hath also a certaine thin heate, therefore as *Galen* saith, it drieth notably.

The leaues, fruit, buds and iuice do binde, both outwardly applied and inwardly taken: they stay B the spetting of blood, and all other issues thereof: they stop both the whites and reds in women, if they sit in a bath made therewith: after which manner, and by fomenting also they stay the superfluous course of the hemorrhoides.

They are a remedie for laskes, and for the bloodie fluxe, they quench the fierie heate of the eyes, C if they be laide on with parched Barly meale.

They be also with good successe outwardly applied to all inflammations newly beginning; and D also to new paine vpon some fall, stroke or straine.

They are wholsome for a moyst and waterie stomacke, the fruit and leaues dried prouoke vrine: E for the Greene leaues containe in them a certaine superfluous and hurtfull moysture.

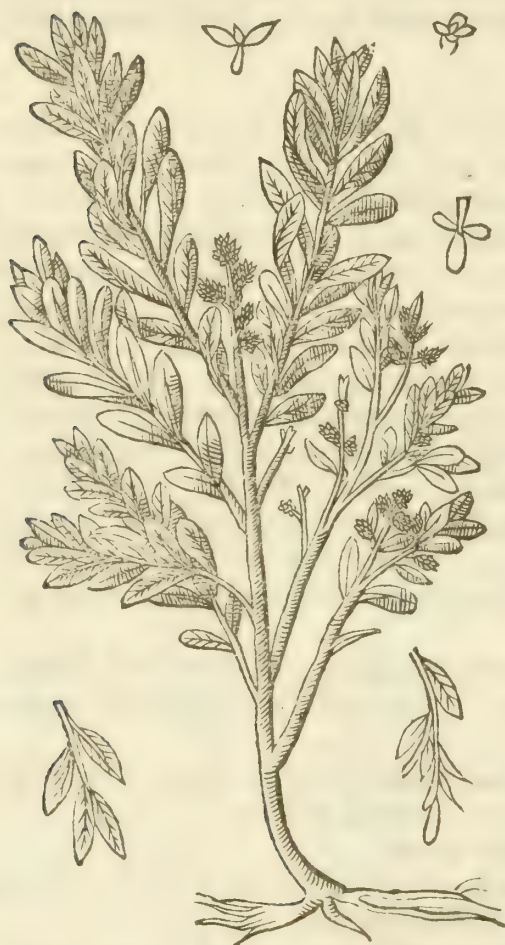
It is good to bathe with the decoction hereof made with wine, lims that are out of ioint, and bur- F stings that are hard to be cured, and vlcers also of the outward parts: it helpeth spreading tetter, scowreth away the dandrife and sores of the head, maketh the haire blacke, and keepeth them from shedding; withstandeth drunkennes, if it be taken fasting, and preuaileth against poyson, and the bitings of any venemous beast.

There is drawn out of the Greene berries therof a iuice, which is dried and reserved for the fore- said vses.

There is likewise pressed out of the leaues a iuice, by adding vnto them either olde wine or raine water, which must be vsed when it is new made, for being once drie it putrifieth, and as *Dioscorides* saith, loseth his vertues.

Of sweete Willow, or Gaule. Chap. 68.

Myrtus Brabantica, sine Elaagnus Cordi.
Gaule, sweete Willow, or Dutch Myrtle tree.



* The description.

Gaule is a lowe and little shrub or woodie plant, hauing many browne and harde branches: whereupon doe growe leaues somewhat long, hard, thicke & oileous, of an hot sauour or smell somewhat like *Myrtus*; among the branches come forth other litle ones, wherupon do growe many spokie eares or tufts, full of small flowers, and after them succeede great store of square seedes clustering together, of a strong and bitter taste. The roote is hard, and of a woodie substance.

* The place.

This Gaule groweth plentifully in sundry places of England, as in the Ile of Elie, and in the Fennie countries thereabouts, whereof there is such store in that country, that they make fagots of it and sheaues, which they cal Gaule sheaues, to burne and heate their ouens. It groweth also by Colbrooke, and in sundrie other places.

* The time.

This Gaule flowreth in May and Iune, and the seede is ripe in August.

* The names.

This tree is called of diuers in Latine *Myrtus Brabantica*, and *Pseudomyrsine*, and *Cordus* calleth it *Elaagnus*, *Chamaelaagnus*, and *Myrtus Brabantica*. *Elaagnus* is described by *Theophrastus* to be a shrubbie plant like vnto the Chaste tree, with a soft and downie leafe, and with the flower of the Poplar tree, and that which we haue descri-

bed is no such plant. It hath no name among the olde writers for ought we knowe, vnlesse it be *Rhus synestrus Plinij*, or *Plinie* his wilde Sumach, of which he hath written in his 24. booke 11. chapter. There is, saith he, a wilde herbe with short stalkes, which is an enimie to poyson, and a killer of moths. It is called in lowe Dutch *Gagel*; in English Gaule.

* The temperature.

Gaule or the wilde Myrtle, especially the seede, is hot and drie in the third degree: the leaues be also hot and drie, but not so much.

* The vertues.

- A The fruit is troublesome to the braine being put into beere or ale whilest it is in boyling (which many vse to do) it maketh the same headie, fit to make a man quickly drunke.
- B The whole shrub, fruit and al being laid among clothes, keepeth them from moths and wormes.

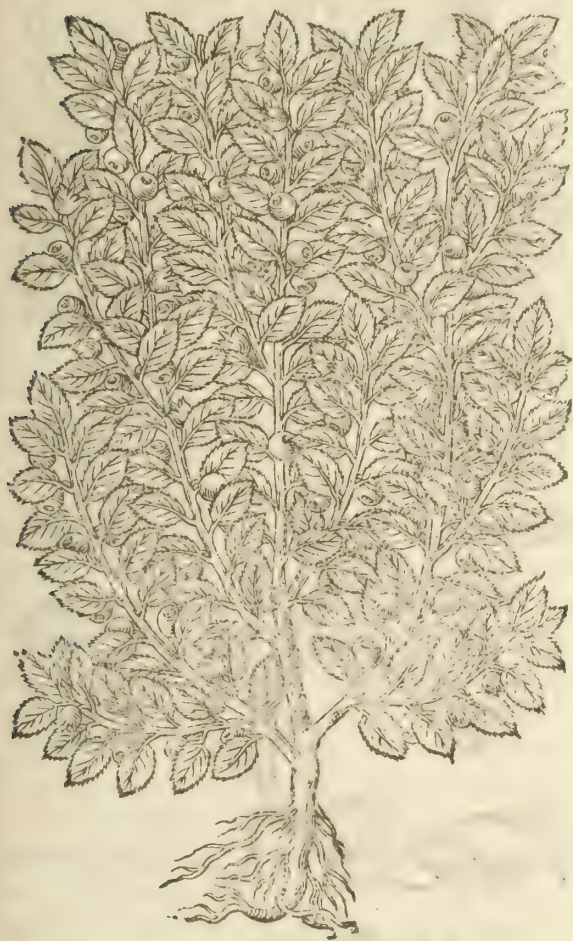
Of Whortes, or Whortle berries. Chap. 69.

* The kindes.

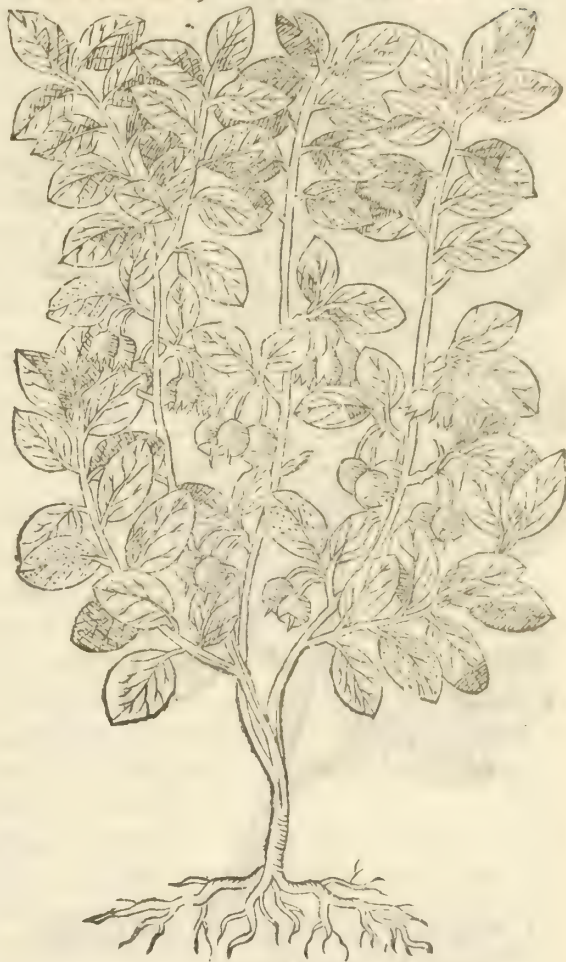
V*accinia* or Whortes, of which we intreat in this place, differ from Violets; neither are they flowers, but berries: of these Whortes there be three sorts found out by the auncients, reckoning the marrish Whortle for one: the later writers haue found more.

1 *Vaccinia nigra.*

Blacke Whortes, or Whortle berries.

2 *Vaccinia rubra.*

Red Whortes, or Whortle berries.



* The description.

1 *Vaccinia nigra*, the blacke Whortle, or Hurtle, is a base and lowe tree, or woodie plant, bringing forth many branches of a cubite high, set full of small leaues, of a darke Greene colour, not much vnlike the leaues of Boxe, or the Myrrill tree: among which come forth little hollow flowers, turning into small berries, Greene at the first, afterwarde red, and at the last of a blacke colour, and full of a pleasant and sweete iuice; in which do lie diners little thinne whitish seeds; these berries do colour the mouth and lips of those that eate them, with a blacke colour: the roote is woodie, slender, and now and then creeping.

2 *Vaccinia rubra* or the red Whortle, is like the former in the maner of growing, but that the leaues are greater and harder, almost like the leaues of the Boxe tree, abiding Greene all the winter long: among which come forth small carnation flowers long, and round, growing in clusles at the top of the branches, after which succede small berries in shewe and bignesse like the former, but that they are of an excellent red colour, and full of iuice, of solofient and beautifull a purple to limme withall, that Indian *Lacca* is not to be compared thereunto; especially when this iuice is prepared and dressed with allom according to Art, as my selfe haue prooued by experience: the taste is rough and astringent: and the roote is of a woody substance.

3 *Vaccinia alba* or the white Whortle, is like vnto the former, both in stalkes and leaues, but the berries are of a white colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

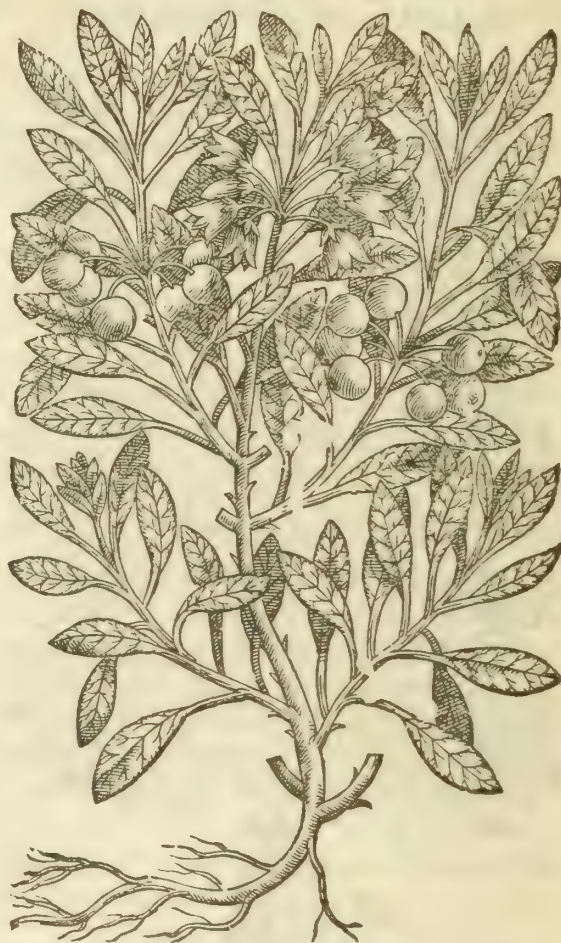
4 *Carolus Clusius* in his Pannonicke obseruations hath set down another of the Whortle berries, vnder the name of *Vitis Idea*, which differeth not from the other Whortle berries, neither in stature but in leaues and fruite also.

3 *Vaccinia alba.*

The white Whorts, or Whortle berries.

5 *Vaccinia Vrsi, sine Vna Vrsi apud Clusium.*
Beares Whortle berries.4 *Vaccinia Pannonica, sine Vitis Idaea.*

Hungarie Whortle berries.

* *The description.*

5 The same author also setteth forth another of the Whortle berries, vnder the title of *Vua Vrsi*, which is likewise a shrubbie plant, hauing manie feeble branches; whercon do growe long leaues blunt at the points, & of an ouerworne greene colour: among which come forth clusters of bottle-like flowers, of an herby colour: the fruit followeth, growing likewise in clusters, greene at the first, & blacke when they be ripe: the roote is of a woodie substance.

* *The place.*

These plants prosper best in a leane barren soile, & in vntoiled woody places: they are now & then found on high grounds, subiect to the winde, and vpon mountaines: they growe plentifully in both the Germanies, Bohemia, and in diuers places of France and Englande, namely in Middlesex on Hampteed Heath, & the woods therto adioining, and also vpon the hills in Cheshire called Broxen hills, neere vnto Beeston castle, 7. miles from the Nantwich; and in the wood by Highgate called Finchly woode, and in diuers other places.

The red Whortle berry groweth in Westmerland, at a place called Crossby Rauenswaith; where also doth growe the Whortle with the white berries, and in Lancashire also vpon Pendle hills.

* *The*

* The time.

The Whortle berries do flower in Maie, and their fruite is ripe in Iune.

* The names.

Whortle berries are called in high Dutch *Dysselbærren*: in lowe Dutch *Craekbessen*, because they make a certaine cracke whilest they be broken betweene the teeth, of diuers sort called in French men *Airelle*, or *Aurelle*, as *Iohannes de Choul* writeth: and we in England Whortles, Whortle berries, Blacke Berries, Bill Berries, and Bull Berries, and in some places Winberries.

Most of the shops of Germanie do call them *Myrtilli*, but properly *Myrtilli* are the fruite of the Myrtle tree, as the Apothecaries name them at this day. This plant hath no name for ought we can learne, either among the Greekes or auncient Latines: for whereas most do take it to be *Vitis Ilea*, or the Corinth tree, which *Plinie* surnameth *Alexandrina*, it is vntrue; for *Vitis Ilea* is not like to the common Vine, but is also a kinde of Vine: and *Theophrastus* who hath made mention heereof doth call it without an epethete, *ἀμπέλος*, simply, as a little after we will declare: which without doubt he would not haue done, if he had founde it to differ from the common Vine. For what things soeuer receiued a name of some plant, the same are exprest by some epethite added, that they might be knowne to differ from others, as *Laurus Alexandrina*, *Vitis alba*, *Vitis nigra*, *Vitis syluestris*, and such like.

Moreouer, those things which haue borrowed a name from some plant, are like thereunto, if not wholly, yet either in leafe or fruite, or in some other thing. *Vitis alba* and *nigra*, that is to saie, the white and the blacke Bryonies, haue leaues and clasping tendrels, as hath the common Vine: they also climbe after the same maner: *Vitis syluestris*, or the wilde Vine, hath such like stalkes as the Vine hath, and bringeth forth fruite like to the little grapes: *Laurus Alexandrina*, and *Chamedaphne*, and also *Daphnoides*, are like in leaues to the Laurell tree: *Sycomoros* is like in fruite to the Figge tree, and in leaues to the Mulberie tree: *Chamedrys* hath the leafe of an Oke; *Pseudarnus* of the Pine tree: so of others which haue taken their name from some other. But this lowe shrub is not like the Vine, either in any part, or in any other thing.

This *Vitis Ilea* groweth not on the vppermost and snowie parts of mount Ida (as some would haue it) but about Ida, euen the hill Ida, not of Candy, but of Troas in the lesser Asia, which *Ptoleme* in his fift booke of Geographie 3. chapter doth call *Alexandri Troas*, or *Alexander his Troy*: whereupon it is also aduisedly named of *Plinie* in his 14. booke 3. chapter *Vitis Alexandrina*, no otherwile then *Alexandrina Laurus* is saide of *Theophrastus* to grow there: *Laurus*, surnamed *Alexandrina*, and *Ficus quædam*, or a certaine Figge tree, and *ἀμπέλος*, that is to say, the Vine, are reported, saith he, to grow properly about Ida. Like vnto this Vine are those which *Philostratus* in the life of *Apollonius* reporteth to growe in Mæonia, and Lydia, scituated not farre from Troy, comparing them to those Vines which grow in India beyond Caucasus: the Vines, saith he, be very like, as be those that growe therein Mæonia and Lydia, yet is the wine which is pressed out of them, of a maruellous pleasant taste.

This Vine which groweth neere to mount Ida, is reported to be like a shrub, with little twigs and branches of the length of a cubite, about which are grapes growing aslope, blacke, of the bignes of a Beane, sweete, hauing within a certaine winie substance, soft: the leafe of this is rounde, vncut, and little.

This is described by *Plinie* in his 14. booke 3. chapter, almost in the selfe same words: It is called saith he, *Alexandrina vitis* and groweth neere vnto *Phalacra*: it is short, with branches a cubite long, with a blacke grape, of the bignes of the Latines Beane, with a sofe pulpe and very little, with very sweete clusters growing aslope, and a little round leafe without cuts.

And with this description the little shrub which the Apothecaries of Germanie do call *Myrtillum*, doth nothing at all agree, as it is very manifest; for it is low, scarce a cubite high, with a few short branches, not growing to a cubite in length: it doth not bring forth clusters or bunches, nor yet fruite like vnto grapes, but berries like those of the Yew tree; not sweete, but somewhat sower and astringent, in which also there are many little white flat seedes: the leafe is not round, but more long then round, not like to that of the Vine, but of the Boxe tree. Moreouer it is thought that this is not found in Italy, Greece, or in the lesser Asia, for that *Mathiolus* affirmeth the same to grow nowhere but in Germanie and Bohemia, so farre is it from being called or accounted to be *Vitis Ilea*, or *Alexandrina*.

The fruit of this may be thought not without cause to be named *Vaccinia*, sith they are berries;
for

for they may be named of *Bacca*, berries, *Vaccinia*, as though they should be called *Baccinia*. Yet this letteth not but that there may also be other *Vaccinia*; for *Vaccinia* is πολυστοιχος dictio, or a worde of diuers significations. *Virgil* in the first of his Bucolikes the tenth Eclog affirmeth, that the written Hyacinth is named of the Latines *Vaccinium*, translating into Latine *Theocritus* his verse, which is taken out of his 10. Eidyl.

Virgil.

Et nigra Viola, sunt & Vaccinia nigra.

Vitruvius in the seventh booke of his Architecture doth also distinguish *Vaccinium* from the Violet, and sheweth that of it is made a gallant purple, which seeing that the written Hyacinth cannot do, it must needs be that this *Vaccinium* is another thing than the Hyacinth is, bicause it serueth to giue a purple die.

Plinie also in his 16. booke 18. chapter hath made mention of *Vaccinia*, which are vsed to die bondslaues garments with, and to giue them a purple colour.

But whether these be our *Vaccinia* or Whortle berries, it is hard to affirme, especially seeing that *Plinie* reckoneth vp *Vaccinia* among those plants which growe in waterie places; but ours growe on mountaines, vpon high places subiect to windes, neither is it certainly knowen to growe in Italie. Howsoeuer it is, these our Whortles may be called *Vaccinia*, and do agree with *Plinies* and *Vitruvius* his *Vaccinia*, bicause garments and linnen cloth may take from these a purple die.

The red Whortle berries haue their name from the blacke Whortles, to which they be in forme very like, and are called in Latine *Vaccinia rubra*: in high Dutch Rooter Heidelbeere: in lowe Dutch Roode Crakebesen: the French men *Aurelles rouges*: they be named in English Red Whortes, or red Whortle berries. *Conradus Gesnerus* hath called this plant *Vitis Idea rubris acinis*: but the growing of the berries doth shew, that this doth far lesse agree with *Vitis Idea* than the blacke: for they do not hang vpon the sides of the branches as do the blacke (which deceiued them that thought it to be *Vitis Idea*) but from the tops of the sprigs in clusters.

As concerning the names of the other, they are touched in their seuerall descriptions.

✧ *The temperature.*

These *Vaccinia* or Whortle berries, are colde euen in the later end of the second degree, and drie also with a manifest astringtion or binding qualitie.

Red Whortle berries are cold and drie, and also binding.

✧ *The vertues.*

- A The iuice of the blacke Whortle berries is boyled, till it become thicke, and is prepared or kept by adding honic and Sugar vnto it: the Apothecaries call it *Rob*, which is preferred in all things before the rawe berries themselves. For many times whilest these be eaten or taken rawe, they are offensive to a weake and cold stomacke, and so far are they from binding the belly, or staying the laske, as that they also trouble the same through their cold and rawe qualitie, which thing the boyled iuice called *Rob* doth not any whit at all.
- B They be good for an hot stomacke, they quench thirst, they mitigate and alay the heate of hot burning agues, they stop the belly, they stay vomiting, they cure the bloody fluxe proceeding of choler, and they helpe the felonie, or the purging of choler vpwards and downwards.
- C The people in Cheshire do eate the blacke Whortles in creame and milk, as in these south parts we eate Strawberries, which stop and binde the belly, putting away also the desire to vomit.
- D The red Whortle is not of such a pleasant taste as the blacke, and therefore not so much vsed to be eaten, but (as I said before) they make the fairest carnation colour in the world.

Of shrub Hartwoort of Æthiopia. Chap. 70.

✧ *The description.*

THis kinde of Sefely, being the Aethiopian Sefely, hath blackish stalkes of a woodie substance; this plant diuideth it selfe into sundrie other armes or branches, which are beset with thicke, fat, and oileous leaues, fashioned somewhat like the Woodbinde leaues, but thicker and more gummie, approching very neere vnto the leaues of Oleander both in shape and substance, being of a deepe or darke greene colour, and of a very good saour and sinell, and continueth greene in my garden both winter and sommer, like the Bay or Laurell. The flowers do growe at the top of the branches

branches in yellow rundles like vnto the flowers of Dill; which being past, there succeedeth a dark or duskie seede resembling the seede of Fennell, and of a bitter taste. The roote is thicke and of a woodie substance.

Seseli Aethiopicum frutex.

Shrub Sesely, or Hartwoort of Ethiopia.

* *The place.*

It is founde both in stonie places, and on the sea coasts not far from Marfilles, and likewise in other places of Languedocke: it also groweth in Ethiopia, in the darke and desert woods: it groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth, flowreth and seedeth in Iuly and August.

* *The names.*

The Grecians call it *Αἰθιοπικὸν σέσσηλι*: the Latines likewise *Aethiopicum Seseli*: the Egyptians *κύνος φόβον*, that is, Dogs horror: in English Sesely of Ethiopia, or Ethiopian Hartwoort.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Sesely of Ethiopia is thought to haue the same faculties that the Sesely of Marfilles hath, wherevnto I refer it.



Of the Elder treee Chap. 71.

* *The kindes.*

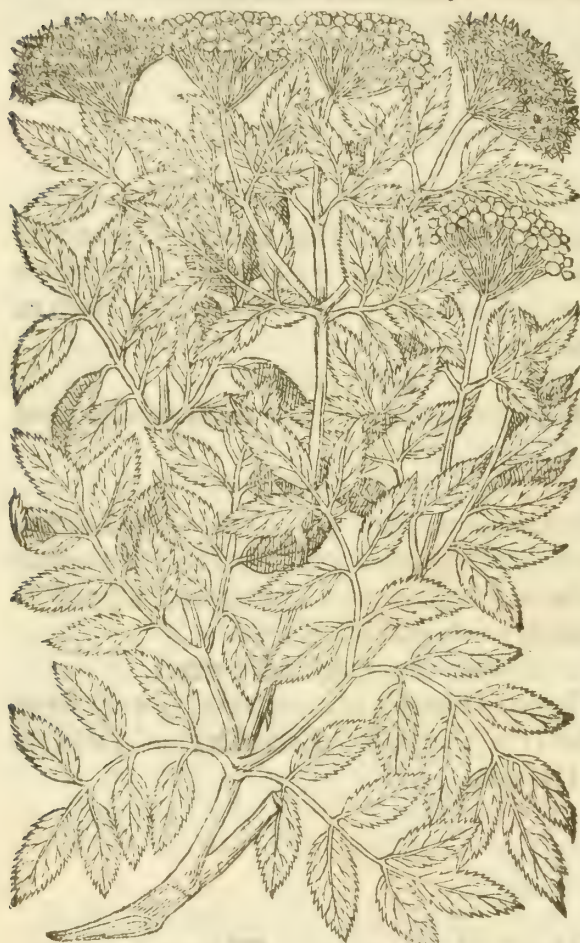
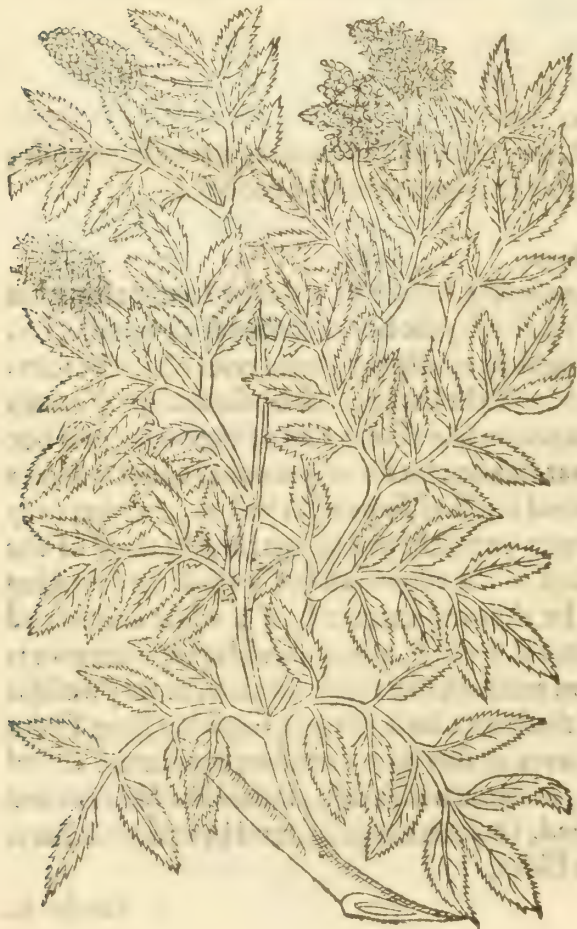
There be diuers sorts of Elders, some of the land, and some of the water or marish grounds; some with very jagged leaues, and other with double flowers, as shall be declared.

* *The description.*

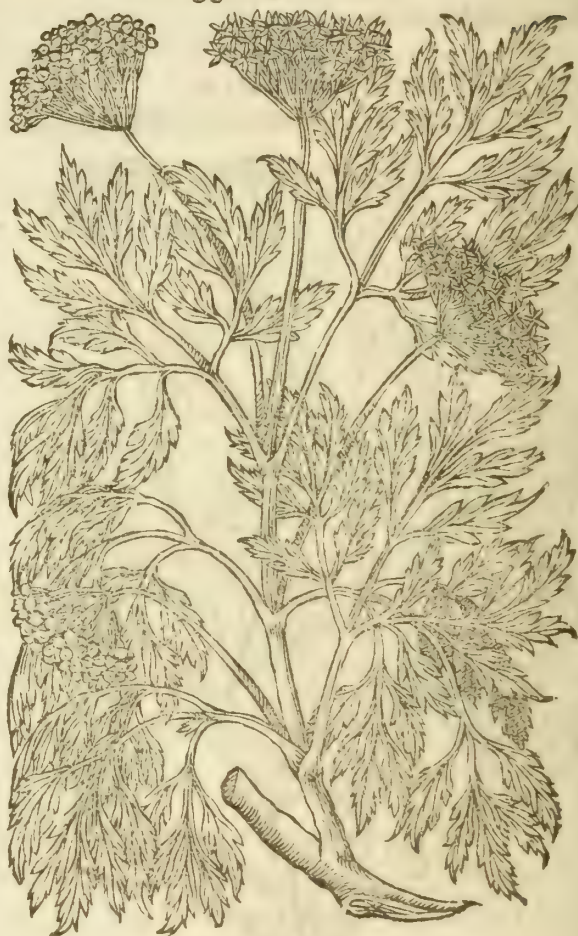
The common Elder groweth vp now and then to the bignes of a meane tree, casting his boughes all about, and oftentimes remaineth a shrub: the bodie is almost all woodie, hauing very little pith within; but the boughes and especially the yoong ones which be ioyned, are full of pith within, and haue but little wood without: the barke of the bodie and great armes is rugged and full of chinks, and of an ill fauored wan colour like ashes: that of the boughes is not smooth, but in colour almost like, and that is the outward barke: for there is another vnder it neerer to the wood, of colour greene: the substance of the wood is sound, somewhat yellow, and that may be easily cleft: the leaues consist of fīue or sixe particular ones fastened to one rib, like those of the Walnut tree, but euery particular one is lesser, nicked in the edges, and of a ranke and stinking smell. The flowers growe on spoked rundles, which be thin and scattered, of a white colour and sweete smell: after them growe vp little berries, greene at the first, afterwards blacke, whereout is pressed a purple iuice, which being boyled with Allom and such like things, doth serue very well for the Painters vse, as also to color vineger: the seeds in these are a little flat, and somewhat long. There groweth oftentimes vpon the bodies of those olde trees or shrubs a certaine excrecence called *Auricula Iudæ*, or Iewes eare, which is soft, blackish, covered with a skin, somewhat like now and then to a mans eare, which being plucked off and dried, shrinketh together and becommeth hard. This Elder groweth euerie where, and is the common Elder.

1 *Sambucus*.

The common Elder tree.

3 *Sambucus racemosa, vel Cernua.*
Harts Elder, or Cluster Elder.2 *Sambucus Laciniatis folijs.*

The iagged Elder tree.

* *The description.*

There is another also which is rare and strange, for the berries of it are not blacke, but white: this is like in leaues to the former.

2 The iagged Elder tree groweth like the common Elder in bodie, branches, shootes, pith, flowers, fruit and stinking smell, and differeth onely in the fashion of the leaues, which doth so much disguise the tree, and put it out of knowledge, that no man would take it for a kinde of Elder, vntil he hath smelt thereunto, which will quickly shew from whence he is descended: for these strange Elder leaues are very much iagged, rent or cut euen vnto the middle rib. From the trunk of this tree as from others of the same kinde, proceedeth a certaine fleshie excrescence like vnto the eare of a man, especially from those trees that are very old.

3 This kinde of Elder hath flowers which are white, but the berries red, and both are not contained in spoked rundles, but in clusters; and growe after the manner of a cluster of grapes, in leaues and other things it resembleth the common Elder, saue that now and then it groweth higher.

* *The place.*

The common Elder groweth euery where: it is planted about conie burrowes for the shadowe of the

the Conies; but that with the white berries is rare: the other kinds grow in like places; but that with the clustered fruit groweth vpon mountaines; that with the iagged leaues groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

These kinds of Elders do flower in Aprill and Maie, and their fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *ἄμμι*: in Latine and of the Apothecaries *Sambucus*: of *Gulielmus Saneetus*, *Beza*: in high Dutch *Holunder holder*: in lowe Dutch *Eller*: in Italian *Sambuco*: in French *Hus* and *Suzn*: in Spanish *Sauco*, *Sauch*, *Sambugueyro*: in English Elder, and Elder tree: that with the white berries diuers would haue to be called *Sambucus syluestris*, or wilde Elder, but *Mathiolus* calleth it *Montana*, or Mountaine Elder.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Galen attributeth the like faculty to Elder that he doth to Danewoort, and saith that it is of a A drying quality, gluing, and moderately digesting: & it hath not onely these faculties, but others also; for the barks, leaues, the first buds, flowers, and fruit of Elder, do not onely drie, but also heat, and haue withall a purging quality; but not without trouble and hurt to the stomacke.

The leaues and tender crops of common Elder taken in some broth, or portage, openeth the B belly, purging both slimie flegme and cholericke humours: the middle barke is of the same nature, but stronger, and purgeth the said humours more violently.

The seedes contained within the berries dried, are good for such as haue the dropie, and such as C are too fat, and would faine be leaner, if they be taken in a morning to the quantitie of a dram with wine for a certaine space.

The leaues of Elder boiled in water vntill they be very soft, and when they are almost boyled D inough, a little oile of sweet Almonds added thereto, or a little Lineseed oile; then taken forth and laide vpon a red cloth, or a peece of scarlet, and applied vnto the Hemorrhoides or Piles, as hot as can be suffered, and so remaine vpon the part affected, vntill it be somewhat colde, hauing the like in a readines, applying one after another vpon the diseased part, by the space of an hower or more, and in the end some bounde to the place, and the patient warme a bed: it hath not as yet failed at the first dressing, to cure the said diseases; but if the patient be dressed twise, it must needs do good, if the first faile.

The greene leaues pould with Deeres suet, or Buls tallow, are good to be laide to hot swellings E and tumours, and doth assuage the paine of the gout.

The inner and greene barke doth more forcibly purge; it draweth forth choler and waterie F humours: for which cause it is good for those that haue the dropie, being stamped and the liquor pressed out is drunke with wine or whay.

Of like operation are also the fresh flowers mixed with some kinde of meate, as fried with egges: G they likewise trouble the belly and mooue to the stoole: being dried they lose as well their purging qualitie as their moisture, and retaine the digesting and attenuating qualitie.

The vineger in which the dried flowers are steeped, is wholesome for the stomacke: being vsed H with meate it stirreth vp an appetite, it cutteth and attenuateth or maketh thinne grosse and rawe humours.

The facultie of the seede is somewhat gentler then that of the other parts: it also mooueth the I belly, and draweth forth waterie humours, being beaten to powder and giuen to a dragm waight: being new gathered, steeped in vineger, and afterwards dried, it is taken, and that effectually with a like waight of the dried lees of wine, and with a few Annis seeds; for so it worketh without any manner of trouble, and helpeth those that haue the dropie. But it must be giuen for certaine daies rogi-ther with a little wine, to such as haue neede thereof.

The gelly of the Elder, otherwise called Iewes cares, hath a binding and drying qualitie: the infu- K sion thereof in which it hath been steeped a fewe howers, taketh away inflammations of the mouth, and almonds of the throte in the beginning, if the mouth and throte be washed therewith, and doth in like maner helpe the Vuula.

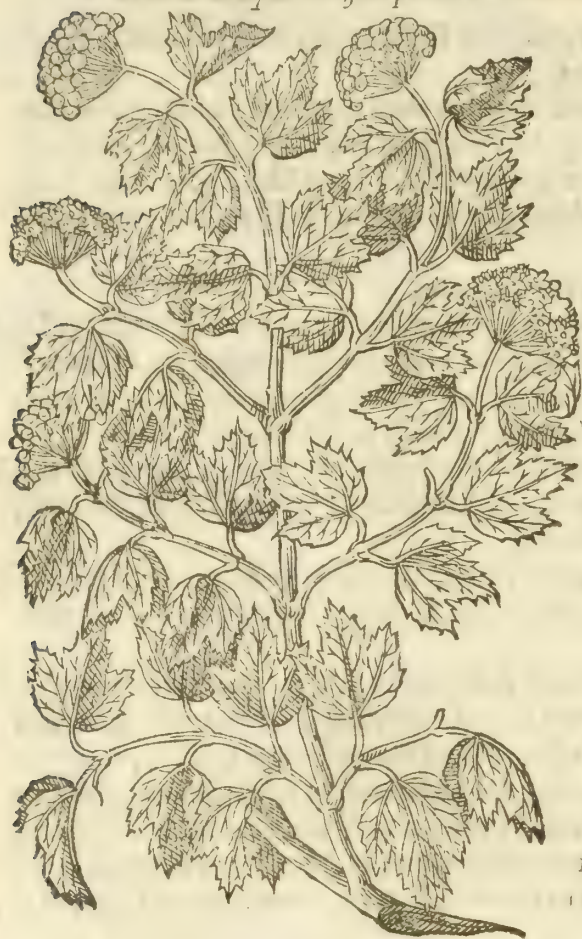
Dioscorides saith, that the tender and greene leaues of the Elder tree with barley meale parched, L doth remooue hot swellings, and is good for those that are burnt or scalded, and for such as be bitten with a mad dog, and that they glew and heale vp hollow vlcers.

The pith of the yoong boughes is without qualitie, this being dried and somewhat pressed or qua- M shed together, is good to lay open the narrow orifices or holes of fistulaes & issues, if it be put therein.

OF

THE THIRD BOOKE OF THE Of Marrish or water Elder. Chap. 72.

1 *Sambucus aquatilis, sive palustris.* Marrish or water Elder.



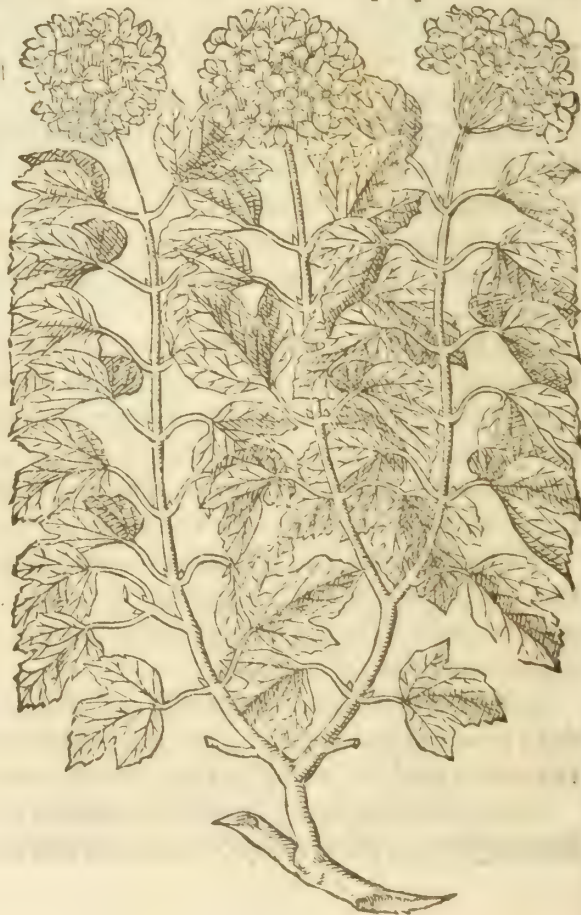
* The description.

1 **M**arrish Elder is not like to the common Elder in leaues, but in boughes: it is much lower, and groweth after the manner of a shrub; the boughes are couered with a barke of an ill fauoured Ash colour, as be those of the common Elder; they are set with ioints by certaine distances, and haue in them great plentie of white pith, therefore they haue lesse wood, which is white and brittle: the leaues be broad, cornered, like almost to Vine leaues, but lesser and softer: among which come foorth spoked rundles, that bring foorth little flowers, the yttermost whereof alongst the borders be greater, of a gallant white colour, euery little one consisting of fiae leaues; the other in the middest and within the borders be smaller, and flowreth by degrees, and the whole tuft is of a most sweet smel, after which come the fruit or berries, that are round like those of the common Elder, but greater, and of a shining red colour, and blacke when they be withered.

2 *Sambucus Rosea.*
The Rose Elder.



3 *Sambucus Rosea flore purpurante.*
The Rose Elder with the purplish flowers.



* The description.

1 **S** *Ambucus Rosea* or the Elder Rose, groweth like an hedge plant, or hedge tree, hauing many knottie branches and shootes comming from the roote, full of pith like the common Elder: the leaues are like the Vine leaues; amongst which come foorth goodly flowers of a white colour, sprinckled or dashed heere and there with a light and thinne carnation colour, & do growe thicke, and closely compact together, in quantitie and bulke of a mans handes, or rather bigger, of great beautie, and sauoring like the flowers of the Hawthorne; but in my garden there groweth not any fruit vpon this tree, nor in any other place, whereof as yet I haue any vnderstanding or knowledge.

2 This kind is likewise an hedge tree, verie like vnto the former in stalkes and branches, which are ioined & knotted by distances, and it is full of white pith: the leaues be likewise cornered: the flowers heerof grow not out of spokie rundles, but stand in a round, thicke and globed tuft, in bignesse also and fashion like to the former, sauing that they tende to a deeper purple colour.

* The place.

Sambucus palustris, the water Elder, groweth by running streames and water courses, and in hedges by moist ditch sides.

The Rose Elder groweth in gardens, and the flowers are there doubled, by Art as it is thought.

* The time.

These kinds of Elders do flower in Aprill and Maie; and the fruite of the water Elder is ripe in September.

* The names.

The water Elder is called in Latine *Sambucus aquatica*, and *Sambucus palustris*: it is called *Opulus*, and *Platanus*, and also *Chama-platanus*, or the Dwarffe Plane tree, but not properly; *Valerius Cordus* maketh it to be *Lycostaphylos*: the Saxons, saith *Gesner*, do call it *Vua Lupina*; from whence *Cordus* inuented the name *λυκοςταφυλον*: it is named in high Dutch *Walt holder*, and *Witch holder*: in lowe Dutch *Swelcken*, and *Swelcken hout*: of certaine French men *Obiere*: in English *Marish Elder*, and *Whitten tree*, *Ople tree*, and *Dwarffe Plane tree*.

The Rose Elder is called in Latine *Sambucus Rosea*, and *Sambucus aquatica*, being doubtlesse a kind of the former water Elder, the flowers being doubled by Art as we haue saide: it is called in Dutch *Oheidersehe Roose*: in English *Gelders Rose*, and *Rose Elder*.

* The temperature and vertues.

Concerning the faculties of these Elders, and the berries of the water Elder, there is nothing found in any writer, neither can we set downe any thing heerof of our owne knowledge.

Of Danewoort, Wale woorte, or Dwarffe Elder. Chap. 73.

* The description.

D Anewoort as it is not a shrub, neither is it altogether an herby plant, but as it were a plant participating of both, being doubtlesse one of the Elders as may appeere both by the leaues, flowers, and fruite, as also by the smell and taste.

Walewoort is very like vnto Elder in leaues, spoked tufts, and fruite; but it hath not a woodie stalk: it bringeth foorth onely Greene stalkes which wither away in winter; these are edged and full of ioints, like to the yoong branches and shootes of Elder: the leaues growe by couples, with distances, wide, and consist of many small leaues, which stande vpon a thicke ribbed stalk, of which euery one is long, broad, and cut in the edges like a sawe, wider and greater then the leaues of the common Elder tree: at the top of the stalkes there grow tufts of white flowers, which turne into blacke berries like the Elder, in which be little long seede: the roote is tough, and of a good and reasonable length; better for phisicke vses then the rootes of Elder.

Ebulus, sive Sambucus humilis.
Dane woort, or dwarte Elder.



* *The place.*

Dane woort groweth in vntoyled places neere common waies, and in the borders of fieldes: it groweth plentifully in the lane at Kilburn Abbey by London: also in a field by S. Iones neer Dartford in Kent, and also in the high way at olde Brainford townes ende next London, and many other places.

* *The time.*

The flowers are perfected in sommer, and the berries in Autumne.

* *The names.*

It is named in Greeke *χαμαίςμ*, that is, *Humilis Sambucus*, or lowe Elder: it is called in Latine *Ebulus* and *Ebulum*: in high Dutch *Attich*: in lowe Dutch *Wattich*: in Italian *Ebulo*: in French *Hieble*: in Spanish *Rezgos*: in English Wall wort, Dane woort, and dwarte Elder.

* *The temperature.*

Wall woort is of temperature hot and drie in the third degree, and of a singular qualitie, which *Galen* doth attribute vnto it, to waste and consume, and also it hath a strange and especiall facultie to purge by the stoole: the rootes be of greatest force, the leaues haue the chiefeft strength to digest and consume.

* *The vertues.*

The rootes of Wall woort boyled in wine and

- A drunken, are good against the dropsie, for they purge downwards waterish humors.
- B The leaues do consume and waste away hard swellings, if they be applied pultuwise, or in a fomentation, or bath.
- C *Dioscorides* saith, that the rootes of Wall woort, doe soften and open the matrix, and also correcteth the infirmities thereof, if they be boyled for a bath to sit in, and dissolueth the swellings and paines of the belly.
- D The iuice of the roote of Dane woort doth make the haire blacke.
- E The yong and tender leaues doth quench hot inflammations, being applied with Barly meale; that it is with good successe layd vpon burnings, scaldings, and vpon the bitings of mad dogs; and that with Bulls tallow, or Goates suet it is a remedie for the gowte.
- F The seed of Wall woort drunke in the quantitie of a dram, is the most excellent purger of waterish humors in the world, and therefore most singular against the dropsie.
- G If one scruple of the seede be brused and taken with sirupe of Roses and a little Secke, it cureth the dropsie, and eateth the gowte, mightily purging downwards waterish humors, being taken once in the weeke.

Of Beane Trefoyle. Chap. 74.

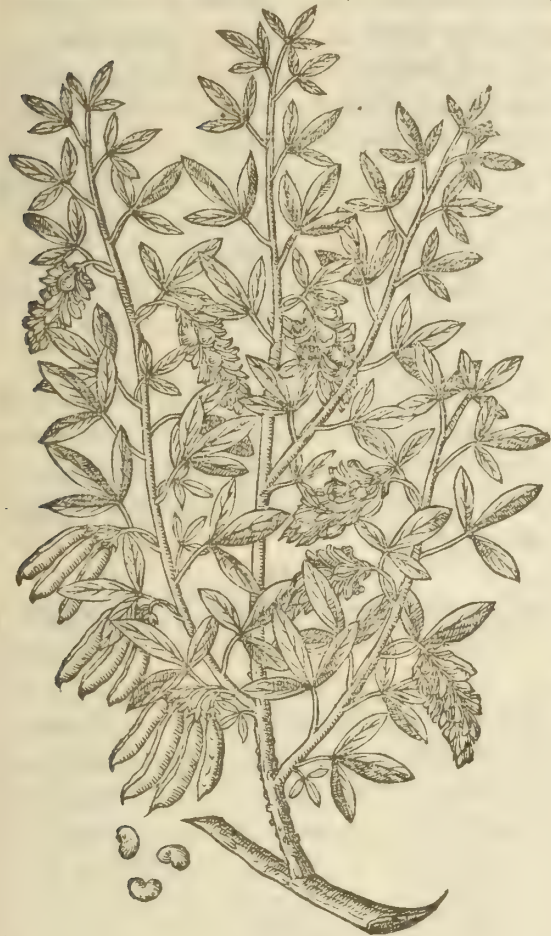
* *The description.*

THe first kinde of *Anagyris*, or *Laburnum*, groweth like vnto a small tree, garnished with many small branches, like the shootes of Oziers, set full of pale greene leaues, alwaies three together, like the *Lotus*, or Meadow Trefoyle, or rather like the leaues of *Vitex*, or the *Cytisus* bush: among which come forth many tufts of flowers, of a yellow colour, not much vnlike the flowers of Broome: when these flowers be gone, there succede small flat cods, wherein are contained feedes like *Galega*, or the *Cytisus* bush: the whole plant hath little fauour or none at all: the roote is soft and gentle, yet of a woodie substance.

2 Stinking

2 Stinking Trefoile is a shrub like to a little tree, rising vp to the height of fixe or eight cubits, or sometimes higher: it sendeth forth of the stalkes very many slender branches; the barke whereof is of a deepe greene colour: the leaues stand alwaies three together, like those of *Lotus* or medowe Trefoile, yet of a lighter greene on the vpper side: the flowers be long, as yellow as gold, very like to those of Broome, two or three also ioined together: after them come vp broad cods, wherein do lie hard fruit like Kidney beanes, but lesser, at the first white, afterwards tending to a purple, and last of all of a blackish blew: the leaues and flowers heerof haue a filthie smell, like those of the stinking Gladen, and so ranke withall, as euen the very passers by are annoied therewith.

1 *Anagyris.*
Beane Trefoile.



2 *Anagyris fetida.*
Stinking Beane Trefoile.



✱ *The place.*

These grow of themselves in most places of Languedocke and Spaine, and in other countries also by high way sides, as in the Ile of Candie, as *Bellonius* testifieth: the first I haue in my garden; the other is a stranger in England.

✱ *The time.*

They flower in Iune, and the seed is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

The Beane Trefoile is called in Greeke *αναγυρις*, which name remaineth vncorrupt in Candy euen to this day: in Latine also *Anagyris*, and *Laburnum*: of a people called *Ananienfes*, named *Eghelo*, which is referred vnto *Laburnum*, of which *Pliny* writeth in his 16. booke 18. chap. in English Beane Trefoile, or the Pealcod tree.

✱ *The temperature.*

Beane Trefoile, as *Galen* writeth, hath a hot and digesting facultie.

✱ *The vertues.*

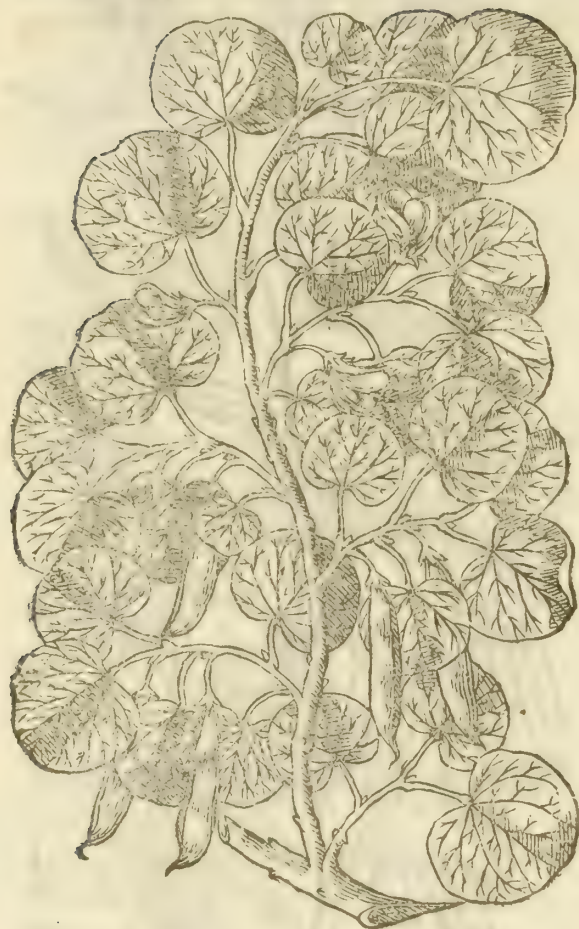
The tender leaues saith *Diosc.* being stamped, & laid vpon cold swellings, do waste away the same.

They are drunke with Cute in the weight of a dram against the stuffing of the lungs, and to bring downe the menfes, the birth, and the afterbirth.

They cure the headach being drunke with wine; the iuice of the roote digesteth and ripeneth, if the seede be eaten it procureth vomite, which thing as *Mathiolus* writeth, the seede not onely of stinking Beane Trefoile doth effect, but that also of the other likewise.

Of Judas tree. Chap. 75.

Arbor Iudæ.
Judas tree.

* *The description.*

Iudas tree is likewise one of the hedge plants: it groweth vp vnto a tree of a reasonable bignes, couered with a darke coloured barke, whereon do growe many twiggie tough branches of a browne colour, garnished with round leaues, like those of rounde Birthweert, or Sewebread, but harder, and of a deeper greene colour: among which come forth small flowers like those of Peason, of a purple colour, mixed with red, which turne into long flat cods, pressed hard together, of a tawnie or wan colour, wherein is contained small flat seedes, like the Lentill, or rather like the seed of Medica, fashioned like a little kidney: the roote is great and woodie.

* *The place.*

This shrub is founde in diuers provinces of Spaine, in hedges, and among briers and brambles: the mountaines of Italy, and the fieldes of Languedocke are not without this shrub: it groweth in my garden.

* *The time.*

The flowers come forth in the spring, & before the leaues: the fruite or cods be ripe in sommer.

* *The names.*

It is commonly named in Latine *Arbor Iudæ*: some haue called it *Sycomorus*, or Sycomore tree, and that bicause the flowers & cods hang down

from the bigger branches: but the right Sycomore tree is like the figge tree in fruite, and in leaues to the Mulberie tree, whereupon it is so named. Others take it to be *rupis*, of which *Theophrastus* writeth thus, *Cercis* bringeth forth fruite in a cod; which words are all so fewe, as that of this no certaintie can be gathered, for there be more shrubs that bring forth fruite in cods. The French men call it *Guainier*, as though they shoulde say *Vaginula*, or a little sheath: most of the Spaniards do name it *Algerono loco*, that is, *Siligna syluestris*, or *fatua*, wilde or foolish cod, others *Arbol d' amor*, for the brauenes sake: it may be called in English Judas tree, whereon *Iudas* did hang himselfe, and not vpon the Elder tree, as it is saide.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The temperature and vertues of this shrub are vnknowne, and not found out: for wheras *Mathioli* maketh this to be *Acacia*, by adding falsly thornes vnto it, it is but a surmise.

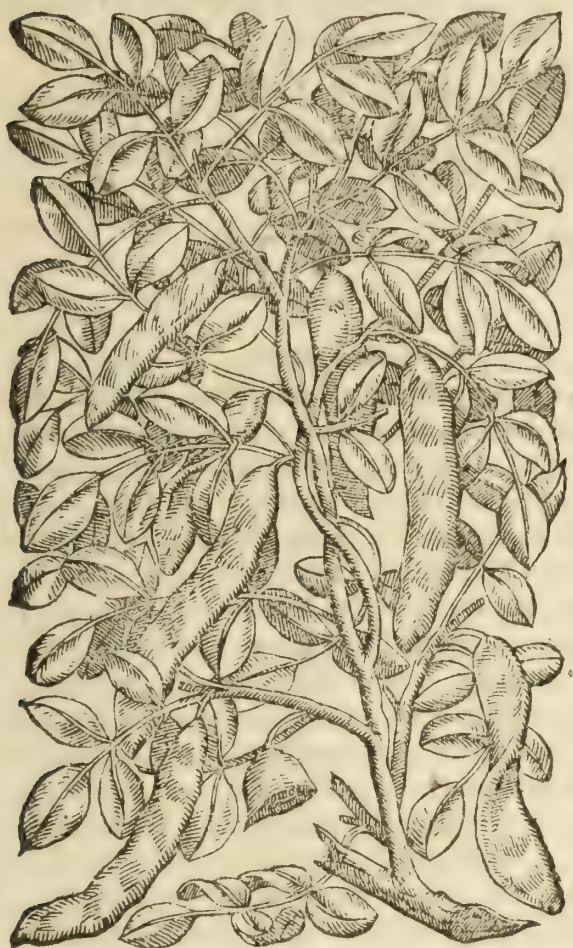
Of the Carob tree, or Saint Iohns bread. Chap. 76.

* *The description.*

THe Carob tree is also one of the shrubs that beare cods; it is a tree of a middle bignes, verie full of boughes: the leaues long, and consist of many set together vpon one middle rib, like those of the Ash, but euery particular one of them is broader, harder, and rounder: the fruite or long cods in some places are a foote in length, in other places shorter by halfe: an inch broad, smooth, & thick, in which do lie flat and broad seeds; the cods themselues are of a sweete taste, and are eaten of diuers, but not before they be new gathered and dried; for being as yet greene though ripe, they are vnpleasant to be eaten by reason of their ill fauoured taste.

Ceratia

Ceratia siliqua, siue Ceratonia.
The Carob tree.



* *The place.*

This groweth in Apulia, a prouince of the kingdom of Naples, & also in diuers vntoiled places in Spaine: it is likewise founde in India and other countries eastwarde, where the cods are so full of sweet iuice as that it is vsed to preserue Ginger and other fruites, as *Mathiolus* sheweth. *Strabo lib. 15.* saith, that *Aristobulus* reporteth how there is a tree in India of no great bignes, which hath great cods, ten inches long, full of hony; *Quis qui ederint non facile seruari*; which thing peradventure is onely to be vnderstood of the greene cods, and those that are not as yet dry: it is very well known in the coasts of Nicca & Liguria in Italy, as also in all the tracts and coastes of the west Indies, & Verginia. It groweth also in sundry places of Palestina, where there is such plenty of it, that it is left vnto swine & other wilde beasts to feede vpon, as our acornes & beech mast. Moreouer, both yoong & old do feed thereon for pleasure, & some haue eaten therof to supply and helpe the necessary nourishment of their bodies. This of some is called S. Johns bread, and thought to be that which is translated Locusts, whereon S. *Iohn* did feed when he was in the wilderness, besides the wilde hony wherof he did also eate; but there is small certainty of this: but most certaine, that the people of that countrey do feede vpon these cods, in Greek called *κεράτια*: in Latin *Siliqua*: but S. *Iohns* food is called *ἀνείδης* in Greek, which word is often

vsed in the Reuelation, written by S. *Iohn*, and translated Locusts. Now we must also remember that this Greeke worde hath two seuerall interpretations or significations, for taken in the good part, it signifieth a kind of creeping creature, or flie, which hoppeth and skippeth vp & down, as doth the grasshopper; of which kind of creatures it was lawfull to eate, *Leuit. 11, 22.* & *Math. 3, 4.* It signifieth also those Locusts which came out of the smoke of the bottomles pit, mentioned *Apo. 9, v. 3, 4.* &c. which were like vnto horses prepared for battell. The Hebrue worde which the English translators haue turned grasshoppers: *Tremelius* dares not giue the name *Locust* vnto it, but calleth it by the Hebrue name *Arbis*, after the letters and Hebrue name, saying thus in the note vpon the 22. vers. of the 11. chap. of *Leuit.* These kindes of creeping things neither the Hebrues nor the Historiographers, nor our selues do know what they meane: wherefore we still retaine the Hebrue words, for all the 4. kinds thereof: but it is certaine that the east countrey grasshoppers and Locusts were their meate, as *Math. 3, 4.* & *Marc. 1, 6.* *Plin lib. 11. natur. histor. cap. 26.* & 29. Thus farre *Tremelius* and *Iunius*. By that which hath been said it appeereth what S. *Iohn* the Baptist fedde of, vnder the title Locusts: and that it is nothing like vnto this fruit *Ceratia siliqua*. I rather take the husks or shels of the fruit of this tree, to be the cods or husks wherof the prodigall childe woulde haue fedde, but none gaue them vnto him, though the Swine had their fill therof. These cods being dry are very like bean cods; as I haue often seen. I haue sown the seeds in my gardē, where they haue prospered exceeding wel.

* *The time.*

The Carob tree bringeth forth fruit in the beginning of the spring, which is not ripe till Autumne.

* *The names.*

The Carob tree is called *κεράτνια*: in Latine likewise *Ceratonia*: in Spanish *Garono*: in English Carob tree, and of some beane tree, and S. Johns bread. The fruit or cod is named *κεράτιον*: in Latine *Siliqua*, or *Siliqua dulcis*: in diuers shops *Xylocaracta*: in other shops in Italy *Carobe*, or *Carobole*: of the Apothecaries in Apulia *Salequa*: it is called in Spanish *Alfarobas*, or *Algarobas*, and without an article *Garous*: in high Dutch S. *Iohans* brot, that is to say, *Sancti Iohan. panis*, or S. Johns bread, neither is it knowne by any other name in the lowe countries: some call it in English Carob.

✱ *The temperature.*

The Carob tree is dry and astringent, as is also the fruite, and containeth in it a certaine sweetenes, as *Galen* saith.

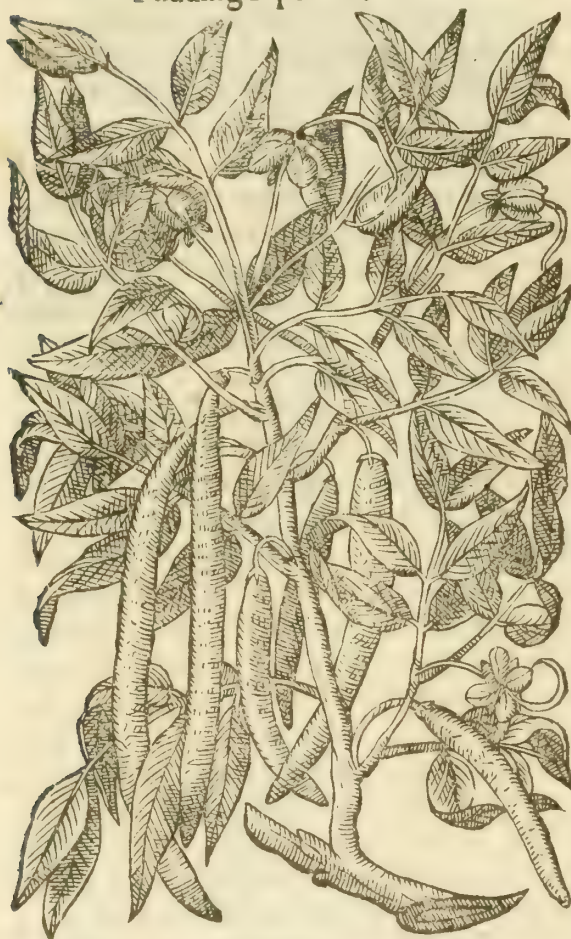
✱ *The vertues.*

A The fruite of the Carobe tree eaten when it is greene, doth gently loose the belly; but being dry, it is hard of digestion, and stoppeth the belly, it prouoketh vrine, it is good for the stomacke, and nourisheth well, and much better then when it is greene and fresh.

Of *Cassia fistula*, or *Pudding Pipe*. Chap. 77.

Cassia fistula.

Pudding Pipe tree.

✱ *The description.*

C *Asia purgatrix*, or *Cassia fistula*, groweth vp to be a faire tree, with a tough barke like leather, of the colour of Boxe, wherupon some haue supposed it to take the Greeke name *Κασία*: in Latine *Coriaccus*: the armes and branches of this are small and limber, beset with many goodly leaues, like those of the Wall nut tree: among which come forth small flowers of a yellowe colour, compact or consisting of sixe little leaues, like the flowers of *Chelidoniū minus*, or Pile-wort: after these be vaded, there succede goodly blacke round, long cods, wherof some are two foot long, and of a woodie substance; in these cods is contained a blacke pulpe, very sweete and soft, of a pleasant taste, and seruing to many vses in Phisick, in which pulpe lieth the seede couched in little cels or partitions: this seede is flat and brownish, not vnlike the seed of *Ceratia Siliqua*, and in other respects very like vnto it also.

✱ *The place.*

This tree groweth much in Egypt, especiallie about Memphis and Alexandria, & most parts of Barbary, and is a stranger in these parts of Europe.

✱ *The time.*

The Cassia tree groweth greene winter and sommer: it sheddeth his old leaues when new are com, by meanes wherof it is neuer voide of leaues: it

flowreth earely in the spring, and the fruite is ripe in Autumne.

✱ *The names.*

This tree was vnknowne to the olde writers, or so little accounted of, as that they haue made no mention of it at al: the Arabians were the first that esteemed of it, by reason they knew the vse of the pulpe, which is found in the Pipes: and after them the later Grecians, as *Acturius* & other of his time, by whom it was named *κασία μέλαινα*, that is to say in Latine, *Cassia nigra*. The fruite thereof saith *Acturius* in his fift booke, is like a long pipe, hauing within it a thicke humour or moisture, which is not congealed all alike thorow the pipe, but is separated and diuided with many partitions, being thinne woody skins. The Apothecaries call it *Cassia fistula*, and with a double *ss* *Cassia fistula*: it is called in English after the apothecaries word, *Cassia fistula*, & may also be Englished *Pudding Pipe*, because the cod or pipe is like a pudding: but the old *Cassia fistula*, or *σενεγ* in Greeke, is that sweete & odoriferous barke that is rolled together, after the maner of a long & round pipe, now named of the Apothecaries *Canella*, which they vse in steed of the right Cinamome, but deccitfully.

✱ *The temperature.*

The pulpe of this Pipe which is chiefly in request, is moist in the latter end of the first degree, and little more then temperately hot.

* The vertues.

The pulpe of *Cassia fistula* extract, with violet water, is a most sweete and pleasant medicine, and A may be giuen without danger to all weake people of what age and sexe soeuer they be; yet it may be ministred to women with childe, for it gently purgeth cholericke humours and flame tiegue, if it be taken the waight of an ounce.

Cassia is good for such as be vexed with hot agues, pleurifies, iaudise, or any other inflammation of the liuer, being taken as afore is shewed.

Cassia is good for the raines and kidneies, driueth forth grauell and the stone, especially if it be mingled with the decoction of Parsley, and Fennell rootes, and drunke.

It purgeth and purifieth the bloud, making it more cleane then before, breaking therewith the D acrimonic and sharpnes of the mixture of bloud and choler together.

It dissolueth all phlegmons and inflammations of the brest, lungs, and the rough artery, called E *Trachea arteria*, easing those parts exceeding well.

Cassia abateth the vehemencie of thirst in agues, or any hot disease whatsoeuer, especially if it be taken with the iuice of *Intybum Cichoreum*, or *Solanum*, depured according to Art: it abateth also the intemperate heate of the raines, if it be receiued with diuretick simples, or with the decoction of Licorice onely, & wil not suffer the stone to grow in such persons as do receiue & vse this medicine.

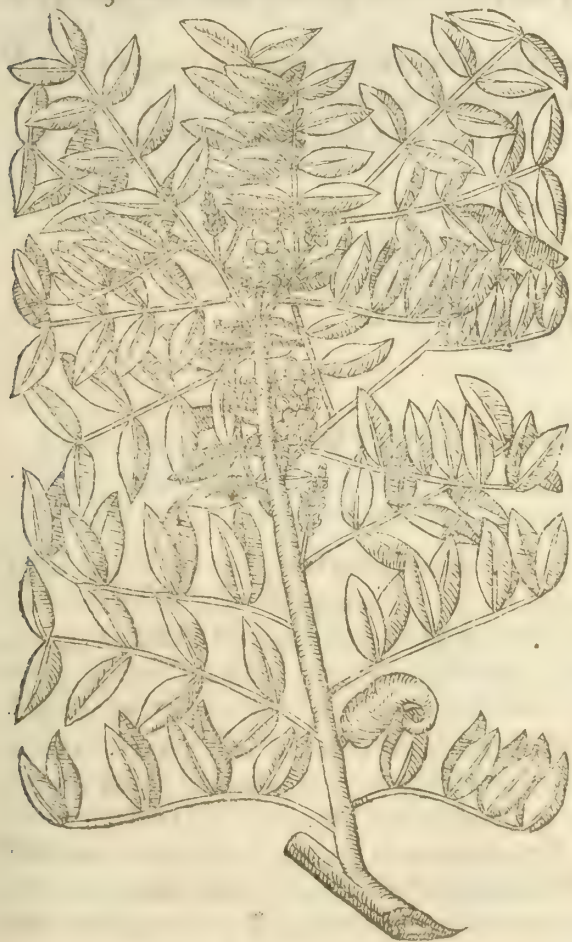
The best *Cassia* for your vse, is to be taken out of the most full, most heauy, and fairest cods, or G canes, and those which do shine without, and are full of soft pulpe within; that pulpe which is newly taken forth is better then that which is kept in boxes, by what Art soeuer.

Cassia being outwardly applied, it taketh away the roughnes of the skin, and being laide vpon hot H swellings, it bringeth them to suppuration.

Many singular compounded medicines are made with this *Cassia*, which heere to recite belong. I eth not to my purpose or history.

Of the Lentiske, or Masticke tree Chap. 78.

Lentiscus. The Masticke tree.



* The description.

THE Masticke tree groweth commonly like a shrubbe without any great body, rising vp with many springs & shoots like the Hasell; and oftentimes it is of the height and bignes of a mean tree: the boughes thereof are tough, & flexible; the barke is of a yellowish red colour, pliable likewise, & hard to be broke: there stand vpon one rib for the most part 8. leaues, set vpon a middle rib, much like to the leaues of Licorice, but harder, of a deepe Greene colour, & oftentimes somewhat red in the brims, as also hauing diuers vains running along of a red colour, and something strong of smell: the flowers be mofie, and grow in clusters vpon long stems: after them come vp the berries, of the bignes of Vetches, Greene at the first, afterwarde of a purple colour, and last of all blacke, fat and oile, with a hard black stone within; the kernell whereof is white, of which also is made oile, as *Dioscorides* witnesseth: it bringeth forth likewise cods besides the fruit (which may rather be termed an excrescence, then a cod) writhe like a horn; in which lieth at the first a liquor, & afterwards when this waxeth stale, little living thinges like vnto gnats, as in the Turpentine hornes, and in the folded leaues of the Elm tree. There commeth forth of the Masticke tree a Rosen, but dry, called Masticke.

* *The place.*

The Masticke tree groweth in many regions, as in Syria, Candy, Italy, Languedocke, and in most prouinces of Spaine: but the chiefeft is in Chios an Iland in Greece, in which it is diligently and specially looked vnto, and that for the Masticke sake, which is there gathered from the husbanded Masticke trees by the inhabitants euery yeere most carefully, and is sent from thence into all parts of the worlde.

* *The time.*

The flowers be in their pride in the spring time, and the berries in Autumne: the Masticke must be gathered about the time when the grapes be.

* *The names.*

This tree is named in Greeke *ῥῖνος*: in Latine *Lentiscus*: in Italian *Lentisque*: in Spanish *Mata*, and *Arcoyrá*: in English Masticke tree, and of some Lentiske tree.

The Rosen is called in Greeke *ῥῖνον γάρνιν*, and *uesty*: in Latine *Lentiscina Resina*, and likewise *Mastiche*: in shops *Mastix*: in Italian *Mastice*: in high and lowe Dutch and French also *Mastic*: in Spanish *Almastiga*, *Mastech*, and *Almecega*: in English Masticke.

Clusius writeth, that the Spaniards cal the oile that is pressed out of the berries *Azeyte de Mata*.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues, barke, and gums of the Masticke tree, are of a meane and temperate heat, and are dry in the second degree, and somewhat astringent.

* *The vertues.*

- A The leaues and barke of the Masticke tree stoppe the laske, the bloody fluxe, the spitting of bloud, the pissing of bloud, and all other fluxes of bloud: they are also good against the falling sicknesse, the falling downe of the mother, and comming foorth of the fundament.
- B The gum Masticke hath the same vertue, if it be relented in wine, and giuen to drinke.
- C Masticke chewed in the mouth is good for the stomacke, staieth vomite, increaseth appetite, comforteth the braines, staieth the falling downe of rheumes and waterie humours, and maketh a sweete breath.
- D The same infused in Rose water, is excellent to wash the mouth withall, to fasten loose teeth, and to comfort the iawes.
- E The same spread vpon a peece of leather or veluet, and laide plaisterwise vpon the temples, staieth the rheume from falling into the iawes and teeth, and easeth the paines thereof.
- F It preuaileth much against vlcers and woundes, being put into digestiues and healing Vnguents.
- G It draweth flegme foorth of the head gently and without trouble.
- H It is also vsed in waters which serue to cleanse and make faire the face with.
- I The decoction of this filleth vp hollow vlcers with flesh if they be bathed therewith.
- K It knitteth broken bones, staieth eating vlcers, and prouoketh vrine.

Of the Turpentine Tree. Chap. 79.

* *The description.*

THe first Turpentine tree groweth to the height of a tall and faire tree, hauing many long boughes or branches dispersed abroad, beset with long leaues, consisting of fundrie other small leaues, each whereof resemblerh the Baie leafe, growing one against another vpon a little stem or middle rib, like vnto the leaues of the Ashe tree: the flowers be small and reddish, growing vpon clusters or bunches like grapes, that turne into rounde berries, which at their beginning are greene, afterwards reddish; but being ripe waxe blacke, clammie, full of fat, and oileous in substance, and of a pleasant sauour: this plant beareth an emptie codde, or crooked horne somewhat reddish, wherein are found small flies, wormes or gnats, bred and ingendred of a certaine humorous matter, which cleaueth to the inner sides of the said cods or hornes, which wormes haue not any physicall vse at all. The right Turpentine issueth out of the branches of these trees, if you do cut or wound them, the which is faire and cleere, and better than that which is gathered from the barke of the Firre tree.

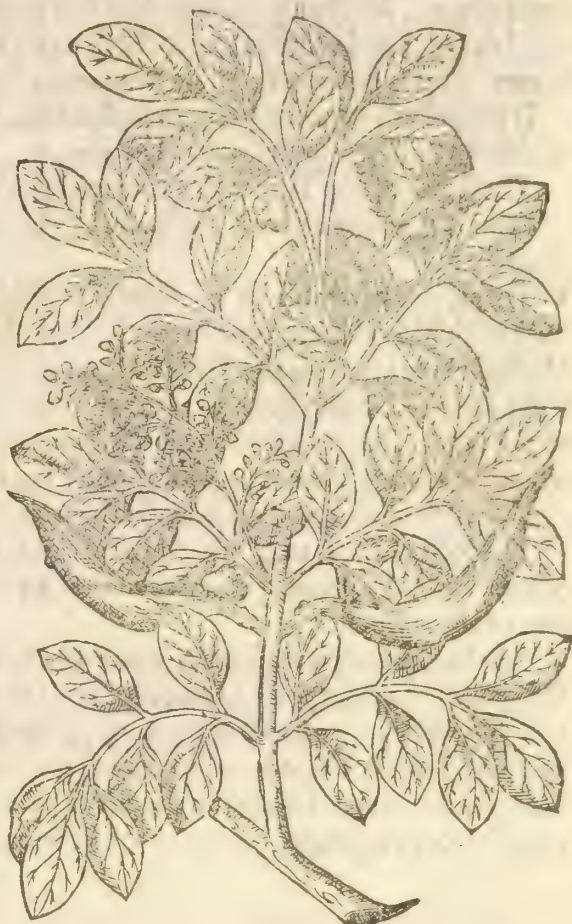
2 The second kinde of Turpentine tree is very like vnto the former, but that it groweth not so great; yet the leaues are greater and broader, and of the same fashion, but very like to the leaues of the Pistacia tree. The berries are first of a scarlet colour, and when they be ripe of a skie colour. The great horned cods are sharpe pointed, and somewhat cornered, consistng as it were of the substance of gristles. And out of those horned bladders being broken, do creepe and come small flies or gnats, bred of a fuliginous excrements, and ingendred in those bladders. The tree doth also yeeld his Turpentine by dropping like the former.

1 *Terebinthus.*

The Turpentine tree.

2 *Terebinthus latifolia.*

The broad leaved Turpentine tree.

* *The place.*

These trees growe, as *Dioscorides* saith, in Iurie, Syria, Cyprus, Affrike, and in the Ilands called *Cyclades*. *Belonius* reporteth that there are found great store of them in Syria and Cilicia, and are brought from thence to Damascus to be sold. *Clusius* saith that it groweth of it selfe in Languedock, and in very many places of Portingale and Spaine, but for the most part like a shrub, and without bearing Turpentine.

Theophrastus writeth that it groweth about the hill Ida, and in Macedonia, short, in manner of a shrub and writhed; and in Damascus and Syria, great, in manner of a small tree: he also seerth downe a certaine male Turpentine tree and a female: the male, saith he, is barren, and the female fruitfull. And of these he maketh the one with a berrie red at the first, of the bignes of a *berrie*, which cannot come to ripeness; and the other with the fruit Greene at the first, afterwards the colour of a yellowish red, and in the end blacke, waxing ripe in the spring, of the bignes of the *Cassians Beane*, and rosenie.

He also writeth of a certaine Indian Turpentine tree, that is to say, a tree like in boughes and leaues to the right Turpentine tree, but differing in fruit, which is like vnto Almonds.

* *The time.*

The flowers of the Turpentine tree come forth in the spring together with the new buds: the berries

berries are ripe in September and October in the time of Grape gathering. The hornes appeere about the same time.

✱ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *τερεβινθος*, and also many times *τερεβινθος*: in Latine *Terebinthus*: in Italian *Terebintho*: in Spanish *Cornicabra*: in French *Terebinte*: in English Turpentine tree: the Arabians call it *Botin*, and with an article *Albotin*.

The Rosin is turnamed *τερεβινθιν*: in Latine *Terebinthina*: in high Dutch *Terminthijn*: in English Turpentine, & right Turpentine: in the Arabian language *Albotin*, who name the fruit *Granum viride*, or greene berrie.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The barke, leaues, and fruit of the Turpentine tree doth somewhat binde, they are hot in the second degree, and being greene they drie moderately; but when they are dried they drie in the second degree; and the fruit approacheth more neer to those that be drie in the third degree, and also hotter. This is fit to be eaten, as *Dioscorides* saith, but it hurterh the stomacke.
- B It prouoketh vrine, helpeth those that haue bad spleenes, and is drunk in wine against the bitings of the poysonsome spiders called *Phalangia*.
- C The Rosin of the Turpentine tree excelleth all other Rosins, according to *Dioscorides* his opinion: but *Galen* writeth, that the Rosin of the Masticke tree beareth the preheminnence, and then the Turpentine.
- D This Rosin hath also an astringent or binding qualitie, and yet not so much as Masticke; but it hath withall a certaine bitternesse ieyned, by reason whereof it digesteth more than that of the Masticke tree: thorow the same qualitie there is likewise in it so great a clensing, as also it healeth scabs, in his 8. booke of the faculties of simple medicines: but in his booke of medicines according to the kindes, he maketh that of the Turpentine tree to be much like the Rosin of the Larch tree, which he affirmeth to be moister than all the rest, and to be without both sharpnes and biting.
- E The fruit of Turpentine prouoketh vrine, and stirreth vp fleshly lust.
- F The Rosin of this tree, which is the right Turpentine, looseth the belly, openeth the stoppings of the liuer and spleene, prouoketh vrine, and driueth forth grauell, being taken in the quantitie of two or three Beanes.
- G The like quantitie washed in water diuers times vntill it be white, then must be put thereto the like quantitie of the yolke of an egge, and laboured together, adding thereto by little and little (continually stirring it) a small draught of possiet drinke made of white wine, and giuen to drinke in the morning fasting, helpeth most speedily the Gonorrhæa, or running of the raines, commonly at the first time; but neuer faileth the medicine at the second time of the taking of it, which giueth stooles from fower to eight, according to the age and strength of the patient.

Of the Frankincense tree. Chap. 80.

✱ *The description.*

THe tree from which Frankincense floweth, is but lowe, and hath leaues like the Masticke tree; yet some are of opinion that the leafe is like the leafe of a Peare tree, and of a grassie colour: the rinde is like that of the Bay tree, whereof there are two kindes, the one groweth in mountaines and rockie places: the other in the plaine: but those in the plaines are much woorse than those of the mountaines: the gum whereof is also blacker, fitter to mingle with Pitch, and such other stuffe to trim shies, than for other vses.

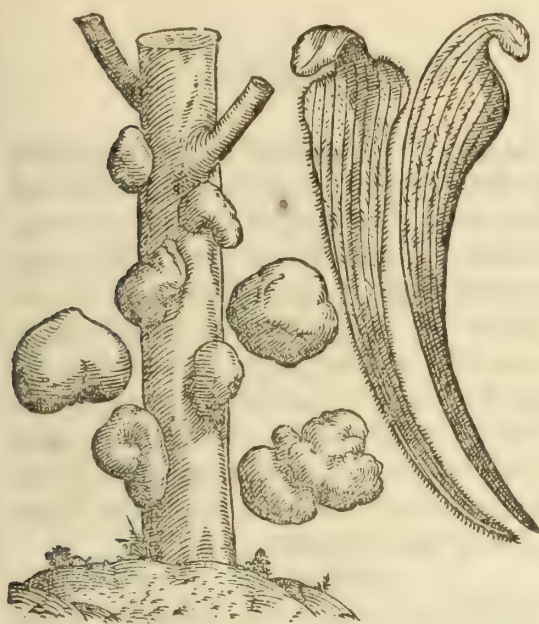
Theuet in his *Cosmographie* saith, that the Frankincense tree doth resemble a gummie or rosinie Pine tree, which yeldeth a milke that in time groweth hard, and is called *Thus*, Frankincense, in whom is sometime found certaine small graines like vnto grauel, which they call the Manna of Frankincense.

Abor Thurifera.

The Frankincense tree

Thuris Limpidi folium L' Obelij.

The supposed leafe of the bright shining Frankincense tree.

* *The description.*

Of this there is in Arabia two other sorts, the one, the gum whereof is gathered in the Dogge daies when the sun is in Leo, which is white, pure, cleere, and shining. *Pena* writeth that he hath seene the cleere Frankensence called *Limpidum*, and yeelding a very sweete smell when it is burnt, but the leafe hath bene seldome seene, which the Philition *Lau-nanus* seemeth to set out thus, although it be not certain whether it be the leafe of the Frākincense, or of some other Pine tree, yeelding the like iuice or gum. It is saith he, which doth seldome happen in other leaues, from the lower part or foote of the leafe, to the vpper ende, as it were doubled, consisting of two thinne rindes or coates, with a sheath a spanne & a halfe long, at the top gaping open like a whoode or fooles cockescombe, and as it were couered with a helmet, which is a thing seldome seene in a leafe, but is proper to Leekes, or Lonchitis, as writers affirm. The other is gathered in the spring, which is reddish, woorser then the other in price or value, bi-

cause it is not so well concocted in the heate of the sunne. The Arabians wounde this tree with a knife, that the liquor may flowe out more abundantly, wherof some trees yeeld threescore pounds of Frankincense.

* *The place.*

Dioscorides saith it groweth in Arabia, and especially in that quarter which is called *Thurifera*, the best in that countrey is called *Stagonias*, and is round; and if it be broken, is fat within, and when it is burned doth quickly yeelde a smell: next vnto it in goodnes is that which groweth in *Smilo*, lesser then the other, and more yellow.

* *The time.*

The time is already declared in the description.

* *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *λεστυνος*: in Latine *Thus*: in Italian *Incenso*: in Dutch *Queirauch*: in Spanish *Encienso*: in French *Encens*: in English Frankincense, and Incense: in the Arabian toong *Louan*, and of some few *Conder*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

It hath, as *Dioscorids* saith, a power to heate and binde.

It driueth away the dimnes of the eie sight, filleth vp hollow vlcers, it closeth rawe woundes, stai- B eth all corruptions of blood, although it flowe from the head.

Galen writeth thus of it, *Thus* doth heate in the second degree, and dry in the first, and hath some C small astringtion; but in the white there is manifest astringtion: the rinde doth manifestly binde and dry exceedingly, and that most certainly in the second degree, for it is of more grosser parts then Frankincense, and not so sharpe, by reason whereof it is much vsed in spitting of blood, swellings in the mouth, the colicke passion, the fluxe in the belly rising from the stomacke, and bloody fluxes.

The fume or smoke of it hath a more drier and hotter quality then the Frankincense it selfe, be- D ing drie in the thirde degree.

It doth also cleanse and fill vp the vlcers in the eies, like vnto Myrrhe, thus farre *Galen*. E

Dioscorides saith, that if it be drunke by a man in health, it driueth him into a frensie: but there are F fewe Greekes of his minde.

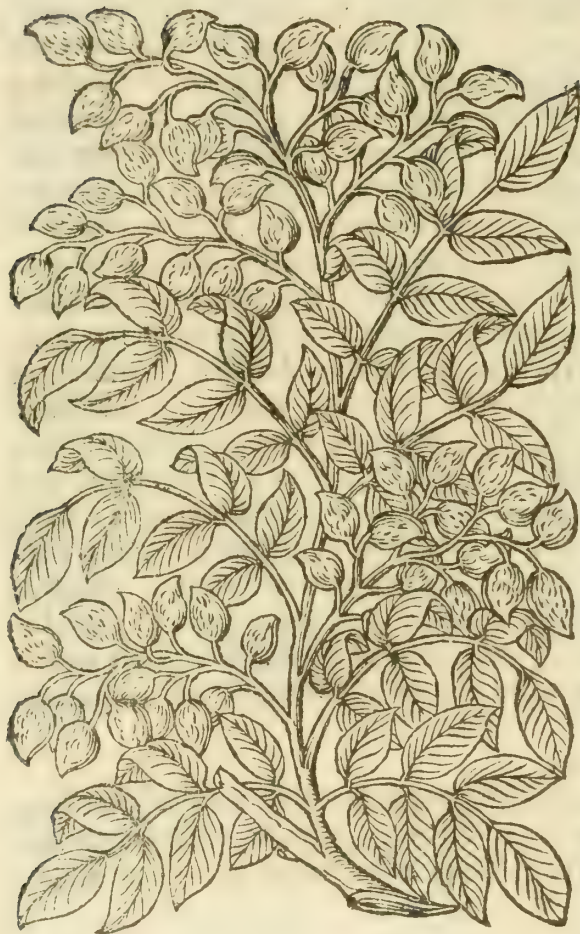
Auicenn reporteth that it doth helpe and strengthen the wit and vnderstanding, but the o ften t- G king of it will breed the headach, and if too much of it be drunke with wine it killeth.

of

Of Fisticke Nuts. Chap. 81.

Pistacia.

The Fisticke Nut.

* *The description.*

THe tree which beareth Fisticke Nuts is like to the Turpentine tree: the leaues heereof be greater then those of the Masticke tree, but set after the same maner, and in like order that they are, being of a faint yellowe colour out of a greene: the fruit or Nuts do hange by their stalkes in clusters, being greater then the Nuts of the Pine Apples, and much lesser then almonds: the husks without is greene, the shell bricke and white; the substance of the kernell greene; the taste sweete and somewhat bitter, pleasant to be eaten, and somthing sweete of smell.

* *The place.*

Fisticke Nuts growe in Persia, Arabia, Syria, and in India; now they are made free Denisons in Italy, as in Naples, and other Prouinces there.

* *The time.*

This tree doth flower in May, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

This Nut is called in Greeke *πισταχιον*: in *Athenaus*, *Nicander Colophonius* in the booke of *Treacles* nameth it *πισταχιον*: *Posidonius* calleth it *πισταχιον*: others *πισταχιον*: the Latines obseruing the same termes, haue named it *Pistacion*, *Bistacion*, or *Phistacion*: the Apothecaries *Fistici*: the Spaniards *Alhocigos*, and *Fisticos*: in Italian *Pistacchi*: in English Fitticke Nut.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A The kernels of the Fisticke Nuts are oftentimes eaten, as be those of the Pine apples; they be of temperature hot & moist; they are not so easily concocted, but much easier then common nuts: the iuice is good, yet somewhat thicke; they yeelde to the body no small nourishment; they nourish bodies that are consumed; they recouer strength.

B They are good for those that haue the phthisike, or rotting away of the lungs.

C They concoct, ripen, and clense foorth rawe humours that cleaue to the lightes and chest.

D They open the stoppings of the liuer, and be good for the infirmities of the kidneies; they also remooue out of the kidneies sande and grauell; and assuage their paine: they are also good for vlcers.

E The kernels of Fisticke nuts condited, or made into comfits, with sugar and eaten, do procure bodily lust, vnstop the lungs and the brest, are good against the shortnes of breath, and are an excellent preseruatiue medicine being ministred in wine against the bitings of all manner of wilde beasts.

Of

Of the Bladder Nut. Chap. 82.

Nux vesicaria.
The bladder nut.

* *The description.*

This is a low tree, hauing diuers yong springs growing foorth of the roote: the substance of the wood is white, very hard and sound; the barke is of a light Greene: the leaues consist of fine little ones, which be nicked in the edges like those of the Elder, but leslier, not so Greene nor ranke of smell. It hath the pleasant whitish flowers of Bryonie or *Labrusca* both in smell and shape, which turne into small cornered bladders, very like vnto the bladders of winter Cherries, called Alkakengie, but of an ouerworne greenish colour; in these bladders are contained two little nuts, and sometimes no more but one, leslier than the Hasell nut, but greater than the Ram Cich, with a woodie shell and somewhat red: the kernell within is something Greene; in taste at the first sweete, but afterwards lothsome and ready to prouoke vomit.

* *The place.*

It groweth in Italie, Germanie and France; it groweth likewise at the house of sir *Walter Culpeper* neere Flinwell in the Weald of Kent, as also in the Frier yarde without S. Pauls gate in Stamford, and about Spalding Abbay, and in the garden of the right honorable the Lord Treasurer my very good Lord and Master, by his house in the Strand. It groweth also in my garden, and in the garden hedges of sir *Francis Carew* neere Croydon seven miles from London.

* *The time.*

This tree flowreth in May, the nuts be ripe in August and September.

* *The names.*

It is commonly called in high Dutch *Wimpernusz*, which signifieth in lowe Dutch *Wimpernoten*: diuers call it in Latine *Pistacium Germanicum*: we thinke it best to call it *Nux vesicaria*. *Mathiolus* in his Epistles doth iudge it the Turkes *Coulcoul* and *Hebulben* to agree with this: *Gulielmus Quacebenus* affirmeth, *Coulcoul* to be vsed of diuers in Constantinople for a daintie, especially when they be new brought out of Egypt. This plant hath no olde name, vnlesse it be *Staphylodendron Plinij*, for which it is taken of the later writers, and *Plinie* hath written of it in his 16. booke 16. chapter. There is also (saith he) beyond the Alpes a tree, the timber whereof is very like to that of white Maple, and is called *Staphylodendron*, it beareth cods, and in those kernels, hauing the taste of the Hasell nut. It is called in English S. Antonies nuts, wilde Pistacia, or Bladder nuts: the Italians call it *Pistachio Saluatic*: the French men call it *Baguenaudes a patre nostres*, for that the Friers do vse to make Beades of the nuts.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

These nuts are moyst and full of superfluous rawe humors, and therefore they easily procure a readinesse to vomit, and trouble the stomacke, by reason that withall they be somewhat binding, and therefore they be not to be eaten.

These haue as yet no vse in medicine, yet notwithstanding some haue attributed vnto them some vertues in prouoking of Venerie.

Of the Hasell tree. Chap. 63.

1 *Nux Auellana, sine Corylus.*
The Filberd Nut.



2 *Corylus syluestris.*
The wilde Hedge Nut.



* The description.

1 **T**He Hasell tree groweth like a shrub or small tree, parted into boughes without knots, tough and pliable: the leaues are broad, greater and fuller of wrinkles than those of the Alder tree, cut in the edges like a sawe, of colour greene, and on the backside more white; the barke is thinne; the roote is thicke, strong and growing deepe; in stead of flowers hang downe catkins, aglets or blowings, slender and well compact; after which come the Nuts standing in a tough cup of a greene colour, and iagged at the vpper end, like almost to the beards in Roses. The shell is smooth and woodie; the kernell within consisteth of a white, hard, and sound pulpe, and couered with a thin skin, oftentimes red, most commonly white; this kernell is sweete and pleasant to the taste.

Corylus syluestris is our hedge Nut or Hasell Nut tree, which is very well knowen, and therefore needeth not any description: whereof there are also sundrie sortes, some great, some little, some rathe ripe, some later, as also one that is manured in our gardens, which is very great, bigger than any Filberd, and yet a kinde of Hedge Nut. This then that hath beene said, shall suffice for Hedge Nuts.

- 3 *Auellana pumila Byzantina.*
The Filberd nut of Constantinople.



* *The place.*

The Hasell trees do commonly growe in woods and in dankish vntoiled places; they are also set in Orchards, the Nuts whereof are better, and of a sweeter taste, and be most commonly red within.

* *The time.*

The catkins or aglets come forth very timely, before winter be fully past; which fall away in March or Aprill so soone as the leaues come forth: the nuts be ripe in August.

* *The names.*

This shrub is called in Latine *Corylus*: in Greeke *καρύνα ποντική*, that is, *Nux Pontica*, or Pontike Nut: in high Dutch *Hassel strauch*: in low Dutch *Haseleer*: in English *Hasell tree*, and *Filberd tree*; but the *Filberd tree* is properly that which groweth in gardens and Orchards.

The Nut is named in Latine *Nux Pontica*, *tenuis Nux*, *parua Nux*; it is also called *Nux Prænestina*, *Nux Heracleotica*, and commonly *Nux auellana*, by which name it is vsually known to the Apothecaries: in high Dutch *Hassel Nusz*: in lowe Dutch *Hassel Roten*: in Italian *Nocciuole*, *Auellane*, *Nocelle*: in French *Noisettes*, & *Noiselles*: in Spanish *Auellanas*: in English *Hasell Nut*, and *Filberd*.

These Nuts that haue their skins red are the garden and planted Nuts, and the right Pontike Nuts or Filberds; they are called in high Dutch *Rhur-nusz*, and *Rotnusz*: in lowe Dutch *Roode Hesel Roten*: in English *Filberds*, and red *Filberds*.

The other Nuts which be white are iudged to be wilde.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Hasell Nuts newly gathered, and not as yet dry, containe in them a certaine superfluous moisture, **A** by reason whereof they are windy; not onely the new gathered Nuts, but the dry also be very hard of digestion; for they are of an earthy and colde essence; and of a hard and sound substance; for which cause also they very slowly passe thorow the belly, therefore they are troublesome and clogging to the stomacke, cause headach, especially when they be eaten in too great a quantitie.

The kernels of Nuts made into Milke like Almonds, doth mightily binde the belly, and is good **B** for the laske and the bloody fluxe.

The same doth coole exceedingly in hot feuers, and burning agues.

The catkins are colde and dry, and likewise binding: they also stay the laske.

Of the Walnut Tree. Chap. 84.

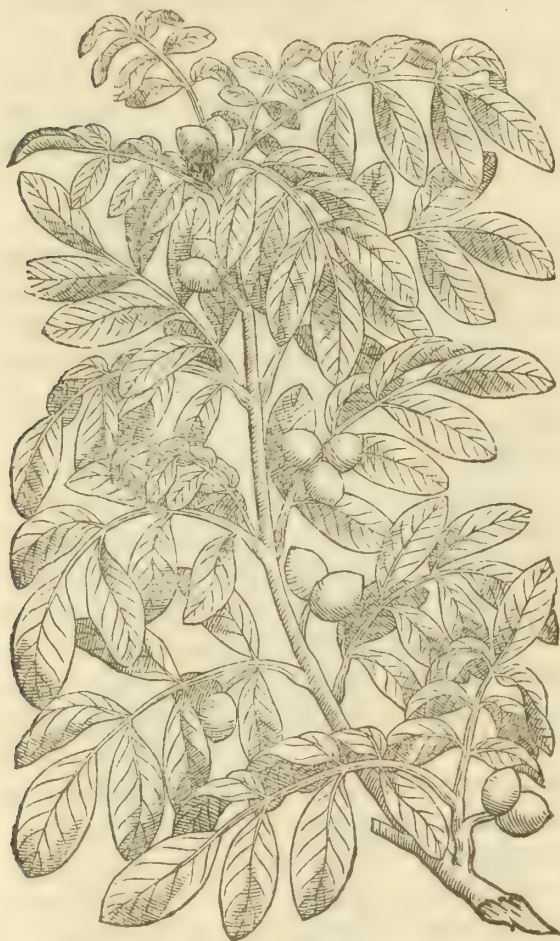
* *The description.*

THis is a great tree with a thicke and tall body; the barke is somewhat Greene, and tending to the colour of ashes, and oftentimes full of clefts: the boughes spread themselves farre abroad; the leaues consist of fise or sixe fastned to one ribbe, like those of the Ash tree, and with one standing on the top; which be broader and longer then the particular leaues of the Ash; smooth also, and of a strong smell: the catkins or aglets come forth before the Nuts: these Nuts do grow hard to the stalke of the leaues by couples, or by three and three, which at the first when they

they be yet but tender, haue a sweete smel, and be couered with a greene huske; vnder that is a woodie shell, in which the kernell is contained, being couered with a thin skin, parted almost into fower parts, with a woodie skin as it were; the inner pulpe whereof is white, sweete and pleasant to the taste, and that is when it is new gathered; for after it is drie it becommeth oily and ranke.

Nux Juglans.

The Wainut tree.



* *The place.*

The Walnut tree groweth in fields neere common high waies in a fat and fruitfull ground, and in orchards; it prospereth on high fruitfull banks; it loueth not to growe in waterie places.

* *The time.*

The leaues together with the catkins come forth at the first spring: the nuts are gathered in August.

* *The names.*

The tree is called in Greeke *κάρυα*, in Latine *Nux*, which name doth signifie both the tree and fruit: in high Dutch *Nutzbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Moete boom*, and *Moetelaer*: in French *Noisier*: in Spanish *Nogeyra*: in English Walnut tree, and of some Walsh nut tree. The nut is called in Greeke *κάρυον βασιλικόν*, that is to say, *Nux Regia*, or the Kings Nut: it is likewise named *Nux Juglans*, as though you should say *Iouis glans*, Iupiters Acorne, or *Iuuans glans*, the helping Acorne, and of diuers *Persica Nux*, or the Persian Nut: in high Dutch *Welsch Nutz*, and *Baumnutz*: in lowe Dutch *Dokerneten*, *Walsch noten*: in Italian *Noci*: in French *Noix*: in Spanish *Nuezes* and *Nous*: in English Walnut, and of some Walsh Nut.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The fresh kernells of the nuts newly gathered

- A** are pleasant to the taste: they are a little colde, and haue no small moysture which is not perfectly concocted; they be hard of digestion, they nourish little, they slowly descend.
- B** The drie nuts are hot and drie, and those more which become oylie and ranke, these be very hurtfull to the stomacke; and besides that they be hardly concocted, they increase choler; they cause headach, and be hurtfull for the chest, and for those that be troubled with the cough.
- C** Drie nuts taken fasting with a Fig and a little Rue withstandeth poyson, preuenteth and preferueth the body from the infection of the plague, and being plentifully eaten they driue wormes forth of the belly.
- D** The greene and tender nuts boyled in sugar and eaten as Suckade, are a most pleasant and delectable meate, comfort the stomacke, and expell poyson.
- E** The oyle of Walnuts made in such manner as oyle of Almonds, maketh smooth the hands and face, and taketh away scales and scurfie, blacke and blew marks that come of stripes or brules.
- F** Milke made of the kernells, as Almond milke is made, cooleth and pleaseth the appetite of the languishing sicke body.
- G** With onions, salt and hony; they are good against the biting of a mad dog or man, if they be laid vpon the wound.
- H** Being both eaten and also applied, they heale in short time, as *Dioscorides* saith, gangrens, carbuncles, ægilops, and the pilling away of the haire; this also is effectually done by the oyle that is pressed out of them, which is of thin parts, digesting and heating.
- I** The outward greene huske of the nuts hath a notable binding facultie.
- K** *Galen* deuised and taught to make of the iuice thereof a medicine for the mouth, singular good against all inflammations thereof.

The

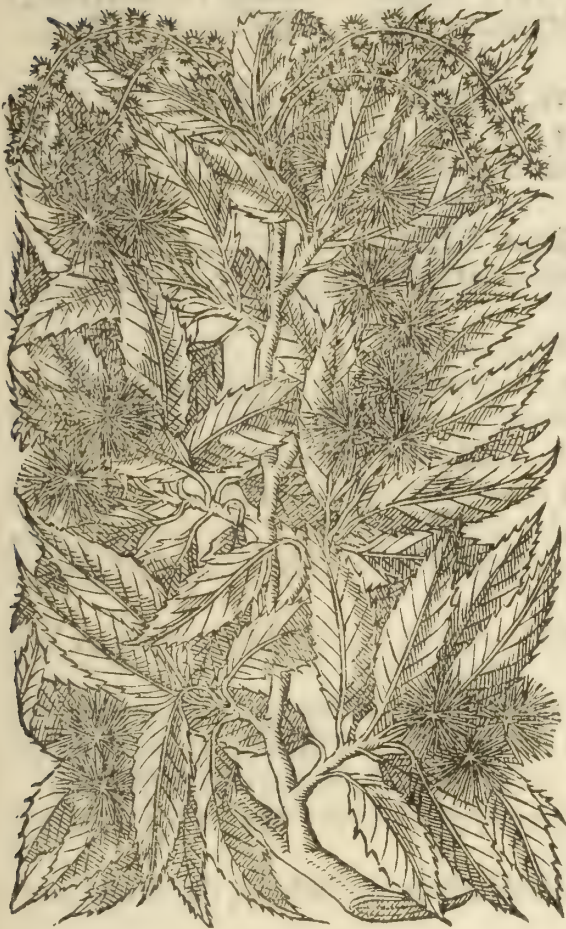
The leaues and first buds haue a certaine binding qualitie, as the same author sheweth; yet there L doth abound in them an hot and drie temperature.

Some of the later phisitions vse these for bathes and lotions for the bodie, in which they haue a M force to digest and also to procure sweate.

Of the Chestnut tree. Chap. 85.

1 *Castanea.*
Chestnut tree.

2 *Castanea Equina.*
Horse Chestnut tree.



* *The description.*

1 **T**He Chestnut tree is a very great and high tree; it casteth forth very many boughes; the body is thicke, and sometimes of so great a compasse, as that tow men can scarcely fathom it: the timber or substance of the wood is sound and durable: the leaues be great, rough, wrinkled, nicked in the edges, and greater than the particular leaues of the Walnut tree. The blowings or catkins be slender, long and Greene: the fruit is inclosed in a round, rough, and prickly huske like to an Hedgehog or Vrchin, which opening it selfe doth let fall the ripe fruit or nut. This nut is not round, but flat on the one side, smooth and sharpe pointed: it is couered with a hard shell, which is tough and very smooth, of a darke browne colour: the meate or inner substance of the nut is hard and white, and couered with a thin skin, which is vnder the shell.

2 The Horse Chestnut groweth likewise to be a very great tree, spreading his great and large armes or branches far abroad, by which meanes it maketh a very good coole shadow. These branches are garnished with many beautifull leaues, cut or diuided into fise, fixe, or seuen sections or diuisions, like to the Cinkfoile, or rather like the leaues of *Ricinus*, but bigger. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, consisting of fower small leaues like the Cherrie blossom, which turne into round, rough and prickley heads like the former, but more sharpe and harder: the nuts are also rounder.

* *The place.*

The first groweth on mountaines and shadowie places, and many times in the vallies; they loue a soft and blacke soyle. There be sundrie woods of Chestnuts in England, as a mile and a halfe from Feuersham in Kent, and in sundrie other places: in some countries they be greater and pleasanter, in others smaller, and of worse taste.

The Horse Chestnut groweth in Italie and in sundry places of the East countries.

* *The time.*

The blowings or aglets come forth with the leaues in Aprill, but the nuts later, and be not ripe till Autumne.

* *The names.*

The Chestnut tree beareth the name of the nut both in Greeke and Latine: in high Dutch *Bestenbaum* and *Kastanibaum*; in lowe Dutch *Cassaniboom*; in French *Castaignier*: in English Chestnut tree.

The nut is called in Greeke *καστανύ*: in Latine *Castanea*, *Iouis glans*, *Sardiana glans*: in high Dutch *Besten*: in lowe Dutch *Cassanien*: in Italian *Castagne*: in French *Châtaigne*: in Spanish *Morones*, *Castanas*: in English Chestnut. The greater nuts be named of the Italian's *Marroni*: of the French men and of diuers base Almaines *Marons*.

The Horse Chestnut is called in Latine *Equina Castanea*: in English Horse Chestnut; for that the people of the East countries do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough, shortnesse of breth, and such like diseases.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A Our common Chestnuts are very drie and binding, and be neither hot nor cold, but in a meane betweene both; yet haue they in them a certaine windinesse, and by reason of this, vnlesse the shell be first cut, they skip suddenly with a cracke out of the fire whilest they be roasting.
- B Of all the Acornes, saith *Galen*, the Chestnuts are the chiefeft, and doonely of all the wilde fruites yeeld to the body commendable nourishment; but they slowly descend, they be hardly concocted, they make a thicke blood, and ingender winde, they also stay the belly, especially if they be eaten rawe.
- C Being boiled or roasted, they are not so hard of digestion, they more easily descend, they are lesse windie, yet they also make the body costiuie.
- D Some affirm that of raw Chestnuts dried, and afterwards turned into meale, there is made a kind of bread; yet it must needs be that this should be dry and brittle, hardly concocted, and very slow in passing thorow the belly: but this bread may be good against the laske and bloody fixe.
- E An Electuary of the meale of Chestnuts and honie, is very good against the cough, and spitting of blood.
- F The barke of the Chestnut tree boiled in wine and drunke, stoppeth the laske, the bloody fixe, and all other issues of blood.

*Of the Beech tree. Chap. 86.** *The description.*

THe Beech is an high tree, with boughes spreading oftentimes in maner of a circle, and with a thicke body, hauing many armes: the barke is smooth; the timber is white, harde, and very profitable: the leaues be smooth, thinne, broad, and lesser then those of the blacke Poplar; the catkins, or blowings be also lesser and shorter then those of the Birch tree, and yellow: the fruite or Mastie is contained in a huske or cup that is prickly, and rough bristled; yet not so much as that of the Chestnut; which fruite being taken forth of the shels or vchin huskes, be couered with a smooth and soft skin, like in colour and smoothnes to the Chestnuts, but they be much lesser, and of another forme, that is to say triangled or three cornered: the kernell within is sweete, with a certaine astringtion or binding qualitie; the rootes be fewe, and grow not deepe, and little lower then vnder the turfe.

Fagus.
The Beech.



✱ *The place.*

The Beech tree loveth a plaine and open countrey, and groweth very plentifully in many Forrests and desert places of Suffex, Kent, and sundrie other countries.

✱ *The time.*

The Beech flowreth in April and May, and the fruit is ripe in September, at what time the Deere do cate the same very greedily, as greatly delighting therein, which hath caused forresters and huntsmen to call it Buckmast.

✱ *The names.*

The tree is named in Greek *ανυδς*: in Latine *Fagus*: in high Dutch *Buchbaum*, or *Buch*: in low Dutch *Bukenboom*: in Italian *Faggi*: in Spanish *Haia*, *Faia*, and *Fax*: in French *Fau*, or *Hestre*: in English Beech tree, Beech mast, and Buckmast.

The fruit is called in Latin *Nuces Fagi*: in Greek *βελανος* *ανυδς*: in low Dutch *Bukennoten*: in French *Faine*: in English Beech mast. *Die fœrides* reckoneth the Beech among the Acorn trees, and yet is the mast nothing like at all to an Acorn. Of *Theophrast* it is called *Oxya*, of *Gaza Scitina*.

Plinie also maketh mention of this tree, but vnder the name of *Ostrya* (if so be in stead of *Ostrya* we must not reade *Oxya*) in his 13. booke 21. chap. It bringeth forth, saith he (meaning Greece) the tree *Ostrya*, which they likewise call *Ostrya*, grow-

ing alone among waterie stones, like to the Ash tree in barke and boughes, with leaues like those of the Peare tree, but somewhat longer and thicker, and with wrinkled cuts, which run quite thorow, with a seed like in colour to a Chestnut (and not vnto Barly:) the wood is hard and firme, which being brought into the house there followeth hard trauell with childe, and miserable deathes, as it is reported; and therefore to be forborne & not vsed as fire wood, if *Plinie* his copies be not corrupted.

✱ *The temperature.*

The leaues of Beech do coole; the kernell of the nut is somewhat moyst.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Beech are very profitably applied vnto hot swellings, blisters, and excoriations; A and being chewed they are good for chapped lips, and paine of the gums.

The kernels or mast within are reported to ease the paine of the kidneies proceeding of the stone B if they be eaten, and to cause the grauell and sand the easier to come forth: with these mice and squirrels be greatly delighted, who do mightily increase by feeding thereon; swine also be fattened herewith, and certaine other beasts; also deere do feede thereon very greedily. They be likewise pleasant to thrushes and pigeons.

Petrus Crescentius writeth, that the ashes of the wood is good to make glasse with. C

The water that is found in the hollownesse of Beeches, cureth the naughtie scurffe, tetters, and D scabs of men, horses, kine, and sheepe, if they be washed therewithall.

Of the Almond tree. Chap. 87.

✱ *The description.*

THE Almond tree is like to the Peach tree, yet is it higher, bigger bodied, of longer continuance; the leaues thereof be very long, sharp pointed, snipped about the edges like those of the Peach tree; the flowers be alike; the fruit is also like a Peach, hauing on one side a cleft, with a soft skin without, and couered with a thin cotton; but vnder this there is none or very little pulpe, and the

same hard like a gristle, which is not eaten ; the nut or stone within is longer than that of the Peach, not so rugged but smooth ; in which is contained the kernel, in taste sweete, and many times bitter. The roote of the tree groweth deepe : the gum which soketh out hereof is like that of the Peach tree.

Amygdalus.

The Almond tree.

* *The place.*

The naturall place of the Almond is in the hot regions, yet we haue them in our London gardens and orchards in good plentie.

* *The time.*

The Almond flowreth betimes with the Peach ; the fruit is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

The tree is called in Greeke *αμυγδαλον* : in Latine *Amygdalus* : in French *Amandier* : in English Almond tree.

The fruit is called in Greeke *αμυγδαλον* : in Latine *Amygdalum* : in shops *Amygdala* : in high Dutch *Wandell* : in lowe Dutch *Amandelen* : in Italian *Mandole* : in Spanish *Almendras*, *Amelles*, and *A-mendoas* : in French *Amandes* : in English Almond.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Sweete Almonds when they be withered be moderately hot and drie, but the bitter ones are hot and drie in the second degree. There is in both of them a certaine fat and oylie substance which is drawn out by pressing,

Sweete Almonds being new gathered are pleasant to the taste ; they yeelde some kinde of nourishment, but the same grosse and earthie, and grosser than those that be drie, and not as yet withered. These do likewise slowly descend, especially being eaten without their skins ; for euen as the huskes or brannie partes of corne do serue to

driue downe the grosse excrements of the belly, so do likewise the skins or husks of the Almonds : therefore those that be blanched do so slowly descend, as that they do withall binde the belly ; whereupon they are giuen with good successe to those that haue the laske, or the bloodie fixe.

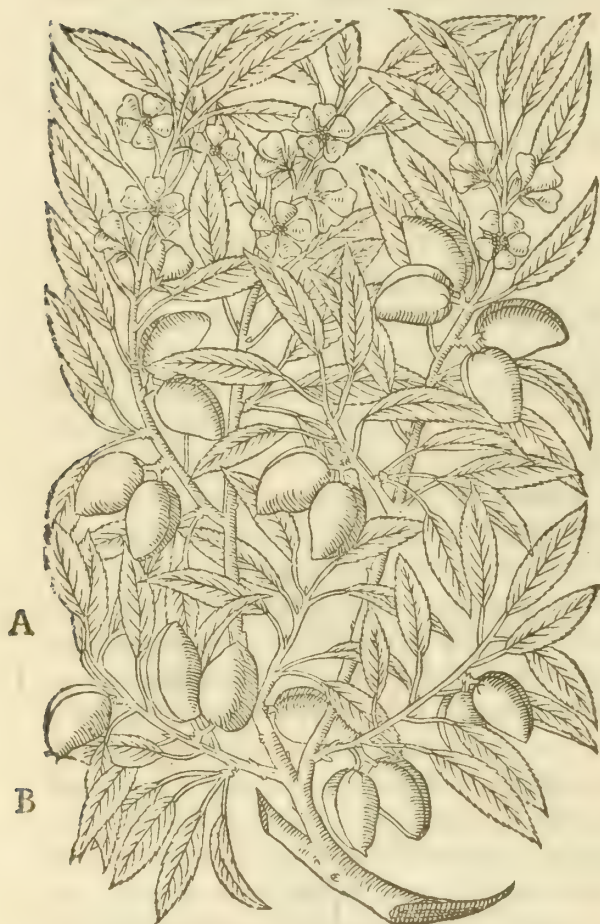
C There is drawn out of sweete Almonds, with liquor added, a white iuice like milke, which ouer and besides that it nourisheth, and is good for those that are troubled with the laske and bloodie fixe, it is profitable for those that haue the pleurisie, and spet vp filthie matter, as *Alexander Trallianus* witnesseth. For there is likewise in the Almonds an opening and concocting qualitie, with a certaine clensing facultie, by which they are medicinable to the chest and lungs, or lights, and serue for the raising vp of flegme and rotten matter.

D Almonds taken before meate do stop the belly, and nourish but a little ; notwithstanding many excellent meats and medicines, are therewith made for sundry greefes, yea very delicate and wholesome meats, as Almond butter, creame of Almonds, marchpanes, and such like, which drie and staie the belly more then the extracted iuice or milke ; and they are as good for the chest and lunges.

E They do serue also to make the Phisicall Barly water, and Barly creame, which are giuen in hot feuers ; as also for other sicke and feeble persons for their further comfort and nourishment.

F The oile which is newly pressed out of the sweete Almonds, is a mitigater of paine, and all manner of aches.

It



It is giuen to those that haue the pleurisie, being first let blood; but especially to such as are troubled with the stone of the kidneies; it slackneth the passages of the vrine, and maketh them glib or slipperie, and more readie to suffer the stone to haue free passage: it maketh the belly soluble, and therefore it is likewise vsed for the collicke.

It is good for women that are newly deliuered, for it quickly remooueth the throwes which remaine after the deliuerie.

The oyle of Almonds do make smooth the hands and face of delicate persons, and clenseth the skin from all spots, pimples and lentils.

Bitter Almonds do make thin and open, they remooue stoppings out of the liuer and spleene, therefore they be good against paine in the sides: they make the body soluble, prouoke vrine, bring downe the menses, helpe the strangurie, and cleanse forth of the lungs and chest clammye humors: if they be mixed with some kinde of looch or medicine to licke on, with starch they stay the spetting of blood.

And it is reported that fine or fixe being taken fasting do keepe a man from being drunke. I.

These also cleanse and take away spots and blemishes in the face, and in other parts of the body; M they mundifie or make cleane foule eating vlcers.

With bony they are laid vpon the bitings of mad dogs; being applied to the temples with vine-N ger or oyle of Roses, they take away the headach, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

They are also good against the cough and shortnes of winde. O

They are likewise good for those that spet blood, if they be taken with the fine flower of *Amylum*. P

There is also pressed out of these an oyle which prouoketh vrine, but especially if a few scorpions Q be drowned and steeped therein.

With oyle it is singular good for those that haue the stone, and cannot easily make water but R with extremitie of paine, if the shere and place betweene the cods and fundament be annoynted therewith.

Dioscorides saith, that the gum doth heate and binde; which qualities notwithstanding are not S perceiued in it.

It helpeth them that spet blood, not by a binding facultie, but thorow the clamminesse of his substance, and that is by closing vp of the passages and pores, and so may it also cure olde coughes, and mitigate extreme paines that proceede of the stone, and especially take away the sharpneste of vrine, if it be drunke with Bastard, or with any other sweete potion, as with the decoction of Licorice, or of Raisons of the sunne. The same doth likewise kill tetters in the outward partes of the bodie (as *Dioscorides* addeth) if it be dissolued in vineger.

Of the Peach tree. Chap. 88.

* The kinds.

There be diuers sortes of Peaches, as may appeere in their seuerall descriptions.

* The description.

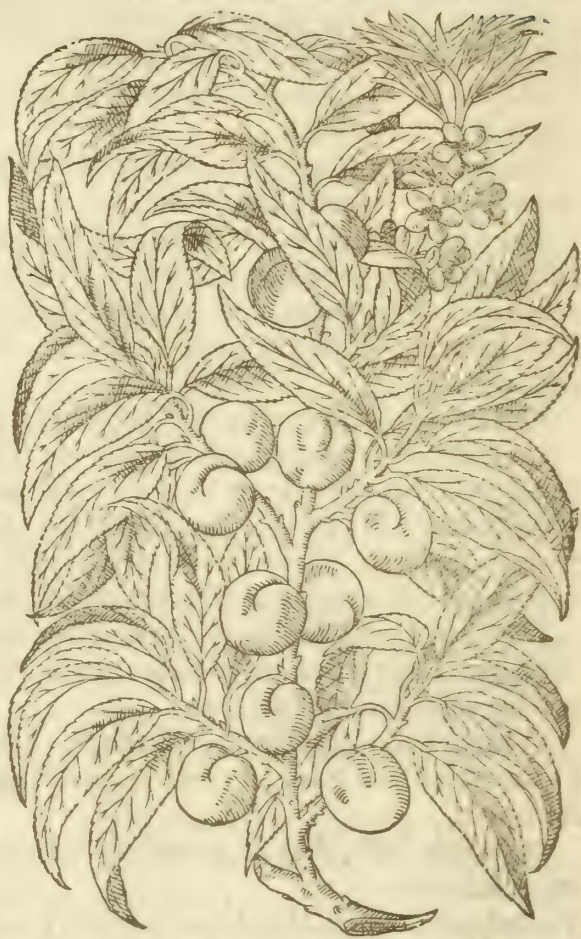
1 **T**He Peach tree is a tree of no great bignesse: it sendeth forth diuers boughes, which be so brittle, as oftentimes they are broken with the waight of the fruit or with the winde. The leaues be long, nicked in the edges, like almost to those of the Willow tree, and in taste bitter: the flowers be of a light purple colour. The fruit or Peaches be round, and haue as it were a chinke or cleft on the one side; they are couered with a soft and thin downe or hairie cotton, being white without, & of a pleasant taste; in the middle wherof is a rough or rugged stone, wherein is contained a kernell like vnto the Almond; the meate about the stone is of a white colour. The roote is tough and yellowish.

2 The red Peach tree is likewise a tree of no great bignesse: it also sendeth forth diuers boughes or branches, which be very brittle. The leaues be long and nicked in the edges like to the precedent. The flowers be also like vnto the former; the fruit or Peaches be round, of a red colour on the outside; the meate likewise about the stone is of a gallant red colour. These kinds of Peaches are very like to wine in taste, and therefore marvellous pleasant.

1 *Persica alba.*
The white Peach.



2 *Persica rubra.*
The red Peach.



3 *Persica praeocia.*
The d'avant Peach.



4 *Persica lutea.*
The yellow Peach.



* The description.

3 The d'auant Peach tree is like vnto the former, but his leaues are geater and larger. The fruit or Peaches be of a russer colour on the one side, and on the other side next vnto the sunne of a red colour, but much greater than the red Peach: the stones whereof are like vnto the former: the pulpe or meate within is of a golden yellow colour, and of a pleasant taste.

4 The yellow Peach tree is like vnto the former in leaues and flowers: his fruit is of a yellow colour on the outside, and likewise on the inside, harder than the rest; in the middle of the Peach is a woodie, hard and rough stone, full of crefts and gutters, in which doth lie a kernel much like to that of the Almond, and with such a like skin: the substance within is white, and in taste something bitter. The fruit hereof is of greatest pleasure, and best taste of all the other of his kinde: although there be found at this day diuers other sortes that are of very good taste, not remembred of the ancient, or set downe by the later writers, whereof to speake particularly, would not be greatly to our pretended purpose, considering we hasten to an end.

* The place.

They are set and planted in gardens and vineyards: I haue them all in my garden, with many other sorts.

* The time.

The Peach tree soone commeth vp: it beareth fruit the third or fourth yeere after it is planted, and it soone decaieth; and is not of long continuance; it flowreth in Aprill, or a little while after that the leaues appeere, and hath his fruit ripe in September.

* The names.

The Peach tree is called in Greeke *μήλεα περσική*: in Latine *Malus Persica* & *Persica*: in high Dutch *Persichbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Perse boom*: in French *Perscher*: in English Peach tree.

The fruit, as *Galen* testifieth, is named *μήλον περσικόν*, and *περσικόν* also without any addition: in Latine *Malum Persicum*, and *Persicum*: in high Dutch *Persing*: in low Dutch *Persen*: in Italian *Pesche*: in Spanish *Pexegos*: in French *Peschés*: in English Peach.

* The temperature and vertues.

Peaches be cold and moyst, and that in the second degree; they haue a iuice and also a substance **A** that doth easily putrifie, which yeeldeth no nourishment, but bringeth hurt, especially if they be eaten after other meates; for then they cause the other meates to putrifie. But they are lesse hurtfull if they be taken first; for by reason that they are moyst and slipperie, they easily and quickly descend; and by making the belly slipperie, they cause other meates to slippe downe the sooner.

The kernels of the Peaches be hot and dry, they open and clenfe; they are good for the stoppings **B** of the liuer and spleene.

Peaches before they be ripe do stop the laske, but being ripe they loose the belly, and ingender **C** naughtie humours, for they are soone corrupted in the stomacke.

The leaues of the Peach tree do open the stoppings of the liuer, and do gently loosen the belly: **D** and being applied plasterwise vnto the nauels of yoong children, killeth the wormes, and driueth them forth.

The same leaues boiled in milke, do kill the wormes in children very speedily. **E**

The same being dried, and cast vpon greene wounds, they cure them. **F**

The flowers of the Peach tree infused in warme water for the space of ten or twelue howers, and **G** strained, and more flowers put to the saide liquor to infuse after the same maner, and so iterated fixe or eight times, and strained againe; then as much sugar as it will require added to the same liquor, and boiled vnto the consistence or thicknes of a sirupe, and two spoonefuls heereof taken, doth so singularly well purge the belly, that there is neither Rubarbe, Agaricke, nor any other purger comparable vnto it; for this purgeth down waterish humours mightily, and yet without griefe or trouble, either to the stomacke, or lower parts of the body.

The kernels within the Peach stone stamped small, and boiled with vineger vntill it be brought **H** to the forme of an oyntment, is good to restore and bring againe the haire of such as be *Alo-*
petici.

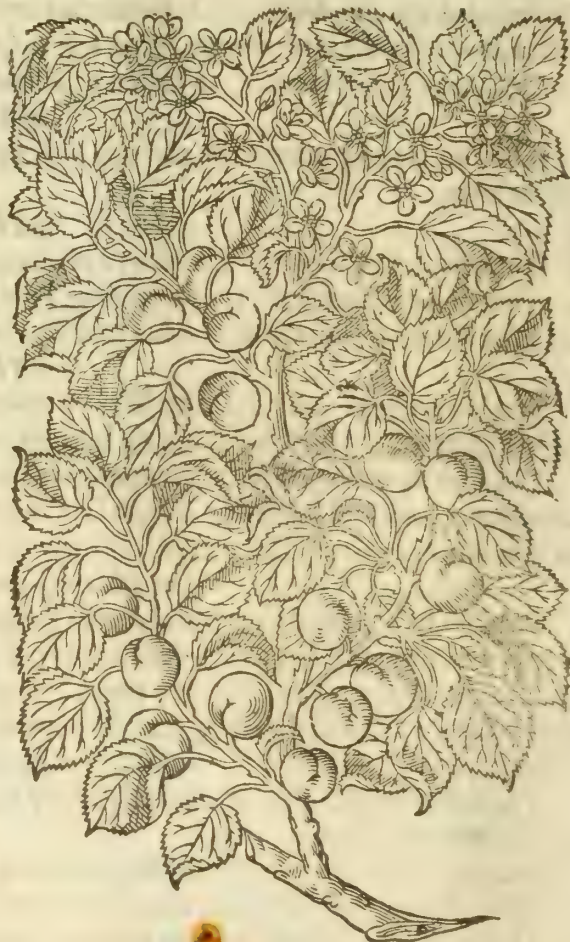
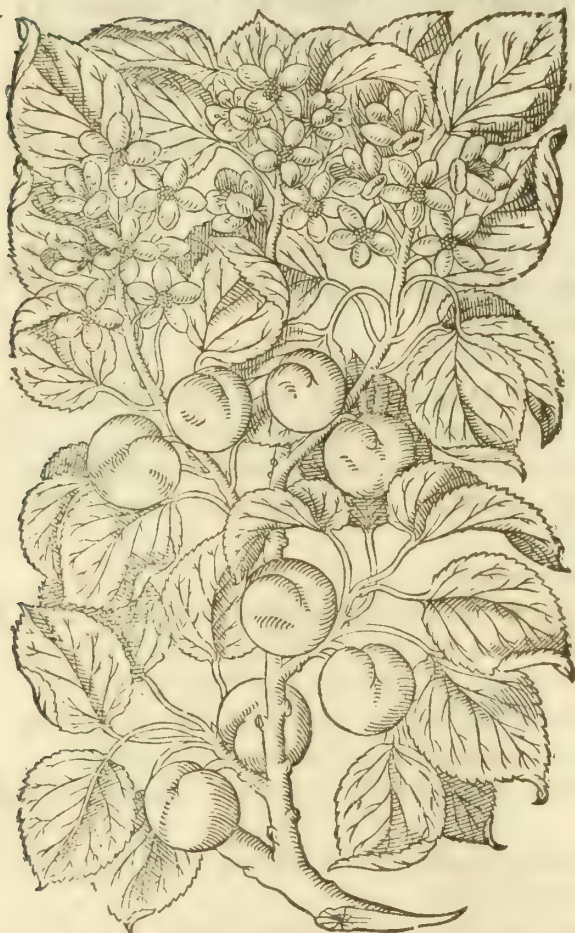
There is drawne forth of the kernels of the Peaches with Peniroiall water, a iuice like vnto **I** milke, which is good for those that haue the apoplexie: if the same be oftentimes held in the mouth, it draweth forth water, and recouereth the speech.

The gum is of a meane temperature, but the substance thereof is tough and clammie, by reason whereof it dulleth the sharpnes of thin humors; it serueth in a looch or licking medicine for those that be troubled with the cough and haue rotten lungs, and stoppeth the spetting and raising vp of blood, and also staieth other fluxes.

Of the Aprecocke, or Abrecocke tree. Chap. 89.

1 *Armeniaca Malus maior.*
The greater Aprecocke tree.

2 *Armeniaca Malus minor.*
The lesser Aprecocke tree.



* *The description.*

1 **T**his tree is greater than the Peach tree, and hath a bigger bodie, it lasteth longer, especially if it be grafted or inoculated: the leaues hereof are broad & sharp pointed, like those of the blacke Poplar, but lesser, and comming more neere to the leaues of the Birch, nicked in the edges. The flowers are somewhat white: the fruit round like a Peach, yellow both within and without, in which doth lie a browne stone nothing rough at all, as is that of the Peach, shorter also and lesser, in which is included a sweete kernell.

2 We haue another sort of Aprecock, whose trunke or bodie is equall with the other in greatnes; it is like also in leaues and brittle branches; his time of flowring, flourishing, and manner of growing accordeth. The onely point wherein they differ is, that this tree bringeth forth lesser fruit, and not so good in taste, in euery other respect it is like.

* *The place.*

These trees do grow in my garden, and now adaies in many other Gentlemens gardens throughout all England.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish in Aprill, and their fruit is ripe in Iuly.

* *The*

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *μῆλα Ἀρμενιακή*: in Latine *Malus Armeniaca*: in English Abrecock tree, or Aprecocke tree.

The fruit is named *μῆλον Ἀρμενιακόν*, and of diuers *περχόκκιον*, or *Βερνύκκιον*, which be wordes corrupted from the Latine; for *Præcox* in Latine is diuers times called *Præcoquum*: it is named *Malum Armeniacum*, and commonly *Armeniicum*: it is called in high Dutch *Holletten Bollin*, S. *Johans Pserling*: in low Dutch *Uroege Persen*, *Quant Persen*: in Italian *Armeniache*, *Bacoché*, *Grisomele*, *Moniache*: in French *Abricoz*: in Spanish *Aluarcogues*, *Aluarchigas*, and *Albercocs*: in English Abrecock, and of some Aprecock, and Aprecox.

Galen seemeth to make a difference betweene *Præcocia* and *Armeniaca* in his booke of the faculties of nourishments: preferring *Præcocia* before *Armeniaca*, yet he doth confesse that both of them be called *Armeniaca*; others pronounce them *Armenia* with fower syllables. And in his bookes of the faculties of simple medicines he affirmeth, that both the fruit and the tree are called *περχόκκιον*: diuers of the later Phisitions do betweene these also make a certaine difference, saying, that the greater ones and those that are grafted be *Armeniaca*; which the French men call *Quant Perses*, and the lesser *Præcocia*: in French *Abricoz*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Aprecocks are colde and moist in the second degree, but yet not so moist as Peaches; for which A cause they do not so soone or easily putrifie: and they are also more wholesome for the stomacke and pleasant to the taste, yet do they likewise putrifie, and yeelde nourishment, and the same colde, moist, and full of excrements: being taken after meate, they corrupt and putrifie the same; being first eaten before other meate, they easily descende, and cause the other meates to passe downe the sooner, like as also the Peaches do.

The kernels within the same is sweete, and nothing at all like in faculty to that of the Peach. B

The vertues of the leaues of this tree are not as yet found out. C

Of the Pomegranate tree. Chap. 90.

* *The kindes.*

AS there be sundry sorts of Apples, Peares, Plums, and such like fruites; so there are two sorts of Pomegranates, the garden, and the wilde; and a thirde sort which is barren and fruitles: the fruit of the garden Pomegranate is of three sorts, one hauing a fower iuice, or liquor; another hauing a very sweete and pleasant liquor; and the thirde the taste of wine: of the wilde also there be two sorts, and the difference betweene them is no more then betwixt crabs and wildings, which are both wilde kindes of apples: therefore the description of the garden Pomegranate shall suffice for the rest.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He manured Pomegranate tree groweth vp to the height of a hedge tree, being seauen or eight cubites high, hauing many pliant and twiggie branches, very limber, tough, and of a browne colour: wheron are set very many leaues, in shape like those of the Priuet, but more like the leaues of the Myrtill tree, of a bright shining Greene colour tending to yellowesse: among which there stande certaine sharpe thornes confusedly set, and likewise hollow flowers like vnto the hedge Rose, indented on the edges like a star, of a Carnation colour, and very single: after which commeth the fruit couered with a hard barke, of an ouerworne purplish colour, full of graines and kernels, which after they be ripe are of a gallant crimson colour, and full of iuice; which differeth in taste according to the soyle, climate and cuntry where they growe; some be sweete, others fower, and the third are in a middle betweene them both, hauing the taste of wine.

2 The wilde Pomegranate tree is like the other in leaues and twiggie branches, bearing flowers verie double, as may appeere by the figure, which wither and fall away, leauing no fruit behind it, as the double flowred Cherrie doth, and diuers other herbes and trees also; and is altogether barren of

of fruite: of this *Dioscorides* maketh sundry sorts, differing in colour: one is white saith he, another yellowish red, a third sort of the colour of the Rose: this with red flowers is best knowne among the Apothecaries.

1 *Malus Granata, sine Punica.*
The Pomegranate tree.



2 *Balaustia.*

The flowers of the wilde Pomegranate tree.



* *The place.*

Pomegranates grow in hot countries toward the south, in Italy, Spaine, and chiefly in the kingdome of Granado, which is thought to be so named of the great multitude of Pomegranats which be commonly called *Granata*: they grow in a number of places also without manuring; yet being manured they prosper better; for in gardens, vineyards, orchards, & other like husbanded grounds, they come vp more cheerefully: I haue recovered diuers yong trees heerof, by sowing of the seed or graines, of the height of three or fower cubits, attending Gods leifure for flowers and fruite.

* *The time.*

The Pomegranate flowreth in the moneth of May and Iune: the fruite is ripe in the ende of August.

* *The names.*

The Pomegranate tree is called in Latine *Malus Punica*: in Greeke *ab Atticis* ῥόα, and *ab Ionibus* ῥόα, as *Galen* saith: in English Pomegranate tree: the fruite is also named ῥόα, or ῥόα: in Latine *Malum Punicum*: in shops *Malum*, or *Pomum Granatum*: in high Dutch *Granatopffel*: in low Dutch *Granatappie*: in Italian *Melagrano*, and *Pomo Granato*: in Spanish *Granadas*, and *Romanas*: in French *Pommes Granades*: in English Pomegranate.

The flower of the fruitfull Pomegranate tree is called of the Grecians κώνος: which is notwithstanding properly the cup of the flower: the Latines name it also *Cytinus*.

The flower of the wilde and barren Pomegranate tree is called *Βαλαύσιον*: the Apothecaries do likewise tearme it *Balaustum*.

The pill or rinde of the Pomegranate which is so much in vse, is named in Greeke *σίδον*: in Latin *Malicorium*, and *Sidium*: in shops it is called *Cortex granatorum*, or Pomegranate Pill.

* *The*

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The iniicie graines of the Pomegranate are good to be eaten, hauing in them a meetely good A iuice: they are holsome for the stomacke, but they all containe in them a thinne and small nourishment, or none at all.

The sweete ones be not so colde as the rest, but they easily cause hot swellings to arise, and they B are not so much commended for agues.

The sower ones, and especially if they be withall somthing harsh, do euidently coole, dry, and C somthing binde.

They are good for the hart burne, they repress and stay the ouermuch vomiting of choler, cal- D led the Felonie, they are a remedy against the bloody fluxe, aptnes to vomit, and vomite it selfe.

There is made of the iuice of those sower Pomegranates a syrupe, which serueth for the same E purposes, and is also many times very profitable for women with childe, *uero Laborantibus*, vnlesse the coldnes of the stomacke be a hinderance thereunto.

The seedes of the graines, and especially of the sower Pomegranate, being dried, do likewise F coole and binde.

They stop the fluxe, stay vomiting, and stanch the spitting vp of blood, they stren gthen the sto- G macke.

Of the same effect be the flowers, both of the tame and wilde Pomegranate tree, being like to the H seedes in temperature and vertues.

They fasten the teeth, and strengthen the gums, if the same be washed therewith. I

They are good against burstings that come by falling downe of the guts, if they be vsed in plai- K sters and applied.

The rinde or pill, is not onely like in faculty to the seedes, and both the sorts of flowers, but also L more auailable; for it cooleth and bindeth more forceably; it bringeth downe the hot swellings of the almonds in the throte, being vsed in a gargarisme or a lotion for the throte, and it is a singular remedy for all things that neede cooling and binding.

Dioscorides writeth, that there is also gathered a iuice out of both those sorts of flowers, which is M very like in faculty and vertue to *Hypocistis*, as the same author affirmeth.

The blossomes of the tame and wilde Pomegranates, as also the rinde or shell thereof made into N powder, and drunke in red wine, or boiled in red wine, and the decoction drunke, is good against the bloody fluxe, and all other issues of blood; yea it is good for women to sit ouer, and bath them- selues in the decoction heerof: these foresaid blossomes and shels are good also to be put into re- straining powders, for the stanching of blood in wounds.

The seedes or stones of Pomegranates dried in the sunne, and beaten to powder, are of like ope- P ration with the flowers: they stop the laske and all issues of blood in man or woman, being taken in maner aforesaid.

*Of the Quince tree. Chap. 91.** *The kindes.*

Columella maketh three kinds of Quinces, *Struthia*, *Chrysomeliana*, and *Mustela*, but what maner ones they be he doth not declare, notwithstanding we finde diuers sorts differing as well in forme, as taste and substance of the fruite, whereof some haue much core and many kernels, and others fewer.

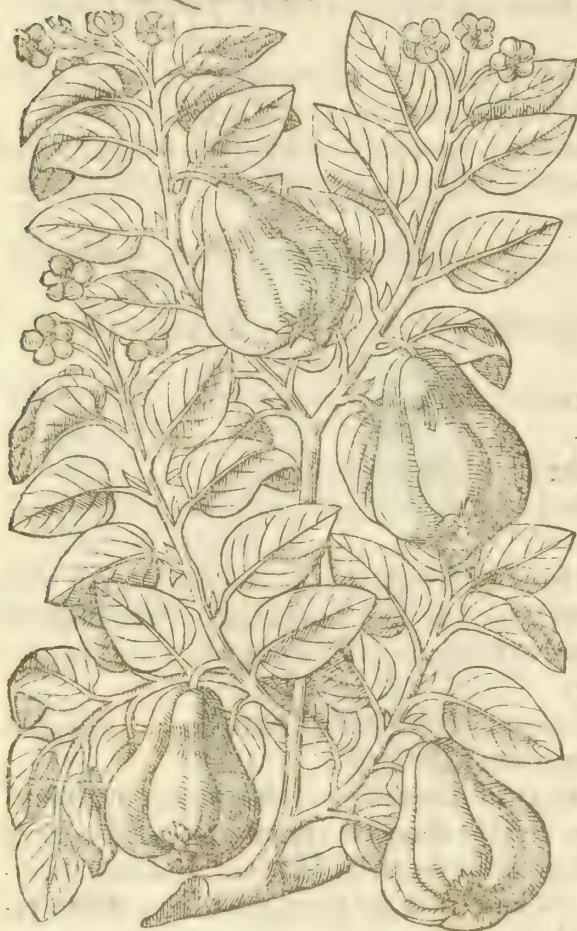
* *The description.*

THe Quince tree is not great, but groweth low, and many times in maner of a shrub: it is coue- red with a rugged bark, which hath on it now and then certain scales: it spreadeth his boughes in compasse like other trees; about which stand leaues somewhat round, like those of the com- mon Apple tree, greene & smooth aboue, and vnderneath soft and white: the flowers be of a white purple colour: the fruite is like an apple, saue that many times it hath certaine embowed and wel- ling diuisions; it differeth in fashion & bignes; for some Quinces are lesser & round trust vp tog- ther at the top with wrinkles, others longer & greater: the third sort be after a middle maner betweene both

both; they are all of them set with a thinne cotton or freeze, and be of the colour of gold, and hurtfull to the head by reason of their strong sinell; they all likewise haue a kinde of choking taste: the pulpe within is yellowe, and the seede blackish, lying in harde skins, as do the kernels of other Apples.

Malus Cotonea.

The Quince tree.



* *The place.*

The Quince tree groweth in gardens and orchards, and is planted oftentimes in hedges and fences belonging to gardens and vineyards: it delighteth to grow on plaine and euen grounds, and somewhat moist withall.

* *The time.*

These Apples be ripe in the fall of the leafe, and chiefly in October.

* *The names.*

The tree is called in Greek *αρχία κιδωνία*: in Latine *Malus Cotonea*: in English Quince tree.

The fruite is named *μῆλον κυδώνιον*: *Malum Cotoneum*, *Pomum Cydonium*, and many times *Cydonium*, without any addition; by which name it is made knowne to the Apothecaries: it is called in high Dutch *Quitten*, *Quittenopffel*, or *Quittenopfel*: in lowe Dutch *Quicappel*: in Italian *Mele cotogne*: in Spanish *Codoyons*, *Membrillos* and *Marmellos*: in French *Pomme de coing*: in English Quince.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Quinces be colde and dry in the second degree & also very much binding, especially when they be rawe: they haue likewise in them a certaine superfluous and excrementall moisture, which will not suffer them to lie long without

- rotting: they are seldome eaten rawe: being roasted or baked they be more pleasant.
- B They strengthen the stomacke, stay vomiting, stop laskes, and also the bloody fluxe.
- C They are good for those that spit v. bloud, or that venate bloud; and for women also that haue too great plenty of their monethly course.
- D *Simon Sethi* writeth that the woman with childe, which eateth many Quinces during the time of hir breeding; shall bring forth wise children and of good vnderstanding.
- E The Marmalade, or Cotiniat, made of Quinces and Sugar, is good & profitable for the strengthening of the stomacke, that it may retaine and keepe the meate therein vntill it be perfectly digested; it likewise staith all kinds of fluxes, both of the belly and other parts, and also of bloud: which Cotiniat is made in this manner.
- F Take faire Quinces, pare them, cut them in peeces, and cast away the core, then put vnto euery pound of Quinces a pound of sugar, and to euery pound of sugar a pint of water: these must be boiled together ouer a still fire vntill they be very soft, then let it be strained or rather rubbed through a strainer, or an haire sieue which is better, and then let it ouer the fire to boile againe, vntill it be stiffe, & so boxe it vp, and as it cooleth put thereto a little rose water, and a few grains of muske, well mingled together, which will giue a goodly taste vnto the Cotiniat. This is the way to make Marmalade.
- G Take whole Quinces and boile them in water vntill they be as soft as a scalded codling or apple, then pill off the skin, and cut off the flesh, and stampe it in a stone mortar; then straine it as you did the Cotiniat; afterward put it into a pan to dry, but not to seeth at all: & vnto euery pounce of the flesh of Quinces, put three quarters of a pound of sugar, and in the cooling you may put in rose water, and a little muske, as was laide before.

There

There is boiled with Quinces an oile which is called in Greeke *ωβλίον*, or oile of Quinces, which H we vse saith *Dioscorides*, so oft as we haue need of a binding thing.

The feede of Quinces tempered with water, doth make a muscilage, or a thing like ielly, which I being held in the mouth, is maruellous good to take away the roughnes of the tooing in hot burning feauers.

The same is good to be laide vpon burnings, or scaldings, and to be put into glisters against the K bloody fluxe; for it easeth the paine of the guts, and alaieth the sharpnes of biting humours.

Many other excellent, dainty and wholesome confections are to be made of Quinces, as ielly of L Quinces, and such odde conceits, which for breuitie sake I do now let passe.

Of the Medlar tree. Chap. 92.

* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Medlers, some greater, others lesser; some sweete, and others of a more harsh taste; some with much core, and many great stonie kernels, others fewer; and likewise one of Naples, called *Aronia*.

1 *Mespilus*.

The manured Medlar.



2 *Mespilus Aronia*.

The Neapolitane Medlar.



* The description.

THE manured Medlar tree is not great; the body whereof is writhed: the boughes harde, not easie to be broken: the leaues be longer, yet narrower then those of the apple tree: the flowers are white and great, hauing fīue leaues a peece: the fruite is small, round, and hath a broad compassed nauell or crowne at the top: the pulpe or meate is at the first white, & so harsh or choking,

choking, that it cannot be eaten before it become soft; in which are contained five seedes or stones, which be flat and hard.

2 The Neapolitane Medlar tree, groweth to the height & greatnes of an apple tree, hauing many rough & hard boughes or branches, set with sharp thorns like the white Thorn, or Hawthorn: the leaues are very much cut or jagged like the Hawthorne leaues, but greater, and more like Smallege, or Parsley, which leaues before they fall from the tree do waxe red: among these leaues come forth great tufts of flowers of a pale herby colour, which being past there succedeth small, long fruite, lesser then the smallest Medlar, which at the first are hard, and greene of colour; but when they be ripe, they are both soft and red, of a sweete and pleasant taste, wherein is contained three small hard stones, as in the former, which be the kernels, or seeds thereof.

There is a dwarffe kinde of Medlar growing naturally vpon the Alpes, and hils of Narbone and Verona, which hath bene by some of the best learned esteemed for a kinde of Medlar: others whose iudgements cannot stande with truth or probabilitie, haue supposed it to be *Euonimium*, of the Alpes: this dwarffe Medlar groweth like a small hedge tree, of fower or five cubits high, bearing many small twiggie wandes or crops, beset with many slender leaues, greene aboue, and of a skie colour vnderneath, in shewe and to beholde a dwarffe Apple tree, but the fruite is very like the Hawe, or fruite of the white Thorne, and of a red colour.

* *The place.*

The Medlar trees do grow in Orchards, and oftentimes in hedges among briars and brambles; being grafted in a white thorne it prospereth woonderfull well, and bringeth forth fruite twise or thrise bigger then those that are not grafted at all, almost as great as little apples: we haue diuers sorts of them in our orchards.

* *The time.*

It is very late before Medlars be ripe, which is in the end of October, but the flowers come forth timely inough.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke by *Theophrastus* *μεσπύλον*: in Latine *Mespilus*: in high Dutch *Mespelbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Mispelboom*: in French *Nesflie*: in English Medlar tree.

The Apple or fruite is named in Greeke *μεσπύλον*: in Latine likewise *Mespilum*: in high Dutch *Mespel*: in lowe Dutch *Mispel*: in Italian *Nespolo*: in French *Nesfle*: in Spanish *Nesperas*: in English Medlar.

Dioscorides affirmeth, that this Medlar tree is also called *ἐπιμυλῖς*, & of diuers *Sitanion*: *Galen* also in his booke of the faculties of Simple medicines, nameth this *Epimelis*, which is called as he saith, by the countrey men in Italie *Vnedo*, and groweth plentifully in Calabria; for vnder the name of *Mespilus*, or Medlar tree, he meaneth no other then *Tricoccus*, which is also named *Aronia*.

The Neapolitane Medlar tree is called in Greeke *μεσπύλος*: and *μεσπύλη*: *Galen* calleth it *Epimelis*.

The fruite heereof is called *Tricoccus*, of the three graines or stones that it hath: they of Naples call it *Azarolo*: and we may name it in English three graine Medlar: or Neapolitane Medlar, or Medlar of Naples.

* *The temperature.*

The Medlars are cold, drie, and astringent; the leaues are of the same nature: the dwarffe Medlar is dry, sharpe, and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

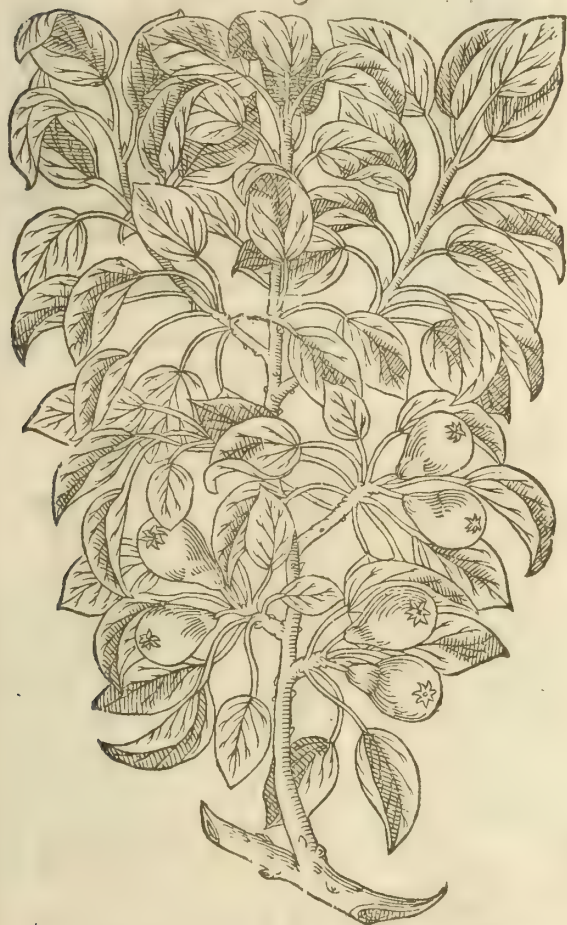
- A Medlars do stop the belly, especially when they be greene and harde; for after that they haue been kept a while, so that they become soft and tender, they do not binde or stop so much, but are then more fit to be eaten.
- B The fruite of the three graine Medlar, is eaten both rawe and boiled, and is more wholesome for the stomacke.
- C These Medlars be oftentimes preserued with sugar or hony; and being so prepared they are pleasant and delightfull to the taste.
- D Moreouer, they are singular good for women with childe; for they strengthen the stomacke, and stay the lothsomnes thereof.
- E The stones or kernels of the Medlars, made into powder and drunke, do breake the stone, expell grauell, and procure vrine.

Of the Peare tree. Chap. 93.✱ *The kinds.*

TO write of Peares and Apples in particular, would require a particular volume: the stocke or kindred of Peares are not to be numbred: euery countrey hath his peculiar fruite; my selfe knowe some one, curious in Graffing and Planting of Fruites, who hath in one peece of ground, at the point of three score sundrie sorts of Peares, and those exceeding good, not doubting but if his minde had beene to seeke after multitudes, he might haue gotten together the like number of those of worffe kinds; besides the diuersities of those that be wilde, experience sheweth sundry sorts: and therefore I thinke it not amisse to set downe the figures of some fewe with their seuerall titles, as well in Latine as English, and one generall description for that, that might be saide of many, which to describe apart, were to send an Owle to Athens, or to number those things that are without number.

1 *Pyra Pracocia.*

The Iennetting Peare.

2 *Pyra Iacobæa.*

Saint Iames Peare.

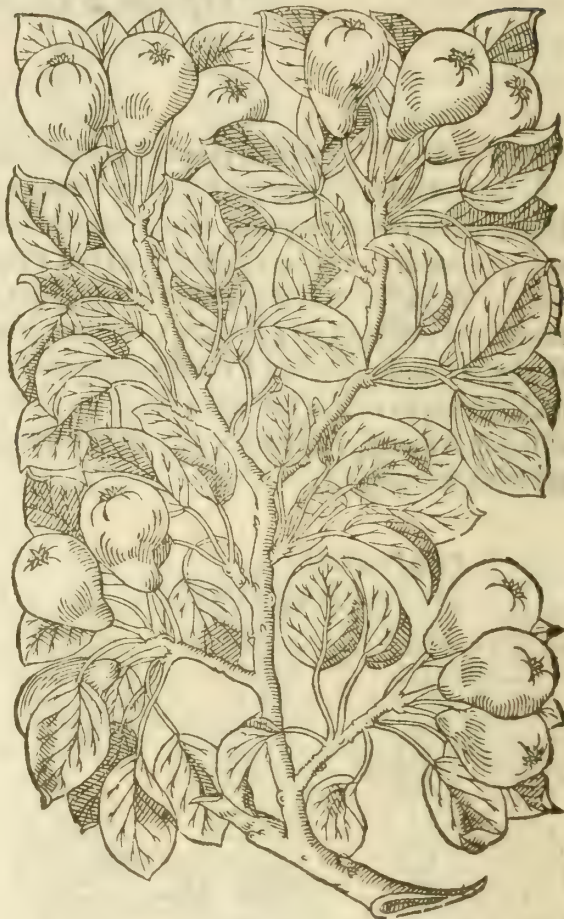
✱ *The generall description.*

THE Peare tree is for the most part higher then the Apple tree, hauing boughes not spreade abroad, but growing vp in height: the body is many times great: the timber or woode it selfe is very tractable or easie to be wrought vpon, exceeding fit to make moulds or prints to be grauen on, of colour tending to yellownes: the leafe is somewhat broad, finely nicked in the edges, Greene aboue, and somewhat whiter vnderneath: the flowers are white: the Peares, that is to say, the fruite, are for the most part long, and in forme like a Top; but in greatnes, colour, forme, and taste, very much differing among themselues: they be also couered with skins or coats of sundry colours: the pulpe or meate differeth, as well in colour as taste: there is contained in them kernels, blacke when they be ripe: the roote groweth straight downe, with some branches running aslope.

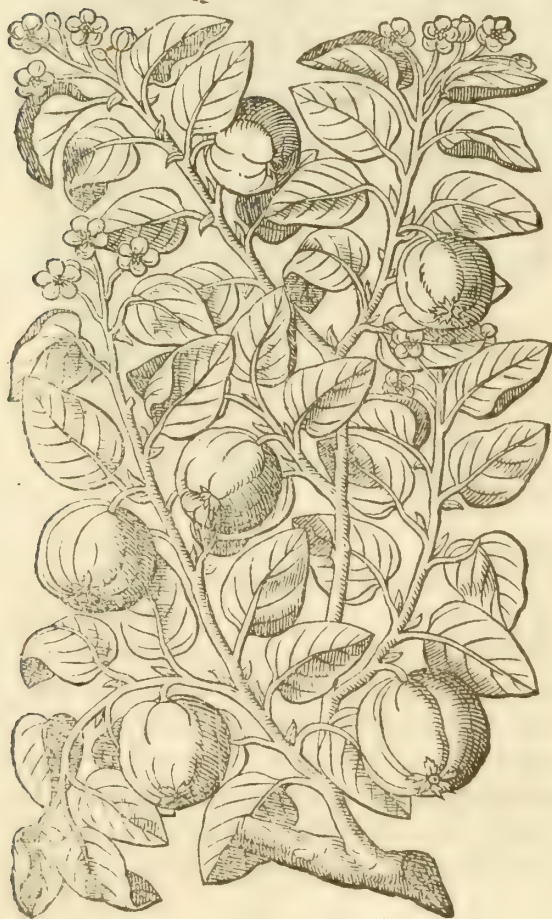
3 *Pyrum Regale.*
The Peare Royall.



4 *Pyrum Palatinum.*
The Burgomot Peare.



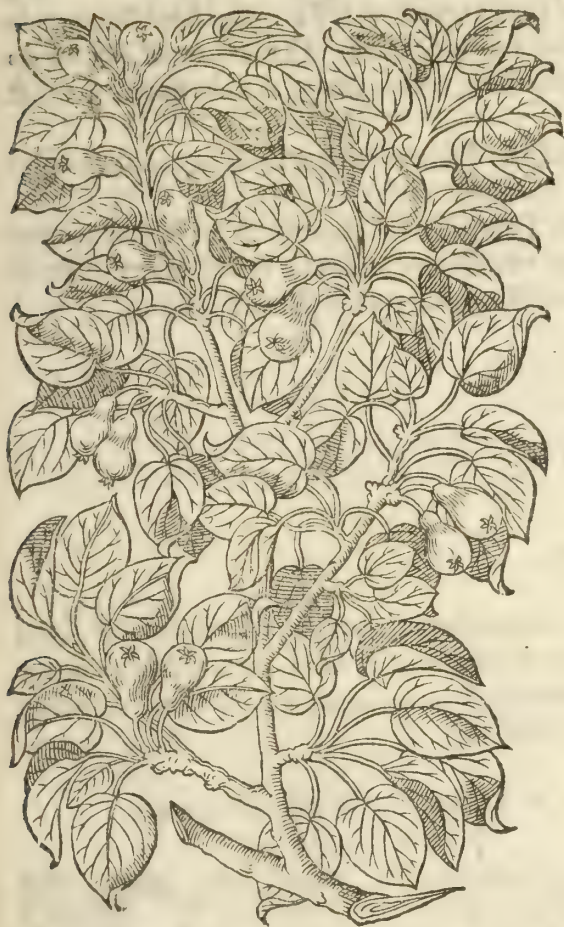
5 *Pyrum Cydonium.*
The Quince Peare.



6 *Pyrum Episcopatium.*
The Bishops Peare.



7 *Pyrus superba, sive Katherina.*
The Katherine Peare tree.



8 *Pyrus hyemalis.*
The Winter Peare tree.



* *The place.*

The tame Peare trees are planted in orchards, as be the apple trees, *Quorum varia in sitione ex agrestibus mites ac edules fructus redditi sunt.* All these before specified, and many sortes more, and those most rare and good, are growing in the ground of Master *Richard Pointer*, a most cunning and curious graffer and planter of all manner of rare fruites, dwelling in a small village neere London called *Twicknam*; and also in the ground of an excellent graffer and painfull planter, Master *Henry Banbury*, of *Touthill streete* neere vnto *Westminster*; and likewise in the ground of a diligent and most affectionate louer of plants Master *Warnar* neere *Horshey Downe* by London, and in diuers other grounds about London (but beware the Bag and Bottle) seeke elsewhere for good fruit faithfully deliuered.

* *The time.*

The flowers do for the most part come foorth in Aprill, the leaues afterwarde: all Peares are not ripe at one time; some be ripe in Iuly, others in August, and diuers in September or later.

* *The names.*

The tame or orchard Peare tree is called in Greeke *ἄμωρ*, or with a double *πῦρ ἄμωρ*: in Latin *Pyrus urbana*, or *Cultiva*: of *Tarentinus* in his *Geoponikes* *ἄμωρ*: in high Dutch *Birbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Peerboom*: in French *Porrier*.

The Peare or fruit it selfe is called in Greeke *ἄμωρ*: in Latine *Pyrum*: in high Dutch *Birn*: in lowe Dutch *Peere*: in Italian *Pere*: in French *Poyre*: in Spanish *Peras*: in English Peare.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Leauing the diuers and sundrie surnames of Peares, let vs come to the faculties which the A
Nunn 1 phisicians

philistians ought to knowe; which also varie according to differences of the tastes: for some Peares are sweete, diuers fat and vinctuous, others sower, and most are harsh, especially the wilde Peares, and some consist of diuers mixtures of tastes, and some hauing no taste at all, but as it were of water.

- A All Peares are colde, and all haue a binding qualitie and an earthie substance; but the Choke Peares, and those that are harsh be more earthie, and the sweete ones lesse: which substance is so full of superfluous moysture in some, as that they cannot be eaten rawe. All manner of Peares do binde and stop the belly, especially the Choke and harsh ones, which are good to be eaten of those that haue the laske and the bloodie fluxe.
- B The harsh and austere Peares may with good successe be laide vpon hot swellings in the beginning, as may be the leaues of the tree, which do both binde and coole.
- C Wine made of the iuice of Peares called in English Perry, is soluble, purgeth those that are not accustomed to drinke thereof; notwithstanding it is as wholesome a drinke being taken in small quantitie as wine; it comforteth and warmeth the stomacke, and causeth good digestion.

Of the wilde Peare tree. Chap. 94.

* The kindes.

E Ven as there be diuers sorts of the manured Peares, so are there to be found sundrie wilde; some greater than others, some of better taste, and others worse; and yet all of them wilde or hedge fruit, whereof to write apart were to small purpose: therefore this generall description following, with their seuerall titles, shall be sufficient for their distinctions.

1 *Pyrum strangulatorium maius.*
The great Choke Peare.



2 *Pyrum strangulatorium minus.*
The small Choke Peare.



* The

* *The generall description.*

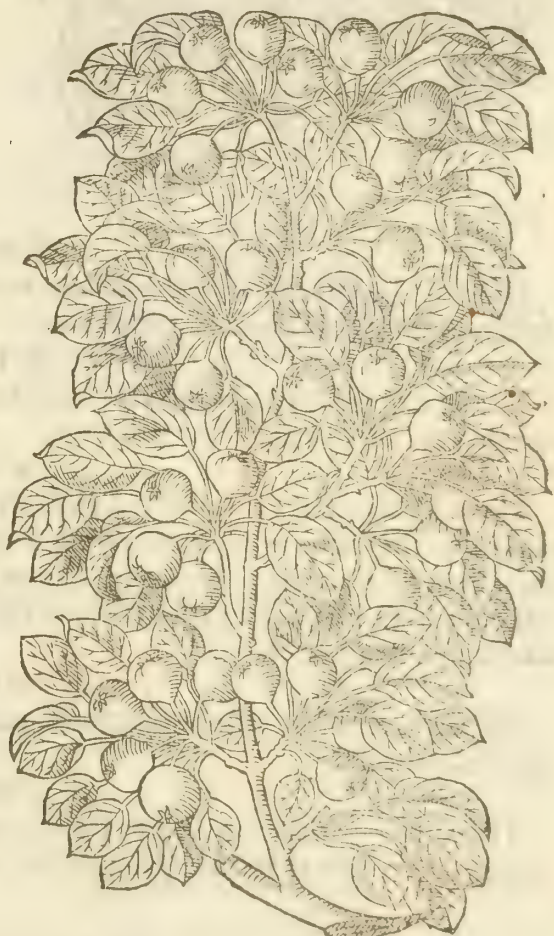
THe wilde Peare tree groweth likewise great, vpright, full of branches, for the most part Pyramides like, or of the fashion of a steeple, not spread abroad as is the Apple or Crab tree: the timber of the trunk or body of the tree, is very firme and solide, and likewise smooth, a woode very fit to make diuers sortes of instruments of, as also the haistes of sundry tooles to worke withall; and likewise serueth to be cut into many kindes of mouldes, not onely such prints as these figures are made of, but also many sorts of pretie toies, for coifes, brest plates, and such like, vsed among our English gentlewomen: the branches are smooth, couered with a blackish barke, verie fragile or easie to breake, whereon do grow leaues, in some greater; in other lesser: the flowers are like those of the manured Peare tree, yet some whiter then others: the fruite differ not in shape, yet some of them are greater then others; but in taste they differ among themselves in diuers notable points, some are sharpe, sower, and of an austere taste; some more pleasant, others harsh and bitter; and some of such a choking taste, that they are not to be eaten of hogs and wilde beasts; much lesse of men: they also differ in colour, euery circumstance wherof to distinguish apart would greatly enlarge our volume, and bring vnto the Reader small profite or commoditie; therefore in brieft these fewe words shall serue for their seuerall descriptions.

3 *Pyrus syluestris.*

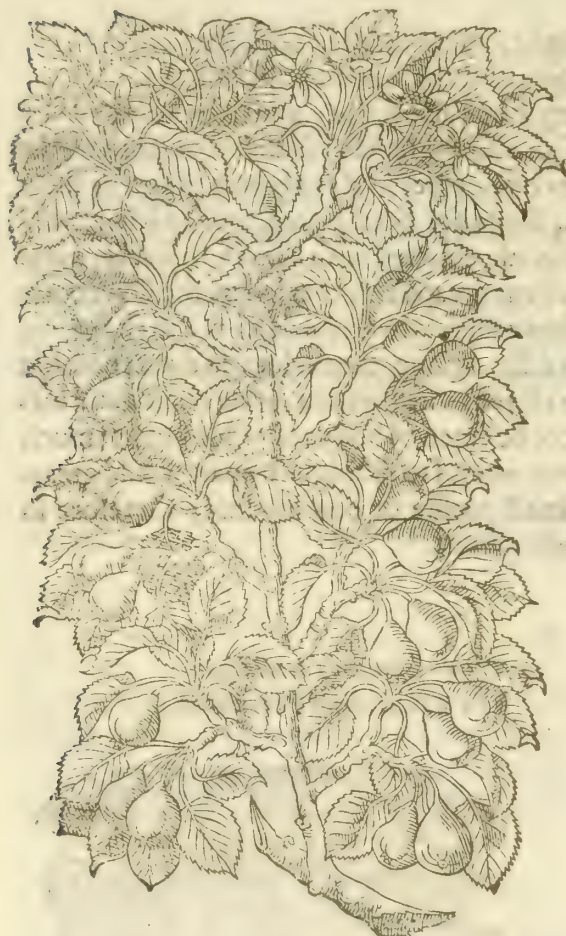
The wilde hedge Peare tree.

4 *Pyrus syluestris minima.*

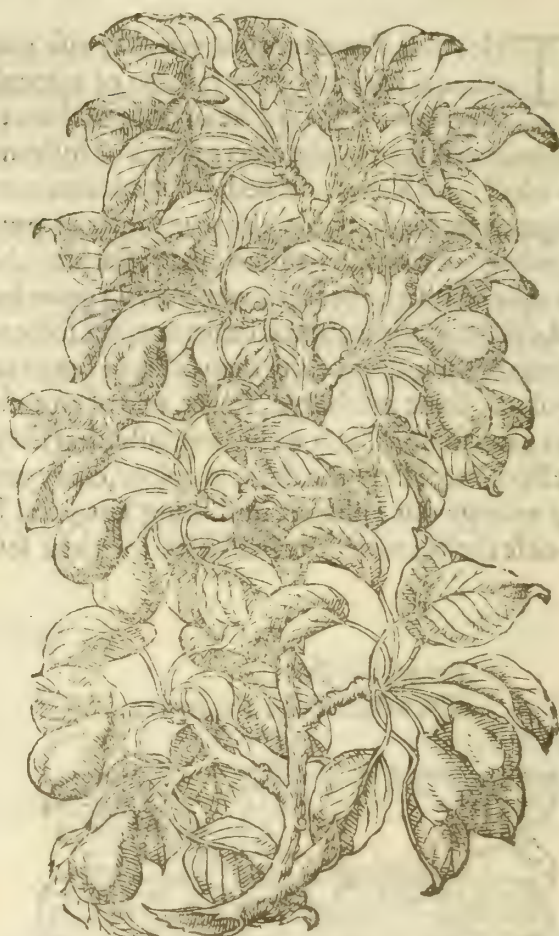
The wilde Crab Peare tree.



5 *Pyrus Pectinatus*.
The Lowlie wilde Peare.



6 *Pyrus Cornuta*.
The Crowe Peare tree.



* *The place.*

The wilde Peares growe of themselves without manuring in most places, as in woods, or in the borders of fields, and neere vnto high waies.

* *The time.*

The time of wilde Peares answereth the tame or manured Peare, notwithstanding for the most part they are not ripe much before winter.

* *The names.*

The wilde Peare tree is called in Latine *Pyrus sylvestris* and *Pyraster*; in Greeke *ἄγριος*: by which name both the fruit and tree are knowen. Peares haue diuers surnames among the old writers, and specially in *Plinie* in his 15. booke 15. chapter, none of which are knowen to the later writers (or not desired) euery citie or euery countrie haue names of themselves, and Peares haue also diuers names according to the places.

* *The temperature.*

All Peares are of a colde temperature, and the most part of them of a binding qualitie and an earthie substance.

* *The vertues.*

The vertues of the wilde Peares are referred vnto the garden Peares as touching their binding facultie, but are not to be eaten, bicause their nourishment is little and bad.

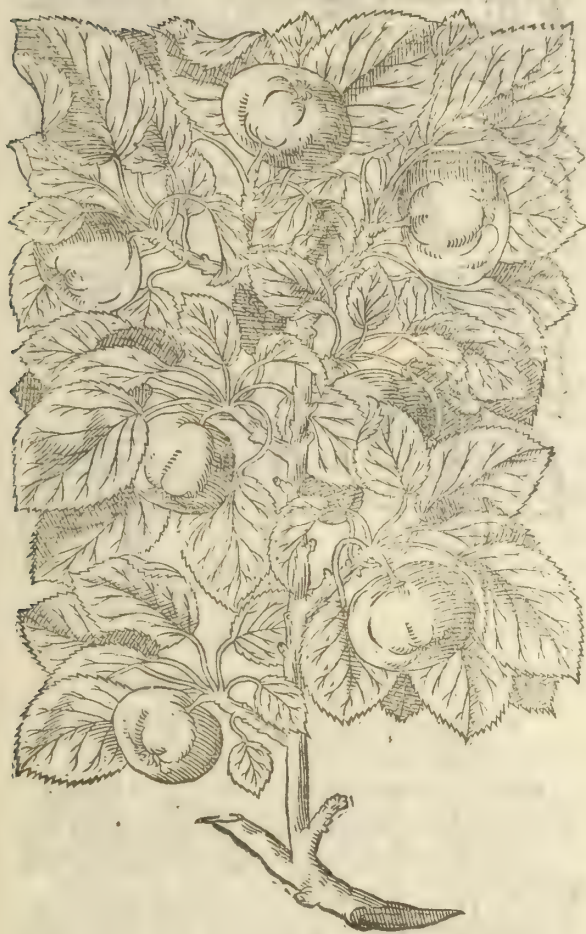
Of the Apple tree. Chap. 95.

* *The kindes.*

THE Latine name *Malus* reacheth far among the olde writers, and is common to many trees; but we will briefly first intreate of *Malus*, properly called Apple trees, whose stocke or kinred is

is so infinite, that we haue thought it not amisse, to vse the same order or method with Apples that we haue done with Peares, that is, to giue them severall titles in Latine and English, and one generall description for the whole.

1 *Malus Carbonaria.*
The Pome Water tree.



2 *Malus Carbonaria longo fructu.*
The Bakers ditch Apple tree.



✧ *The generall description.*

THe Apple tree hath a bodie or trunke commonly of a meane bignesse, not very high, hauing long armes or branches, and the same disordered: the barke somewhat plaine, and not very rugged: the leaues be broad, more long than round, and finely nicked in the edges. The flowers are whitish tending to a blusn colour. The fruite or Apples do differ in greatnes, forme, colour and taste; some couered with a red skin, others yellowe or greene, varying infinitely according to the soyle and climate; some very great, some little, and many of a middle sort; some are sweete of taste, or something sower; most be of a middle taste betweene sweete and sower, the which to distinguish I thinke it impossible; notwithstanding I heare of one that intendeth to write a peculiar volume of Apples, and the vse of them; yet when he hath done that he can do, he hath done nothing touching their severall kindes to distinguish them. This that hath bene saide, shall suffice for our historie.

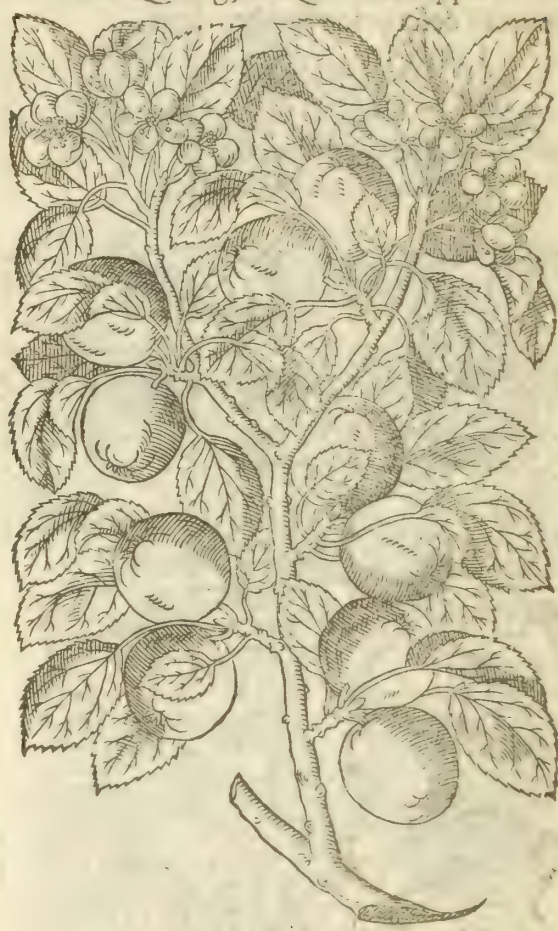
3 *Malum regale.*
The King of Apples.



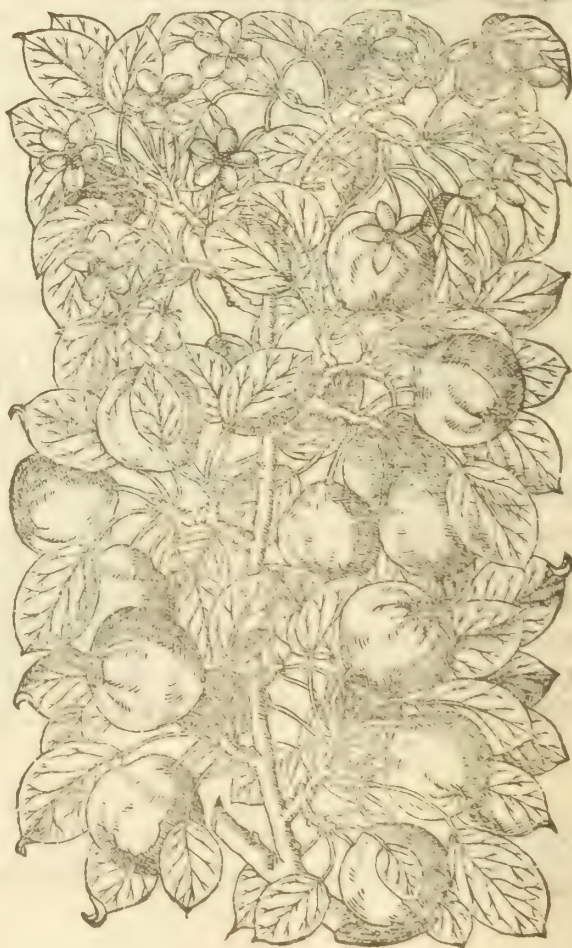
5 *Platocela sine Pyra aestiva.*
The Sommer Pearemaine.



4 *Malum reginale.*
The Quining, or Queene of Apples.



6 *Platarchapia sine Pyra hiemalis.*
The winter Pearemaine.



* *The place.*

The tame and graffed Apple trees are planted and set in gardens and orchards made for that purpose: they delight to growe in good and fertill grounds: Kent doth abound with Apples of most sortes. But I haue seene in the pastures and hedge rowes about the grounds of a worshipfull Gentleman dwelling two miles from Hereford called *M. Roger Bodnorne*, so many trees of all sortes, that the seruants drinke for the most part no other drinke, but that which is made of Apples. The quantitie is such, that by the report of the Gentleman himselte, the Parson hath for tithe many hogsheds of Syder. The hogs are fed with the fallings of them, which are so many, that they make choise of those Apples they do eate, who will not taste of any but of the best. An example doubtlesse to be followed of Gentlemen that haue land and liuing: (but enuie saith, the poore will breake downe our hedges, and we shall haue the least part of the fruit) but forward in the name of God, graffe, set, plant and nourish vp trees in euery corner of your grounds, the labour is small, the cost is nothing, the commoditie is great, your selues shall haue plentie, the poore shall haue somewhat in time of want to relieue their necessitie, and God shall reward your good mindes and diligence.

* *The time.*

They bloome about the end of Aprill or in the beginning of May. The forward Apples be ripe about the Calends of Iuly, others in September.

* *The names.*

The Apple tree is called in Greeke *μηλέα*: in Latine *Malus* and *Pomus*: in high Dutch *Opffelbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Appelboom*: in French *Pommier*: in English Apple tree.

The Grecians name the fruit *μήλον*: the Latines *Malum* or *Pomum*: in high Dutch *Opffel*: in lowe Dutch *Appel*: in French and Spanish *Mansanas*: in English Apple.

* *The temperature.*

All Apples be of temperature cold and moist, and haue ioyned with them a certaine excrementall or superfluous moysture: but as they be not all of like coldnes, so neither haue they like quantitie of superfluous moysture. They are sooneest rotten that haue greatest store of moysture, and they may be longer kept in which there is lesse store: for the abundance of excrementall moysture is the cause why they rot.

Sweete Apples are not so cold and moist, which being rosted or boyled, or otherwise kept, retaine or keepe the soundnes of their pulpe.

They yeeld more nourishment, and not so moist a nourishment as do the other apples, & do not so easily passe through the belly.

Sower Apples are colder and also moyster: the substance or pulpe of these when they be boyled, doth run abroad, and retaineth not his soundnesse: they yeelde a lesser nourishment, and the same rawe and cold.

They do easily and speedily passe through the belly, and therefore they do mollifie the belly, especially being taken before meate.

Harsh or austere Apples being vnripe, are cold; they ingender grosse blood, and great store of winde, and often bring the collicke.

Those Apples which be of a middle taste containe in them oftentimes two or three sorts of tastes, and yet do they retaine the faculties of the other.

* *The vertues.*

Rosted Apples are alwaies better than the rawe, the harme whereof is both mended by the fire, A and may also be corrected by adding vnto them seedes or spices.

Apples be good for an hot stomacke: those that are austere or somewhat harsh, do strengthen a B weake and feeble stomacke proceeding of heate.

Apples are also good for all inflammations or hot swellings, but especially for such as are in be- C ginning, if the same be outwardly applied.

The iuice of Apples which be sweete and of a middle taste, is mixed in compositions of diuers D medicines, and also for the tempering of melancholie humours, and likewise to mend the qualities of medicines that are drie: as are *Serapium ex pomis Regis saporis*, *Antidotum ex granis Cocci Baphici*, and such like compositions.

There is likewise made an ointment with the pulpe of Apples and Swines grease and Rose E
Nnnn 4 water,

water, which is vsed to beautifie the face, and to take away the roughnes of the skin, which is called in shops *Pomatum*, of the Apples whereof it is made.

E The pulpe of the rosted Apples, in number fower or fve, according to the greatnesse of the Apples, especiall of the Pome-water, mixed in a wine quart of faire water, laboured together vntill it come to be as Apples and Ale, which we call Lambes Wooll, and the whole quart drunke last at night, within the space of an hower, doth in one night cure those that pisse by droppes with great anguish and dolour; the strangurie, and all other diseases proceeding of the difficultie of making water; but in twise taking it, it neuer faileth in any: oftentimes there hapneth with the foresaid diseases the *Gonorrhœa*, or running of the raines, which it likewise healeth in those persons, but not generally in all; which my selfe haue often prooued, and gained thereby both crownes and credite.

F The leaues of the tree do coole and binde, and be also counted good for inflammations, in the the beginning.

G Apples cut in pceces, and distilled with a quantitie of Camphere and butter milke, taketh away the marks and scars gotten by the small pockes, being washed therewith when they grow vnto their state or ripenes: provided that you giue vnto the patient a little milke and saffron, or milke and mithridate to drinke, to expell to the extreme parts that venome which may lie hid, and as yet not seene.

Of the Wilding and Crab tree. Chap. 96.

* *The kindes.*

L Ike as there be diuers manured Apples, so is there sundry wilde Apples, or Crabs, whereof to write apart were to small purpose, and therefore one description for the rest shall suffice.

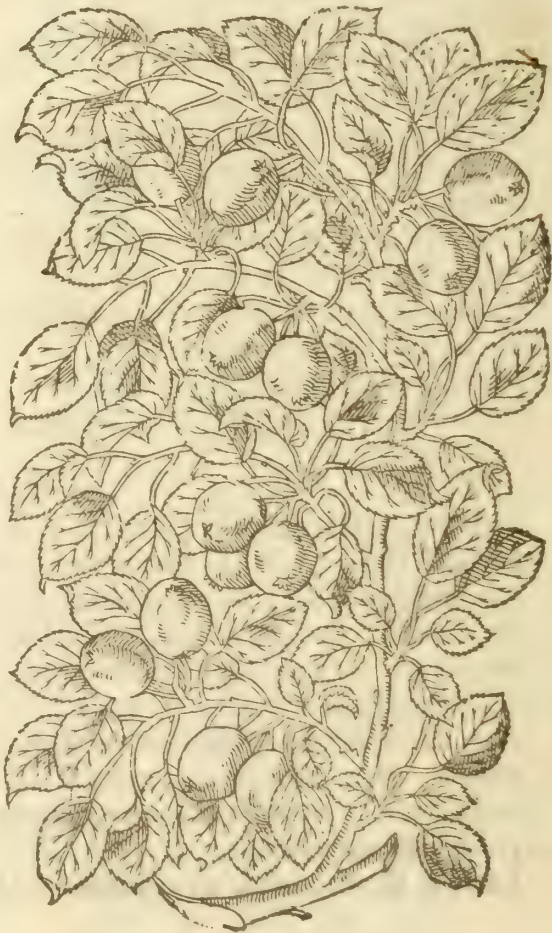
1 *Malus syluestris rubens.*

The great Wilding, or red Crab tree.



2 *Malus syluestris alba.*

The white Wilding, or Crab tree.



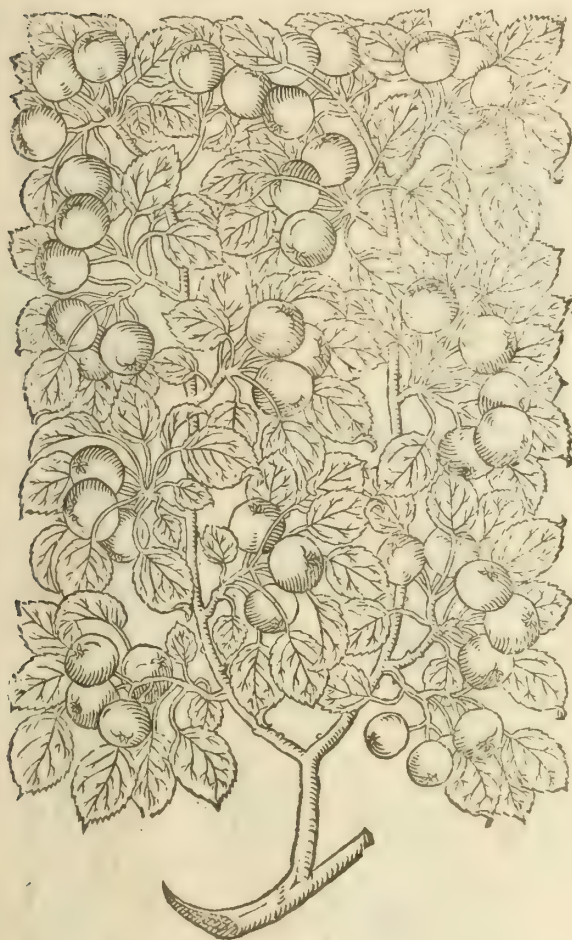
* *The generall description.*

There be diuers wilde Apple trees not husbanded, that is to say, not grafted; the fruit wherof is harsh and binding: for by grafting both Apples and Peares become more milde and pleasant.

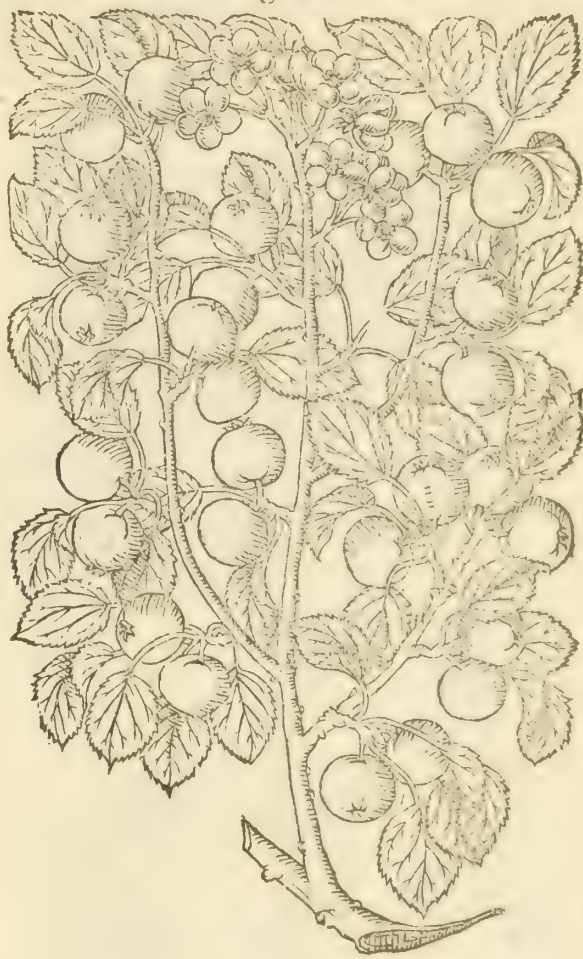
The Crab or Wilding tree groweth oftentimes to a reasonable greatnes, equall with the Apple tree: the woode is harde, firme, and solid; the baake rough; the branches or boughes many; the flowers and fruite like those of the Apple tree; some red, others white; some greater, others lesser: the difference is knowne to all, therefore it shall suffice what hath beene saide for their seuerall distinctions: we haue in our London gardens a dwarffe kinde of sweete Apple, called *Charmalus*, the dwarffe Apple tree, or Paradice Apple, which beareth Apples very timely without grafting.

3 *Malus sylvestris minor.*

The smaller Crab tree.

4 *Malus duracina sylvestris.*

The choking leane Crab tree.

* *The place.*

The Crab tree groweth wilde in woods and hedge rowes, almost euery where.

* *The time.*

The time answereth those of the garden.

* *The names.*

Their seuerall titles doth set forth their names in Latine and English.

* *The temperature.*

Of the temperature of wilde Apples, hath beene sufficiently spoken of in the former chapter.

* *The vertues.*

The iuice of wilde Apples or Crabs, taketh away the heate of burnings, scaldings, and all inflam- A
mations: and being laid on in short time after it is scalded, it keepeth it from blissing.

The iuice of Crabs, or Veriuice, is astringent or binding, and hath withall an abiteruice or clen- B
sing

sing qualitie, being mixed with hard yeeft of Ale or Beere, and applied in maner of a cold ointment, that is, spread vpon a cloth first wet in the Veriuiice and wroong out, and then laide to, taketh away the heate of Saint Anthonies fire; all inflammations whatsoeuer, healeth scabbed legs, burnings and scaldings wherefoeuer it be.

*Of the Citron, Limon, Orange, and Assyrian
Apple trees. Chap. 27.*

** The kinds.*

THE Citron tree is of kindred with the Limon tree; the Orange is of the same house or stocke; and the Assyrian Apple tree claimeth a place as necest in kinred and neighbourhood: whereof we intend to make one entire chapter.

1 *Malus medica.*
The Pome Citron tree.



2 *Malus Limonia.*
The Limon tree.



** The description.*

THE Citron tree is not very great, hauing many boughes or branches, tough & pliable, couered with a greene barke: whereon do grow greene leaues, long, somewhat broade, verie smooth, and sweete of smell, like those of the Baie tree: among which, come forth heere and there certaine prickles, set farre in sinder: from the bosome wherof come forth small flowers, consisting of fve little leaues, of a white colour tending to purple, with certaine threeds like haire growing in the middle: the fruite is long, greater many times then the Cucumber, often lesser, and

not much greater then the Limon: the barke or rinde is of a light golden colour, set with divers knobs or bumps, and of a very pleasant smell: the pulpe or substance next vnto it is thicke, white, harde, having a kinde of aromaticall or spicie smell, almost without any taste at all: the softer pulpe within that is not so firme or solide, but more spongie, and full of a sower iuice, in which the feede lieth hid, greater and thicker then a graine of Barly.

2 The Limon tree is like vnto the Pome Citron tree in growth, thorney branches, and leaues, of a pleasant sweete smell, like those of the Baie tree: the flowers heereof are whiter then those of the Citron tree, and of a most sweete smell: the fruite is long and thicke, lesser then the Pome Citron: the rinde is yellow, somewhat bitter in taste, and sweete of smell: the pulpe is white, in quantitie little in respect of the Citron; in the middle part whereof is contained more soft spongie pulpe, and fuller of most sower iuice: the feedes are like those of the Pome Citron.

3 *Malus arantia.*
The Orange tree.



4 *Malus Assyria.*
The Assyrian Apple tree.



The description.

3 The Orange tree groweth vp to the height of a small Peare tree, having many thorny boughes or branches, like those of the Citron tree: the leaues are also like those of the Baie tree, of a sweete smell: the flowers are white, of a most pleasant sweet smell also: the fruit is rounde like a ball, euery circumstance belonging to the forme is very well knowne to all; the taste is sower, sometimes sweet, and often of a taste betweene both: the feedes are like those of the Limon.

4 The Assyrian Apple tree is like vnto the Orange tree: the branches are like: the leaues are greater: the flowers are like those of the Citron tree: the fruite is rounde, three times as bigge as the Orange: the barke or peeling is thicke, rough, and of a pale yellow colour, wherein appeare often as it were small cliftes or crackes: the pulpe or inner substance is full of iuice; in taste sharpe, as that of the Limon, but not so pleasant: the feedes are like those of the Citron.

* The place.

The Citron, Limon, and Orange trees, do grow especially in the sea coasts of Italy, and on the Islands of *Adriatici & Tyrrheni*, and also *Ægei maris*, and likewise on the maine land, neere vnto meeres and great lakes: there is also great store heereof in Spaine, but in places especially ioining to the sea, or not farre off: they are also found in certaine prouinces of France which lie vpon the midland sea. They were first brought out of Media, as not onely *Plinie* writeth, but also the Poet *Virgil* affirmeth in the second booke of his *Georgickes*, writing of the Citron tree after this maner:

*Media fert tristes succos, tardumque saporem
Feticis mali, quo non presentius vllum,
Pocula siquindo sua infecere nouerca,
Miseruntque herbas, & non innoxia verba,
Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena.
Ipsa ingens arbor faciemque simillima Lauro.
Et si non alium late a feret odorem,
Laurus erit, folia haud ullis valent in ventis,
Flos apprimet nax, annas & olentia Medi
Ora fouent illo, & semibz medicantur anhelis.*

The countrey Media beareth inices sad,
And dulling tastes of happie Citron frute,
Than which no helpe more present can be had,
If any time stepmothers woorte than brute
Haue poison'd pots, and mingled herbs of fute,
With hurtfull chaimes: this Citron frute doth chase
Blacke venome from the body in euery place.
The tree it selfe in growth is huge and big,
And very like in shew the Laurell tree;
And would be thought a Laurell, leafe and twig,
But that the smell it casts doth disagree:
The flowre in holde as fast as flowre may bee:
Therewith the Medes a remedie do finde,
For stinking breathes and mouths a cure most kinde,
And helpe old men which hardly fetch their winde.

The fruite
medicinable.

The flowre
medicinable.

* The time.

These trees be alwaies greene, and do as *Plinie* saith, beare fruite at all times of the yeere; some falling off, others waxing ripe; and others newly in coming forth.

* The names.

The first is called in Greeke *μηλα medicη*: in Latine *Malus Medica*, and *Malus Citria*: in English Citron tree, or Pome Citron tree.

The fruite is named in Greeke *κίτρον medicον*: in Latine *Malum medicum*, or *Malum Citrium*, and *Citromalum*. *Æmylianus* in *Athenæ* sheweth, that *Iuba* king of Mauritania hath made mention of the Citron, who saith, that this apple is named among them *Malum Hespericum*: *Galen* denieth it to be called any longer *Malum medicum*, but *Citrium*, and saith, that they who call it *Medicum*, do it to that end that no man should vnderstand what they say: the Apothecaries call these Apples *Citrones*: in high Dutch *Citron apffel*, *Citronen*: in lowe Dutch *Citroenen*: in Italian *Citroni*, and *Cedri*: in Spanish *Cidras*: in French *Citrons*: in English Citron Apple, and Citron.

The second kinde of Citron is called in Latine *Limonium malum*: in thops *Limones*: in French *Limons*: in low Dutch *Limonen*: in English Limon, and Lemon.

The third is named *Malum amarantum*, or *Amarantium*, and of some *Aurantium* of others *Aurantium*, of the yellow colour of gold; some woulde haue them called *Arantia* of *Aurantium*, a towne in Arabia, or Arania, of a countrey bearing that name in Persia: it is termed in Italian *Aranco*: in high Dutch *Bom rambert*: in low Dutch *Arangie Appelen*: in French *Pouames d' Orenge*: in Spanish *Naranjas*: in English Orenge.

The

The fourth is named of diuers *Pomum Assyrium*, or Citron of Assyria, and may be Englished Adams apple, after the Italian name; and among the vulgar sort of Italians *Lomie*, of whom it is also called *Pomum Adami*, or Adams apple, and that came by the opinion of the common rude people, who thinke it to be the same Apple, of which *Adam* did eate in Paradise when he transgressed Gods commandement; whereupon also the prints of the biting appeere therein as they saie: but others say that this is not the Apple, but that which the Arabians do call *Musa*, or *Mosa*, whereof *Auicenna* in his 395. chapter maketh mention: for diuers of the Jewes take this for that, through which by eating *Adam* offended, as *Andreas Thevetus* sheweth.

✱ *The temperature and vertues.*

All these fruits consist of vnlike parts, and much differing in facultie.

The rindes are sweete of smell, bitter, hot, and dry.

The white pulpe is colde, and containeth in it a grosse iuice, especially of the Citrons.

The inner substance or pap is sower, as of the Citrons and Limons, colde and dry, with thinnes of parts.

The seede bicause it is bitter, is hot and dry.

The rinde of the Pome Citron is good against all poisons, for which cause it is put into Treacles, and such like confections.

It is good to be eaten against a stinking breath, for it maketh the breath sweete; and being so taken it comforteth the cold stomacke exceedingly.

The white, sound, & hard pulpe is now and then eaten, but very hardly concocted, & ingendreth a grosse, colde, and flegmatike iuice; but being condite with sugar, it is both pleasant in taste, easie to be digested; more nourishing, and lesse apt to obstruction and binding, or stopping.

Galen reporteth, that the inner iuice of the Pome Citron, was not wont to be eaten, but it is now vsed for sauce; and being often vsed, it represseth choler which is in the stomacke, and procureth appetite: it is excellent good also to be given in vehement and burning feuers, and against all pestilent and venomous, or infectious diseases: it comforteth the hart; it cooleth the inward parts, cutteth, diuideth, and maketh thinne, grosse, tough, and slimy humours.

Of this foresaid sharpe iuice there is a sirupe prepared, which is called in shops *Syrupus de Acetositate Citri*, very good against the foresaid infirmities.

Such a sirupe is also prepared of the sharpe iuice of Limons, of the same qualitie and operation, so that in steed of the one, the other will serue very well.

A dosen of Orenge cut in slices, and put into a gallon of water, adding thereto an ounce of Mercury sublimat, and boiled to the consumption of the halfe, cureth the itch and manginess of the bodie.

Men in old time (as *Theophrastus* writeth in his fourth booke) did not eate Citrons, but were contented with the smell, and to laie them among garmentes, to preserve them from Mothes.

As often as neede required they vsed them against deadly poisons, for which thing they were especially commended euen by *Virgils* verses, which we haue before alleaged.

There is extant in *Athenaeus*, in his third booke, a story of some that for certaine notorious offences haue beene condemned to be deuoured of serpents, who haue beene preserved and kept in health and safety, by eating of the Citron.

The distilled water of the whole Limons rinde and all drawne out by a glasse Still; taketh awaie tetter and blemishes of the skin, and maketh the face faire and smooth.

The same being drunke prouoketh vrine, dissolueth the stone, breaketh and expelleth it.

The rinde of Orenge is much like in faculty to that of the Citrons and Limons, yet it is so much the more hot as it is more biting and bitter.

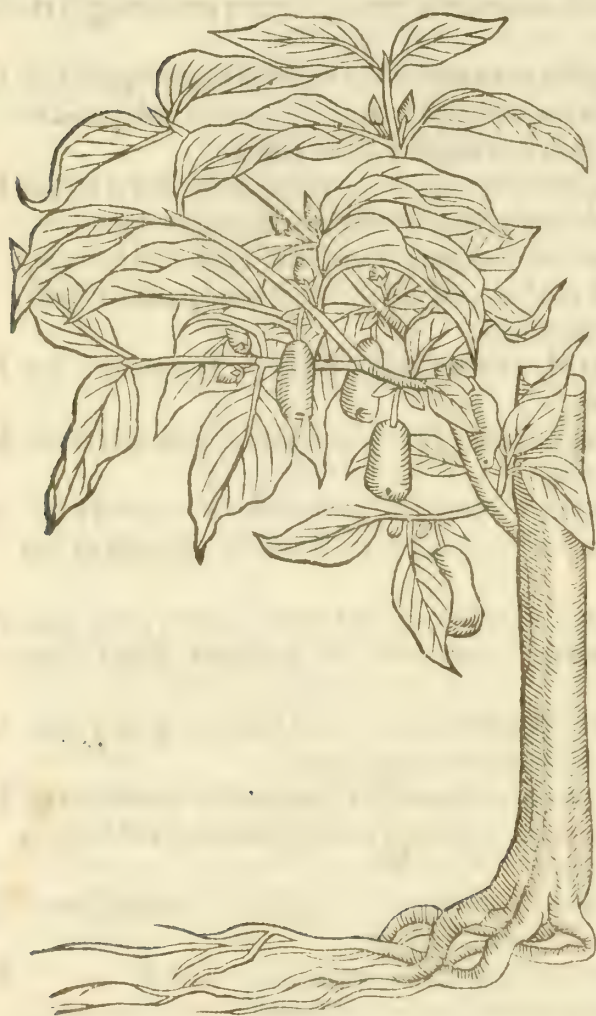
The inner substance or sower pappe which is full of iuice, is of like facultie, or not much inferior to the facultie of the pap of Citrons or Limons; but the sweete pap doth not much coole or drie, but doth temperately heate and moysten, being pleasant to the taste; it also nourisheth more than doth the sower pappe, but the same nourishment is thinne and little; and that which is of a middle taste hauing the smacke of wine, is after a middle sort more colde than sweete, and lesse colde than sower: the sweete and odoriferous flowers of Orenge be vsed of the perfumers in their sweete smelling ointments.

- V Two ounces of the iuice of Limons mixed with the like quantitie of the spirit of wine, or the best *Aqua vite* (but the spirit of wine rectified is much better) and drunke at the first approach of the fit of an ague, taketh away the shaking presently: the medicine seldome faileth at the seconde time of taking thereof perfectly to cure the same, but neuer at the thirde time; provided that the patient be couered warme in a bed, and caused to sweate.
- X There is also distilled out of them in a glasse Still, a water of a maruellous sweete smell, which being inwardly taken in the weight of an ounce and a halfe, mooueth sweate, and healeth the ague.
- Y The seede of all these doth kill wormes in the belly, and driueth them forth; it doth also mightily resist poison, and is good for the stinging of scorpions, if it be inwardly taken.
- Z Those which be called Adams apples, are thought to be like in faculties to the sower iuice especially of the Limons, but yet they be not so effectuell.

Of the Cornell tree. Chap. 98.

Cornus mas.

The male Cornell tree.



* The description.

THE same Cornell tree groweth sometime to the height and bignes of a small tree, with a great number of springs; it is couered with a rugged barke; the wood or timber is very harde and drie, without any great quantitie of sap therein: the leaues are like vnto the Dog berrie leaues, crumpled, rugged, and of an ouerworne colour; the flowers growe in small bunches before any leaues do appeere, of colour yellow, of no great value (they are so small) in shew like the flowers of the Oliue tree; which being vaded, there come small long berries, which at the first bee greene, and red when they be ripe; of an austere and harsh taste with a certaine sowerneesse; within this berrie is a small stone, exceeding hard, white within, like that of the Oliue, whereunto it is like both in the fashion, and oftentimes in the bignes of the fruit.

* The place.

This groweth in most places of Germanie without manuring; it groweth not wilde in England. But yet there be sundrie trees of them growing in the gardens of such as loue rare and dainty plants, whereof I haue a tree or two in my garden.

* The time.

The same Cornell tree flowreth sometime in Februarie, and commonly in March, and afterwards the leaues come forth as an vntimely birth; the berries or fruit are ripe in August.

* The names.

The Grecians call it *κερνια*: the Latines *Cornus*: in high Dutch *Cornelbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Cornoele boom*: the Italians *Corniolo*: in French *Cornillier*: in Spanish *Cornizo's*: in English the Cornell tree, and the Cornelia tree, of some long Cherrie, and long Cherrie tree

The fruit is named in Latine *Cornum*: in high Dutch *Cornell*: in lowe Dutch *Cornoele*: in Italian *Cornole*: in English Cornell berrie.

This is *Cornus mas* Theophrasti, or Theophrastus his male Cornell tree; for he setteth downe two sortes of Cornell trees, the male and the female: he maketh the wood of the male to bee found

found as in this Cornell tree; which we both for this cause and for others also, haue made to be the male: the female is that which is commonly called *Virga sanguinea*, or Dogs berrie tree, and *Cornus syluestris*, or the wild Cornell tree, of which also we will intreate of in the next chap. following.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The fruite of the Cornell tree hath a very harsh or choking taste: it cooleth, drieth, and bindeth: yet may it also be eaten, as it is oftentimes.

It is a remedy against the laske and bloudie fixe: it is hurtfull to a colde stomacke, and increaseth the rawnes thereof: the leaues and tender crops of the tree are likewise of an harsh and choking taste, and do mightily dry.

They heale greene wounds that are great and deepe, especially in hard bodies, but they are not so good for small wounds and tender bodies, as *Galen* writeth.

Of the female Cornell, or Dog berrie tree. Chap. 92.

Cornus fœmina.

The Dog berrie tree.



* *The description.*

That which the Italians call *Virga sanguinea*, or bloody Rod, is like to the Cornell tree; yet it groweth not into a tree, but remaineth a shrub: the young branches thereof are jointed, and be of an obscure red purple; they haue within a white spongie pith, like that of Elder, but the old stalkes are hard and stiffe, the substance of the which is also white, and answerable to those of the Cornell tree: the leaues are also like, the middle ribbe whereof as also the brittle footestalkes are somewhat reddish: at the top whereof stand white flowers in spokie rundles which turne into berries, greene at the first, and of a shining blacke colour when they be ripe, in taste vnpleasant, and not cared for of the birds.

* *The place.*

This shrub groweth in hedges and bushes in euery countrey of England.

* *The time.*

The flowers come forth in the spring, in the moneth of Aprill: the berries are ripe in Autumne.

* *The names.*

The Italians do commonly call it *Sanguino*, and *Sanguinello*: *Petrus Crescentius* termeth it *Sanguis*, and *Mathiolus* *Virga sanguinea*, *Plinie* hath written a litle of *Virga sanguinea*, in his 24 booke 10. chapter: neither is *Virga sanguinea*, saith he, counted more happie: the inner barke

thereof doth breake open the scars, which they before haue healed. It is a harde thing or peradventure a rash part, to affirme by these fewe words that *Plinie* his *Virga sanguinea* is the same that *Sanguinus* is. This is called in high Dutch *Hartriegel*: in lowe Dutch *Wilde Corneellie*, that is to saie *Cornus syluestris*, or wilde Cornell tree: and in French *Cornellier sauvage*: in English Houndes tree, Houndes berrie, Dogges berrie tree, Pricke Timber tree; in the North countrey they call it Gaten tree, or Gater tree; the berries whereof seeme to be those which *Chaucre* calleth Gater berries: *Valerius Cordus* nameth it *Pseudocornus*, that is to say, *Falsa*, or *Spuria cornus*, false or bastard Cornell tree: this seemeth also to be *Theophrastus* his *Indicocornus*, or *Cornus fœmina*, female Cornell tree. This hath little branches, hauing pith within, neither be they harde nor sounde

founde like those of the male, the fruite is *ἀσπρος*, that is, not fit to be eaten, and a late fruite, which is not ripe till after the Autumne æquinoctiall; and such is the wilde Cornell tree, or Gater tree: the yoong and tender branches whereof be red, and haue, as we haue written, a pith within: the fruit or berries be vnpleasant, and require a long time before they can be ripe.

* *The temperature.*

The berries heereof be of vnlike parts, for they haue some hot, bitter; and clenfing, and verie many colde, dry, harsh, and binding, yet they haue no vse in medicine.

* *The vertues.*

A *Mathiolus* writeth, that out of the berries first boiled and afterwards pressed, there issueth an oile, which *Ananienfes rustici*; do vse in lampes: but it is not certaine, nor very like that the barke of this wilde Cornell tree hath that operation which *Plinie* reporteth of *Virga sanguinea*, for he saith, as we haue already set downe, that the inner barke thereof doth breake and laie open the scars which they before haue healed.

Of Spindle tree or Prickewood. Chap. 100.

1 *Euonymus Theophrasti.*
English Pricke timber tree.



2 *Euonymus latifolius.*
Broad leaved Spindle tree.



* *The description.*

1 **P**rickewood is no high shrub, of the bignes of the Pomegranate tree: it spreadeth farre with his branches; the olde stalkes haue their barke somewhat white; the newe and those that are lately growne, be Greene, and fower square: the substance of the wood is hard, and mixed with a light yellow: the leaues be long, broad, slender, and soft: the flowers be white, many standing vpon one footestalke, like almost to a spoked rundle: the fruite is fower square, red, and containing fower white feedes, euery one whereof is couered with a yellowe coate, which being taken off, giueth a yellow die.

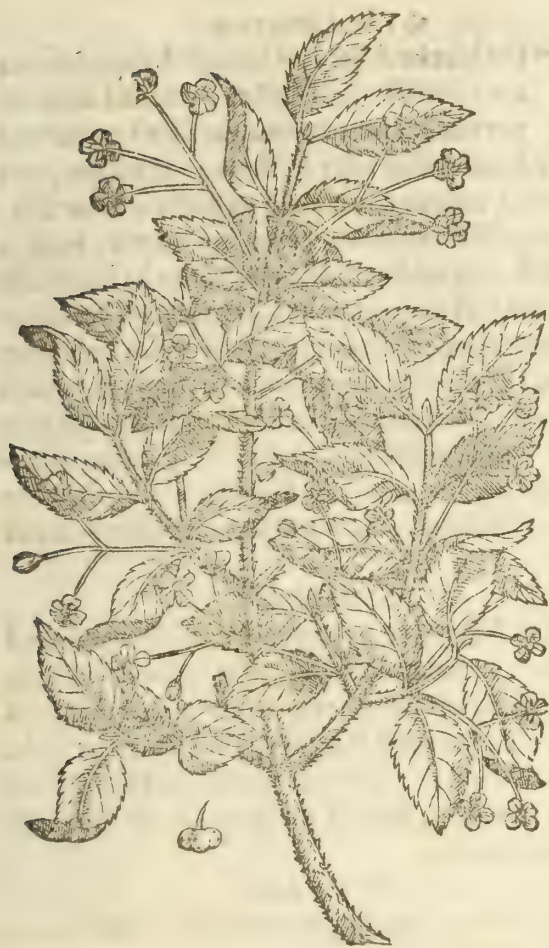
This

* The description.

2 This other sort of *Euonymos* groweth to the forme of an hedge tree, of a meane bignesse: the trunk or bodie whereof is of the thicknesse of a mans legge, couered with a rough or scabbed barke, of an ouerworne russet colour. The branches are many, slender, and verie euen, couered with a greene barke whilest they be yet yoong and tender; they are also very brittle, with some pith in the middle like that of the Elder. The leaues are fewe in number, full of nerues or sinewes, disperfed like those of Plantaine; in shape like those of the Pome Citron tree; of a lothsome smell and bitter taste: among which come foorth slender footestalkes, very long and naked; whereon do growe small flowers consisting of fower small leaues like those of the Chierie tree, but lesser, of a white colour tending to a blush, with some yellownesse in the middle; after commeth the fruite, which as yet we haue no certaine knowledge of. The roote is tough, and woodie, disperfing it selfe far abroad vnder the vpper crust of the earth.

3 *Euonymos Pannonica.*
Hungarie Spindle tree.

* The description.



3 The same author setteth foorth another sort which he found in the mountaines of Morauia and Hungarie, hauing a trunk or stocke of the height of three or fower cubits, couered with a barke greene at the first, afterward sprinckled ouer with many black spots: the boughes are diuided toward the top into diuers small branches, very brittle and easie to breake, whereon are placed leaues by couples also, one opposite to another, somewhat snipt about the edges, in shape like those of the great Myrtle, of an astringent taste at the beginning, after somewhat hot and bitter: among which come foorth small flowers standing vpon long naked footestalkes, consisting of fower little leaues, of a bright shining purple colour, hauing in the middle some fewe spots of yellowe: after commeth the fruite fower cornered, not vnlike to the common kinde, of a spongius substance, and a golde yellowe colour, wherein is contained not red berries, as in the others, but blacke, very like to those of *Fraxinella*, of a shining blacke colour, like vnto burnished horne, which are deuoured of birds when they be ripe, and the rather because they fall of themselves out of their husks, otherwise the bitternes of the huskes woulde take awaie the delight.

* The place.

The first commeth vp in vntoiled places and among shrubs, vpon rough bankes and heapes of earth: it serueth also oftentimes for hedges in fieldes, growing among brambles and other thornes.

The other sorts *Carolus Clusius* founde in a woode of Hungarie beyond the riuier Daunus; and also vpon the mountaines of Morauia, and other places adiacent.

O o o o

* The

* *The time.*

The flowers appeere in Aprill: the fruite is ripe in the end of August, or in the moneth of September.

* *The names.*

Theophrastus calleth this shrub *εὐάγρυμος*, and describeth it in his thirde booke of the historie of Plants; diuers do falsely reade it *Anonimos*. *Petrus Crescentius* calleth it *Fusanum*, bicause Spindles be made of the woode heereof, and for that cause it is called in high Dutch *Spindelbaum*, yet most of them *Hanbodlin*: in lowe Dutch *Spapenhout*: in Italian *Fusano*: in French *Fusin*, and *Bonnet de prestre*: in English Spindle tree, Prickwoode, and Pricktinber.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A This shrub is hurtfull to all things, as *Theophrastus* writeth, and namely to Goates: the fruite heereof as he saith, killeth; so do the leaues and fruite destroy Goates especially, vnlesse they scoure as well vpwards as downwards; if three or fower of these fruits be giuen to a man, they purge both by vomite and stoole.

Of the blacke Aller tree. Chap. 101.

Alnus nigra, siue frangula.
The blacke Aller tree.

* *The description.*

THe blacke Aller tree bringeth foorth from the roote straight stalkes, diuided into diuers branches: the outward barke whereof is blacke, and that next to the woode yellow, and giueth a colour as yellowe as saffron: the substance of the woode is white and brittle, with a reddish pith in the midst: the leaues be like those of the Alder tree, or of the Cherrie tree, yet blacker, and a little rounder: the flowers be somewhat white: the fruite are rounde berries, in which appeereth a certain rift or chinke, as though two were ioined together, at the first greene, afterwards red, and last of all blacke; in this there be two little stones: the roote runneth along on the earth.

* *The place.*

The Aller tree groweth in moist woods and copses; I found great plentie of it in a wood a mile from Islington, in the way from thence toward a small village called Harnsey, lying vpon the right hand of the way; & in the woods at Hampsteed neere London, and in most woods in the parts about London.

* *The time.*

The leaues and flowers appeere in the beginning of the spring, and the berries in Autumne.

* *The names.*

This shrub is called *Alnus nigra*, or blacke Alder, and others *Frangula* rather: *Petrus Crescentius* nameth it *Auornus*; in low Dutch *Sparkenhout*, and oftentimes *Pijthout*, bicause boies make for themselves arrowes heerof: in high Dutch *Faulbaum*: it is called in English Aller tree, and of diuers Butchers Pricke tree.

* *The temperature.*

The inner barke of the Aller tree, is of a purging and dry qualitie.

* *The*

* *The vertues.*

The inner barke heerof is vsed of diuers countrimen, who drinke the infusion thereof when they *f*. would be purged: it purgeth thicke flegmatike humours, and also cholericke, and not onely by the stoole, but many times also by vomite, not without great trouble and paine to the stomacke: it is therefore a medicine more fit for clownes, then for ciuill people, and rather for those that feede grossely, then for daintie people.

There be others who affirme that the dried barke is more gentle, and causeth lesser paine: for the *B* greene bark (say they) which is not yet dried, containeth in it a certaine superfluous moisture, which causeth gripings and vomitings, and troubleth the stomacke.

The same barke being boiled in wine or vinegar, maketh a lotion for the tooth ach; it is also com- *C* mended against scabs and filthines of the skin..

The leaues are reported to be good fodder for oxen, especially for kine, and to cause them to *D* yeeld good store of milke.

*Of the Seruice tree. Chap. 102.*1 *Sorbus.*

The Seruice tree.

2 *Sorbus torminalis.*

Common Seruice tree.

* *The description.*

I The Seruice tree groweth to the height and bignes of a great tree, charged with many great armes or boughes, which are set with sundrie small branches, garnished with many great leaues, somewhat long, like those of the Ash: the flowers are white, and stande in clusters, which turne into small browne berries, somewhat long; which are not good to be eaten vntill they haue lien a while, and vntill they be soft like the Medlar; whereunto it is like in taste and operation.

* *The description.*

2 The common Seruice tree groweth likewise to the height of a great tree, with a straight bodie, of a brownish colour, full of branches, set with long displaid leaues like the former, sauing that they are broader, and not so long: the flowers are white, and grow in tufts; which being fallen, there come in place thereof small round berries, browne vpon one side, and reddish towards the sunne, of an vnpleasant taste in respect of the former: in which are contained little blackish kernels.

* *The place.*

These trees are found in woods and groues in most places of England. There be many smal trees thereof in a little woode a mile beyond Islington from London: in Kent it groweth in great abundance, especially about Southfleete, and Graues end.

* *The time.*

They flower in March, and their fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke *δόν*, and *δύν*: in Latine *Sorbus*: in high Dutch *Sperwerbaum*: in low Dutch *Sorbenboom*: in French *Cormier*: in English Seruice tree, and of some after the Latines Sorbe tree.

The common Seruice tree is named of *Plinie Sorbus torminalis*: in high Dutch *Arsel*, *Eschzofel*, and *Uilder Sperwerbaum*: in English common Seruice tree.

The berries or fruite of the Seruice tree is called *δόν*, or *δύν*: in Latine *Sorbum*: in high Dutch *Speierling*, *Sporopffel*: in lowe Dutch *Sorben*: in Italian *Sorbe*, and *Sorbole*: in French *Corme*: in Spanish *Sernas*, and *Sorbas*: in English Seruice, of some Sorbe Apple.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A Seruice berries are colde and binding; and much more when they be harde, then when they are milde and soft; in some places they are quickly soft, either hanged in a place which is not altogether colde, or laide in haie or chaffe: those Seruices are eaten when the belly is too solub'e, for they stay the same; and if they yeelde any nourishment at all, the same is verie little, grosse, and cold; and therefore it is expedient not to eate of these, or other like fruites, nor to vse them otherwise then in medicines.

B These do stay all maner of fluxes of the belly, and likewise the bloody fluxe; as also vomiting: they stanch bleeding if they be cut and dried in the sunne before they be ripe, and so reserued for vse: these we may vie diuers waies according to the maner of the greese and greewed part.

*Of the Ash tree. Chap. 103.** *The description.*

1 **T**He Ash also is an high and tal tree; it riseth vp with a straight body; now and then of no smal thicknesse, commonly of a middle sise, and is couered with a smooth barke: the woode is white, smooth, hard, and somewhat rough grained: the tender branches heerof, and such as be new growen vp are set with certaine ioints, and haue within a white and spungie pith; but the old boughes are woodie throughout, and be without either ioints or pith: the leaues are long, and winged, consisting of many standing by couples, one right against another vpon one stalke or rib, or as *Theophrastus* saith *ἀπ' ἐνός μίσκου*, the vppermost of all excepted, which standeth alone; of which euery particular one is long, broade, like to a Baie leafe, but softer, & of a lighter greene, without any sweete smell, and nicked round about the edges: out of the yoonger sort of the boughes hard to the setting on of the leaues, growe foorth hanging togither many long, narrow and flat cods, as it were like almost to diuers birds toongs, wherein the seed is perfited, which is of a bitter taste: the rootes be many, and grow deepe in the ground.

Fraxinus.
The Ash tree.



✧ *The place.*

The Ash doth better prosper in moist places, as about the borders of Meadows, and river sides, then in dry grounds.

✧ *The time.*

The leaues and keies come forth in Aprill and Maie, yet is not the seed ripe before the fall of the lease.

✧ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *uila*: and of diuers *uila*: in Latine *Fraxinus*: in high Dutch *Eichernbaum*, *Eichernholtz*, and *Stech-Eichern*: in low Dutch *Eichan*, and *Esschenbaum*: in Italian *Frassino*: in French *Fresne*: in Spanish *Fresno*, *Fraxino*, and *Freixo*: in English Ash tree.

The fruite like vnto cods is called of the Apothecaries *Lingua Auis*, and *Lingua passerina*: a man may name it in Greeke *ὀρνιθόγλωσσον*: yet some woulde haue it called *Orneoglossum*: others make *Ornus* or the wilde Ash to be *Orneoglossum*: it is termed in English Ash keies, and of some Kitekeies.

✧ *The temperature and vertues.*

The leaues and barke of the Ash tree are drie, A and moderately hot; the seed is hot and drie in the second degree.

The iuice of the leaues, or the leaues themselves being applied or taken with wine, do cure the bitings of vipers, as *Dioscorides* saith.

The leaues of this tree are of so great a vertue against serpents, as that the serpents dare not be so bolde as to touch the morning and euening shadowes of the tree, but shunneth them a farre off, as *Pliny* reporteth in his 16. book 13. chap. He also affirmeth that the serpent being penned in with boughes laide rounde about, will sooner runne into the fire, if any be there, then come neere to the boughes of the Ash; and that the Ash doth flower before the serpents appeere, and doth not cast his leaues before they be gone againe.

We write (saith he) vpon experience, that if a fire and a serpent beset within the circle of the D boughes, the serpent will sooner runne into the fire then into the boughes. It is a woonderfull curtesie in nature that the Ash should flower before these serpents appeere, and not cast his leaues before they be gone againe.

Both of them, that is to say, the leaues and the barke, are reported to stop the belly; and being E boiled with vinegar and water, do stay vomiting, if they be laide vpon the stomacke.

The leaues and barke of the Ash tree, boiled in wine and drunke, do open the stoppings of the F liuer and spleene, and do greatly comfort them.

Three or fower leaues of the Ash tree taken in wine ech morning from time to time, doth make G those leane that are fat, and keepesthem from feeding, which do begin to waxe fat.

The seede or Kitekeies of the Ash tree prouoke vrine, increase naturall seede, and stirreth vp bo- H dily lust, especially being powdred with nutmegs and drunke.

The woode is profitable for many things being exalted by *Homers* commendations, and *Achilles* speare, as *Plinie* writeth. The shiuers or small peeces thereof, called in Greeke *σπινθάρια*, being drunke, are saide to be pernicious and deadly, as *Dioscorides* affirmeth.

The Lie which is made with the ashes of the barke cureth the white scurfie, and such other like K roughnes of the skin, as *Plinie* testifieth.

Of the wilde Ash otherwise called Quickbeame,
or Quicken tree. Chap. 104.

Sorbus sylvestris, sive fraxinus Bubula.

The Quicken tree, wilde Ashe, or wilde Seruice tree.

* *The description.*



THe wilde Ashe, or Quicken tree, *Pena* setteth foorth for the wilde Seruice tree, which I thinke he neuer sawe, and therefore deserueth the lesse blame: this tree groweth seldome or neuer to the stature & height of the Ash tree; notwithstanding it groweth to the bignesse of a great mans legge: the leaues be great and long, and scarcely to be discerned from the leaues of the Seruice tree: the flowers be white, and sweete of smell, and growe in tufts, which do turne into round berries, Greene at the first, but when they be ripe of a deepe red colour, and of an vnpleasant taste: the branches are as full of iuice as the Osiar, which is the cause that-boies do make pipes of the barke thereof as they do of Wilowes.

* *The place.*

The wilde Ash or Quicken tree, groweth vpon high mountaines, and in thicke high woods in most places of Englande, especially about the Namptwich in Cheshire, in the wilde of Kent; in Suffex and diuers other places.

* *The time.*

The wilde Ash flowreth in Maie, and the berries are ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The Latines call this tree *Ornus*, and oftentimes *Sylvestris fraxinus*, or wilde Ash, and it is also *Fraxini species*, or a kinde of Ash: for the Gra-

cians (as not onely *Plinie* writeth, but also *Theophrastus*) haue made two kindes of Ash, the one high and tall, the other lower; the high and tall one is *Fraxinus vulgaris*, or the common Ash, and the lower *Ornus*, which also is named ὄρεινὴ μελία, or *Montana Fraxinus*, mountaine Ash; as the other πεδινὴ, or fielde Ash, which is also named Βουμελία, or as *Gaza* translateth it, *Bubula Fraxinus*, but more truely *Magna Fraxinus*, or great Ash, for the syllable Βοῦ is a signe of bignesse. This *Ornus* or great Ash is named in high Dutch *Palbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Hauereisichen*, or *Quereschen*, of diuers *Qualster*; in French *Fresne sauage*: in English wilde Ash, Quicken tree, Quickbeame tree, and Whicken tree: *Mathiolus* maketh this to be *Sorbus sylvestris*, or wilde Seruice tree.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A Touching the faculties of the leaues, barke or berries, as there is nothing found among the olde, so is there nothing noted by the later writers, but *Plinie* seemeth to make this wilde Ash like in faculties to the common Ash: for in his 16. booke 13. chapter, where he writeth of both the Ashes he saith, that the common Ash is *Crispa*, and the Mountaine Ash *Spissa*. Forthwith he addeth this, The Grecians write, that the leaues of them do kill cattel, and yet hurt not those that chew their cud, which the olde writers haue noted of the Yew tree, and not of the Ash tree. *Plinie* was deceiued by the neernes of the words μέλις and μελία: μέλις is the Yew tree, and μελία the Ash tree: so that he hath falsly attributed that deadly facultie to the Ash tree, which doth belong to the Yew tree.

The

The leaues of the wilde Ash tree boiled in wine, are good against the paine in the sides, and the stopping of the liuer, and asswageth the bellies of those that haue the tympanie and drop sic.

Benedictus Curtius Symprobianus, is deceiued in the historie of *Ornus*, when he thinketh out of *Virgils* Georgickes that *Ornus* hath the flower of the Peare tree : for out of *Virgils* verses no such thing at all can be gathered, for he intreateth not of the formes of trees, but of the grafting of diuers into others, vnlike and differing in nature, as of the grafting of the nut tree into the Strawberie tree; the Apple into the Plane tree; the Beech into the Chestnut tree; the Peare into the wilde Ash, or Quickbeame tree; the Oke into the Elme tree: and in this respect he writeth, that the Plane tree bringeth forth an Apple; the Beech tree a Chestnut; the wilde Ash tree bringeth forth the white flower of the Peare tree, as it is most manifest out of *Virgils* owne wordes, which stande in this maner in the second booke of his Georgickes.

Inseritur vero ex factu nucis Arbutus horrida,

Et steriles platani malos gessere valentes,

Castanea Fagos: Ornus intanuit albo

Flore pyri, glandemque sues fringere sub vlnis

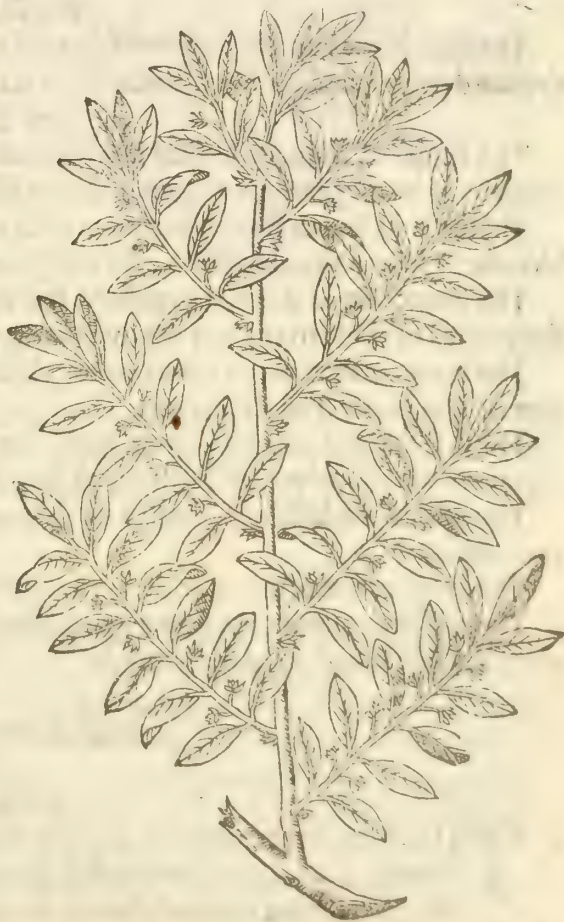
The rugged Wilding stocke is grafted with
A Nut tree set or impe which tender be,
And Plane tree stockes, barren for want of pith,
Haue borne exceeding fruitfull apple tree:
And Chestnut stockes haue borne of Beech the masts,
The Ash tree stocke growes hoarie in his leate
With Peare tree flowers or blossoms which it casts,
And vnder Elms haue swine craht masts for meate.

Of Coriars Sumach. Chap. 105.

1 *Rhus Coriaria*.
Coriars Sumach.



2 *Rhus Myrtifolia*.
Wilde, or Myrtill Sumach.



* The description.

I Coriars Sumach groweth vp vnto the height of a hedge tree, after the maner of the Elder tree; bigger then *Dioscorides* reporteth it to be, or other, who affirme that *Rhus* groweth two cubits high; whose errors are the greater: but this *Rhus* is so like vnto the Seruice tree in shape and maner of growing, that it is hard to know one from the other; but that the leaues are soft and hairie, hauing a red sinewe or rib thorow the midst of the leafe: the flowers growe with the leaues vpon long stems clustering together like cats taile, or the catkins of the nut tree, but greater, and of a whitish Greene colour: after which come clusters of rounde berries, growing in bunches like grapes.

2 *Plinie* his Sumach, or the Sumach of *Plinies* description, groweth like a small hedge tree, hauing many slender twiggie branches, garnished with little leaues like *Myrtus*, or rather like the leaues of the *Iuiube* tree; among which come foorth slender mossie flowers, of no great account or value, which bring forth smal seeds, inclosed within a cornered case or huske, fashioned like a spoone: the trunk or body of both these kinds of Sumach being wounded with some iron instrument, yeeldeth a gum or liquor.

* The place.

Sumach groweth as *Dioscorides* saith, in stony places: it is found in diuers mountaines and woods in Spaine, and in many places on the mount Apennine in Italy, and also neere vnto Pontus. *Archigenes* in *Galen* in the 8. booke of medicines according to the places affected, sheweth that it groweth in Syria, making choice of that of Syria.

* The time.

The flowers of Sumach come foorth in Iuly, the seed with the berries are ripe in Autumne.

* The names.

This is called in Greeke *ῥόδον*: *Rhus* saith *Plinie* hath no Latine name; yet *Gaza* after the signification of the Greeke worde, faineth a name, calling it *Fluida*: the Arabians name it *Sumach*: the Italians *Somacho*: the Spaniards *Sumagre*: in low Dutch by contracting of the word they call it *Smack*, or *Sumach*: in English Sumach, Coriars Sumach, and leather Sumach: the leaues of the shrub be called *ῥόδον ὑποπόδιον*: in Latine *Rhus coriaria*, or *Rhoc*.

The seede is named *ῥοδον* and *ῥοδον ἐν τῷ ὄσῳ*: in Latine *Rhoc culinaria*, and *Rhoc obsoniorum*: in English Meate Sumach, and Sauce Sumach.

* The temperature.

The fruit, leaues, and seede hercof do very much binde, they also coole and drie: drie they are in the third degree, and cold in the second, as *Galen* teacheth.

* The vertues.

- A** The leaues of Sumach boyled in wine and drunken, do stop the laske, the inordinate course of womens sicknesses, and all other inordinate issues of blood.
- B** The seede of Sumach eaten in sauces with meate, stoppeth all manner of fluxes of the belly, the bloodie fixe, and all other issues, especially the white issues of women.
- C** The decoction of the leaues maketh haire blacke, and is put into stooles to fume vpward into the bodies of those that haue the dysenterie, and is to be giuen them also in drinke.
- D** The leaues made into an oyntment or plaister with honie and vineger, staie the spreading nature of *Gangrana* and *Pterygium*.
- E** The drie leaues sodden in water vntill the decoction be as thicke as honie, yeeldeth foorth a certaine oylineffe, which performeth all the effects of *Licum*.
- F** The seede is no lesse effectually to be strowed in powder vpon their meates which are *Caliaci* or *Dysenterici*.
- G** The seeds pouned, mixed with honie and the powder of Oken coles, healeth the Hemorrhoides.
- H** There issueth out of the shrub a gum, which being put into the hollownesse of the teeth, taketh away the paine, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

Of red Sumach. Chap. 106.

* The description.

I These two figures are one and the selfsame plant, the first sheweth the shrub being in flower: the other when it is full flowred with the fruit grown to ripenesse, notwithstanding some haue deemed them to be of two kindes, wherein they were deceived.

This

This excellent and most beautifull plant *Coggygia* (being reputed of the Italians and the Venetians for a kinde of *Rhus* or Sumach, because it is vsed for the same purposes whereto *Rhus* serueth and therein doth far excell it) is an hedge plant growing not aboue the height of fower or fise cubits, hauing tough and pliant stalks and twiggie branches like vnto Oziers, of a browne colour. The leaues be round, thicke and stiffe like the leaues of *Capparis*, in colour and sauour of *Pistacia* leaues, or *Terebinthus*; among which ariseth a small vpright sprig, bearing at the toppe a most fine woollie or flockie tuft, crisped and curled like a curious wrought silken fleece, which curleth and foldeth it selfe abroad like a large bush of haire, cōpact of red or crimson coloured haire; amongst which commeth forth the seede, much like vnto *Lens*, but smaller, and of a darke red colour.

I *Coggygia Theophrasti*
Venice Sumach.

et

Cotinus Coriarius Plinij.
Red Sumach.



* *The place.*

Coggygia groweth in Orleans neere Auinion, and in diuers places of Italie, vpon the Alpes of Histria, and many other places. It groweth on most of the hils of France, in the high woods of the vpper Pannonia or Austria, and also of Hungaria and Bohemia.

* *The time.*

They flower and flourish for the most part in Iuly.

* *The names.*

The first is called *Coggygia* and *Coccygia*: in English Venice Sumach, or Silken Sumach; of *Plinie Cotinus* in his sixteenth booke eighteenth chapter. There is (saith he) on mount Apennine a shrub, which is called *Cotinus ad lineamenta modo Conchylij colore insignis*, and yet *νόστος* is *Oleaster*, or *Olea sylvestris*, the wilde Oliue tree, from which this shrub doth much differ; and therefore it may rightly be called *Cotinus Coriaria*: diuers would haue it named *Scotinus*, which name is not found in any of the olde writers. The Pannonians do call it *Farblanff*. It is also thought that this shrub is *Coggygia Plinij*, of which in his 13. booke 22. chapter he writeth in these words, *Coggygia* is also like to *Vnedo* in leafe, not so great; it hath a propertie to lose the fruit by the downe, which thing happeneth to no other tree.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

The leaues and slender branches together with the feedes, are very much binding, cold and drie as the other kindes of Sumach are.

* *The vertues.*

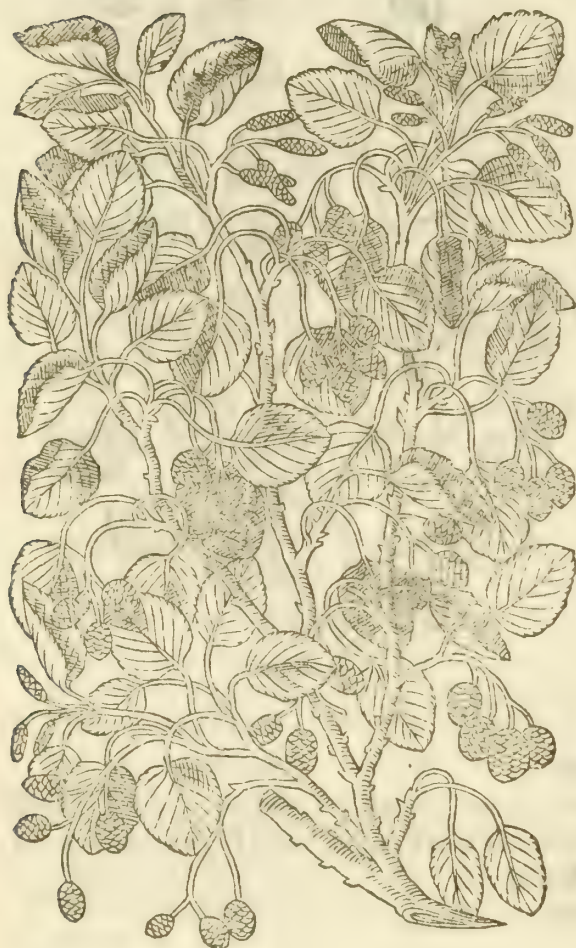
The leaues of *Coggygia*, or filken Sumach, are sold in the markets of Spaine and Italie for great summes of money, vnto those that dresse Spanish skins, for which purpose they are very excellent.

The roote of *Cotinus*, as *Anguillara* noteth, serueth to die with, giuing to wooll and cloth a reddish colour, which *Plinie* knew, shewing that this shrub (that is to say, the roote) is *ad lineamenta modo Conchyly colore insignis*.

Of the Alder tree. Chap. 107.

Alnus.

The Alder tree.

* *The description.*

THe Alder tree or Aller, is a great high tree hauing many brittle branches, the barke is of a browne colour, the wood or timber is not hard, and yet it will last and endure very long vnder the water, yea longer than any other timber whatsoeuer: wherefore in the fennie and soft marish groundes, they do vse to make piles and posts thereof, for the strengthening of the wals and such like. This timber doth also serue very well to make troughes to conuey water in steade of pipes of Lead. The leaues of this tree are in shape somewhat like the Hasell, but they are blacker and more wrinkied, very clammy to handle, as though they were sprinkled with honie. The blossomes or flowers are like the aglets of the Birch tree, which being vaded, there followeth a scalie fruit closely growing together, as big as a Pigeons egge, which towarde Autumne doth open, and the seede falleth out and is lost.

* *The place.*

The Aller or Alder tree, delighteth to growe in lowe and moyst waterish places.

* *The time.*

The Aller bringeth forth new leaues in Aprill, the fruit whereof is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *αλνός*: in Latine *Alnus*, *Petrus Crescentius* nameth it *Amedanus*: it is called in high Dutch *Erlenbaum* and *Eilernbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Elen* and *Eisen boom*: in Italian *Alno*: in French *Auine*: in English Alder and Aller.

* *The temperature.*

The leaues and barke of the Alder tree are cold, drie and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of Alder are much vsed against hot swellings, vlcers, and all inward inflammations, especially of the Almonds and kernels of the throte.

The barke is much vsed of poore countrie diers, for the dying of course cloth, caps, hose, and such like into a blacke colour, whereunto it serueth very well.

Of the Birch tree. Chap. 108.

Betula.
The Birch tree.



* The description.

THe common Birch tree waxeth likewise a great tree, hauing many boughes beset with many small rods or twigs, very limber and pliant: the barke of the yoong twigs and braunches is plaine, smooth, and full of sap, in colour like the Chestnut; but the rinde of the bodie or trunke is harde without, white, rough, and vneuen, full of chinkes or creuices: vnder which is founde another fine barke, plaine, smooth, and as thinne as paper, which heeretofore was vsed in steede of paper to write vpon, before the making of paper was knowne: in Russia & those colde regions, it serueth in steede of Tiles and slate to couer their houses withall: this tree beareth for his flowers certaine aglets like the Hasell tree, but smaller, wherein the seed is contained.

* The place.

This common Birch tree groweth in woods, and mountaines, in most places of England.

* The time.

The catkins or aglets do first appeere, and then the leaues, in a Aprill or a little later.

* The names.

Theophrastus calleth this tree in Greek *ουῖδα*, diuers *ουῖς*, others *ουῖς*: it is named in Latin *Betula*: diuers also write it with a double *ll* *Betulla*, as some of *Plinies* copies haue it: it is called in high Dutch *Birkenbaum*: in lowe Dutch

Berckenboom: in Italian *Betula*, by them of Trent *Bedollo*: in French *Boulean*: in English Birch tree.

* The temperature and vertues.

Concerning the medicinable vse of the Birch tree, or his parts; there is nothing extant either in *A* the old or new writers.

This tree saith *Plinie* in his 16. booke 18. chapter, *Mirabili candore & tenuitate terribilismagi- B stratum virgis*: for in times past the magistrates rods were made heerof: and in our time also the scholmasters and parents do terrifie their children with rods made of Birch.

It serueth well to the decking vp of houses, and banquetting roomes, for places of pleasure, and *C* and beautifying the streetes in the crosse or gang weeke, and such like.

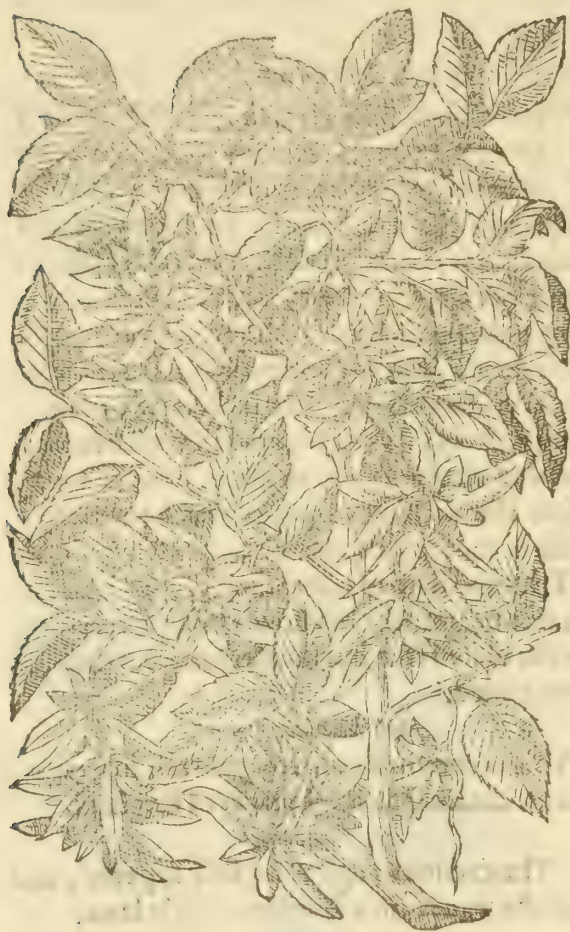
Of the Hornebeame, or Hard beame tree. Chap. 109.

* The description.

B*etulus*, or the Hornebeame tree groweth great, & very like vnto the Elme, or wich Hazell tree, hauing a great body: the wood or timber wherof is better for arrowes and shafts, pulleies for mils, and such like deuises, then Elme or Wich Hazell; for in time it waxeth so hard, that the toughnes and hardnes of it, may be rather compared vnto horne then vnto wood, and therefore it was called Hornebeame, or Hardbeame: the leaues heereof are like the Elme, sauing that they be tenderer: among those hang certaine triangled things, vpon which be rounde knaps, or litle heads of the bignes of *Ciches*, in which is contained the fruite or seede: the roote is strong and thicke.

Betulus

Betulus, sive Carpinus.
The Hornebeame tree.



* *The place.*

Betulus or the Hornebeame tree groweth plentifully in Northamptonshire, also in Kent by Grauesend, where it is commonly taken for a kind of Elme.

* *The time.*

This tree doth spring in Aprill, and the seede is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

The Hornebeame tree is called in Greeke *Συγία*, which is as if you should say *Coniugalis*, or belonging to the yoke, because it serueth well to make *Συγία* of, in Latine *Iuga*, yokes, wherewith oxen are yoked together, which are also euē at this time made thereof, as witnesseth *Benedictus Curtius Symprobianus*, and our selues haue sufficient knowledge thereof in our owne countrie; and therefore may be englished Yoke Elme. It is called of some *Carpinus* and *Zugia*; it is also called *Betulus*, as if it were a kinde of Birch, but n.y selfe berter like that it should be one of the Elmes: in high Dutch *Ahome*; in French *Carne*: in Italian *Carpino*: in English Hornebeame, Hardbeame, Yoke Elme, and in some places Witch hatell.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

This tree is not vsed in medicine, the vertues are not expresse of the ancients, neither haue we any certaine experiments of our owne knowledge more than hath beene saide for the vse of husbandrie.

Of the Elme tree. Chap. 110.

* *The description.*

I The first kinde of Elme is a great high tree, hauing many branches spreading themselves largely abroad: the timber of it is hard, and not easie to be clouen or cut in sunder. The leaues are somewhat wrinkled and snipt about the edges, whereupon are sometimes found certaine blisters or bladders, which containe a certaine slimie or clammy liquor, wherein is often found small wormes; but when the said liquor hath continued vntill the end of sommer, you shall find it hardened with the heate of the sunne, and congealed like vnto gum. The seede is broad and flat, not much vnlike the seede of the garden Arach. This tree is very common in our countrie of England: the leaues of this Elme are pleasant fodder for diuers sowerfooted beasts, and especially for kine and oxen.

2 The second kinde of Elme groweth likewise vnto a great stature, with very hard and tough timber, whereof are made arrowes, wheelles, mill pullies, and such other engins for the carriage of great waights and burthens. The leaues be likewise wrinkled, and somewhat snipt about the edges, longer and narrower than the leaues of the common Elme, of a faint Greene colour vpon the backe side, somewhat shining, and of a good smell when they be drie; wherupon there neuer grow any blisters or bladders, neither will the hungrie cattell so willingly feede thereon as vpon the common Elme, which they will browze very greedily. The seede hereof is very like vnto the former.

1 *Vlmus*.
The Elme tree.



2 *Vlmus latifolia*.
The Elme with broad leaues.



* *The place.*

The first kinde of Elme groweth plentifully in all places of England. The seconde groweth in many woods and parks in great plenty, as in a parke belonging to my Lord Treasurer, a mile beyond his Honors place at Waltham, called Thibalds. It groweth also in Kent neere Southfleet, and in many other places.

* *The time.*

The seede of the Elme sheweth it selfe first, and before the leaues; it falleth in the end of Aprill, at what time the leaues begin to spring.

* *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke *μηλέα*: in Latine *Vlmus*: in high Dutch *Rustholtz*, *Rustbaum*, *Almbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Olmen*: in French *Orme* and *Omeau*: in Italian *Olmo*: in Spanish *Vino*: in English Elme tree.

The seede is named by *Plinie* and *Columella* *Samera*. The little wormes which are found with the liquor within the small bladders, be named in Greeke *ελύτρες*: in Latine *Culices* and *Muliones*.

The other Elme is called by *Theophrastus* *ὄρεαμηλέα*, which *Gaza* translateth *Montiulmus*, or mountain Elme. *Columella* nameth it *Vernacula*, or *Nostras Vlmus*, that is to say, *Italica* or Italian Elme: it is called in lowe Dutch *Dersleer*, and in some places *Heerentee*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The leaues and barke of the Elme be moderately hot, with an euident cleansing facultie; they A haue in the chewing a certaine clammie and glewing qualitie.

The leaues of Elme glew and heale vp greene wounds, so doth the barke wrapped and swadled B about the wound like a band.

The leaues being stamped with vineger do take away scurffe.

Dioscorides writeth, that one ounce waight of the thicker barke drunke with wine or water pur- D geth flegme.

The

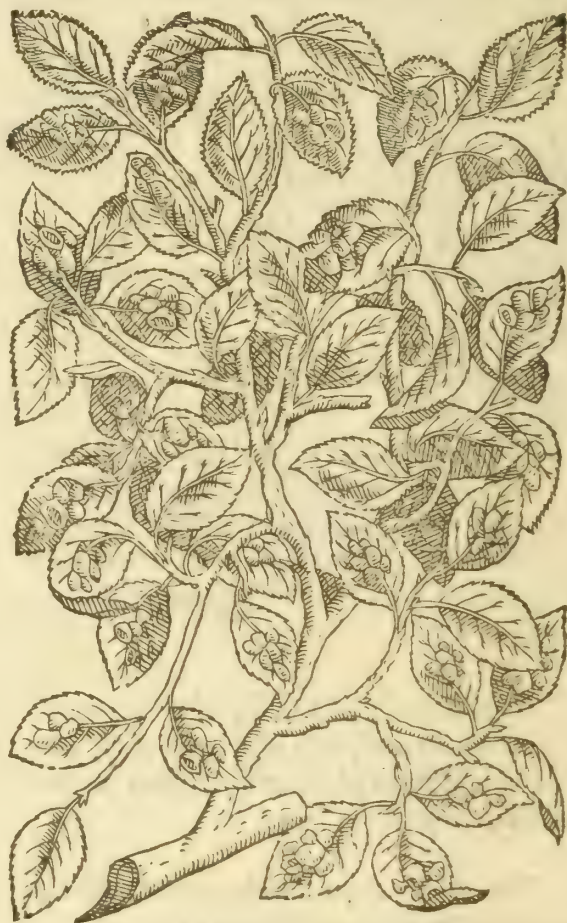
- E** The decoction of Elme leaues, as also of the barke or roote, healeth broken bones very speedily, if they be fomented or bathed therewith.
- F** The liquor that is found in the blisters doth beautifie the face, and scowreth away all spots, freckles, pimples, spreading tetter, and such like, being applied thereto.
- G** It healeth greene wounds, and cureth ruptures newly made, being laid on with Spleenwoort, and the trusse closely set vnto it.

Of the Line or Linden tree. Chap. III.

1 *Tilia femina.*
The female Line tree.



2 *Tilia mas.*
The male Line tree.



✻ *The description.*

THe female Line or Linden tree waxeth very great and thicke, spreading forth his branches wide and far abroad, being a tree which yeeldeth a most pleasant shadow, vnder and within whose boughes may be made braue sommer houses and banketting arbors, bicause the more that it is surcharged with waight of timber and such like, the better it doth flourish. The barke is brownish, very smooth and plaine on the outside, but that which is next to the timber is white, moyst and tough, seruing very well for ropes, trases, and halters. The timber is whitish, plaine and without knots, yea very soft and gentle in the cutting or handling. Better gunpowder is made of the coles of this wood than of Willow coles. The leaues are greene, smooth, shining and large, somewhat snipt or toothed about the edges. The flowers are very little, whitish, of a good saour, and very many in number, growing clustering together from out of the middle of the leafe; out of which also proceedeth a small whitish long narrow leafe: there cometh very seldome times any good or fruit of these flowers, they are as it were a barren kinde of flowers or chaffe like vnto the huskes of *Thlaspi Creticum*, which do very much resemble chaffe. This tree seemeth to be a kind of Elme, and the people in Essex about Heningham (whereas great plenty groweth by the way sides) do call it broad leaved Elme.

* *The description.*

2 The male *Tilia*, or Line tree, groweth also very great and thicke, spreading it selfe farre abroad like the other Linden tree: his barke is very tough and pliant, and serueth to make cordes and halters of. The timber of this tree is much harder, more knottie, & more yellow then the timber of the other, not much differing from the timber of the Elme tree: the leaues heereof are not much vnlike Iuie leaues, not very Greene, somewhat snipt about the edges: from the middle whereof come foorth clusters of little white flowers like the former, which being vaded, there succeed small round pellets, growing clustering together, like Iuie berries, within which is contained a little round blackish seede, which falleth out when the berrie is ripe.

* *The place.*

The female Linden tree groweth in some woods in Northamptonshire; also neere Colchester, and in many places alongst the high way leading from London to Heningham, in the Countie of Essex.

The male Linden tree groweth in my Lord Treasurers garden at the Strand; and in sundry other places, as at Barnelmes, and in a garden at Saint Katherines neere London.

* *The time.*

These trees flower in Maie, and their fruite is ripe in August.

* *The names.*

The Linden tree is called in Greeke *φιλίζα*: in Latine *Tilia*: in high Dutch *Linden*, and *Lindenbaum*: in low Dutch *Linde*, and *Lindenboom*: the Italians *Tilia*: the Spaniards *Teia*: in French *Tilet*, and *Tilieul*: in English *Linden tree*, and *Line tree*.

* *The temperature.*

The barke and leaues of the Linden or Line tree, are of a temperate heate, somewhat drying and astringent.

* *The vertues.*

The leaues of *Tilia* boiled in finithes water with a peece of Alom and a little hony, cureth the Afores in childrens mouthes.

The leaues boiled vntill they be tender, and powned verie small with hogs grease, and the powder B of Fenugreeke and Lineseed, taketh away hot swellings and bringeth impostumes to maturation, being applied thereto verie hot.

The flowers are commended by diuers against paine of the head proceeding of a cold cause, C against diffines, the Apoplexie, and also the falling sicknes; and not onely the flowers, but the distilled water thereof.

The leaues of the Linden tree (saith *Theophrastus*) are very sweete, and be a fodder for most kinde D of cattle: the fruit can be eaten of none.

Of the Maple tree. Chap. II.2.

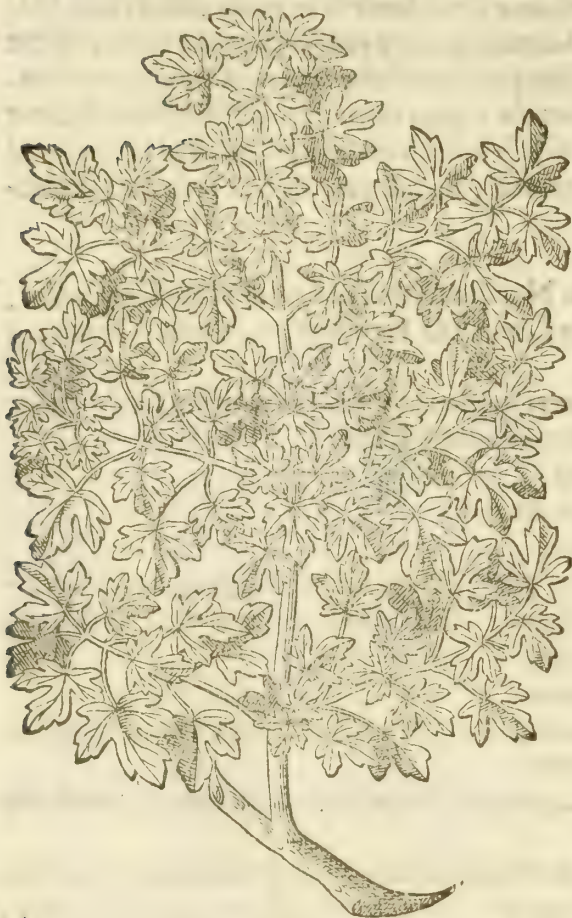
* *The description.*

THE great Maple is a beautifull and high tree, with a barke of a meane smoothnes: the substance of the woode is tender and easie to worke on; it sendeth foorth on euery side very many goodly boughes and branches, which make an excellent shadow against the heate of the sunne; vpon which are great, broad, and cornered leaues, much like to those of the Vine, hanging by long reddish stalks: the flowers hang by clusters, of a whitish Greene colour; after them commeth vp long fruite fastned together by couples, one right against another, with kernels bumping out neere to the place in which they are combined: in all the other parts flat and thinn like vnto parchment, or resembling the innermost wings of *Ephemeri*, or of grasshoppers: the kernels be white and little.

There is a small Maple which doth oftentimes come to the bignes of a tree, but most commonly it groweth low after the maner of a shrub, the barke heereof is likewise smooth; the substance of the woode is white, and easie to be wrought on: the leaues are cornered like those of the former, slipperie, and fastened with a reddish stalke, but much lesser, very like in bignes, and glister as the leafe of Sanicle doth, but that the cuts are deeper: the flowers be as those of the former, Greene, yet not growing in clusters, but vpon spoked rundels: the fruite standeth by two and two vpon a stem or foote stalke.

Acer maior.

The great Maple, not rightly called the Sycomore tree.

* *The place.*

The small or hedge Maple groweth almost euery where in hedges and lowe woods.

The great Maple is a stranger in England, only it groweth in the walkes and places of pleasure of noble men, where it especially is planted for the shadowe sake, and vnder the name of Sycomore tree.

* *The time.*

These trees flower about the ende of March, and their fruit is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *σπένδαμνος*: in Latine *Acer*: in English Maple, or Maple tree.

The great Maple is called in high Dutch *A-bozne* and *Waldescherne*: the French men *Grand Errable* and *Plasne* abusiuely, and this is thought to be properly called *σπένδαμνος*, but they are far deceived that take this for *Platanus*, or the Plane tree, being drawn into this error by the neernesse of the French word; for the Plane tree doth much differ from this.

The other is called in Latine *Acer minor*: in high Dutch *Wassholzer*: in low Dutch *Booghout*: in French *Erable*: in English small Maple, and common Maple.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

What vse the Maple hath in medicine we find nothing written of the Grecians, but *Plinie* in his 14. booke 8. chapter affirmeth, that the roote pounded and applied, is a singular remedie for the paine of the liuer. *Serenus Sammonicus* writeth, that it is drunke with wine against the paines of the side.

*Si latus immeritum morbo tentatur acuto,
Accensum tinges lapidem stridentibus undis,
Hinc bibis: aut Aceris radicem tundis & vna
Cum vino capis: hoc præsens medicamen habetur.*

If with a disease that sharpnesse doth take,
Thy side not deseruing be vexed by greate;
A stone burning hot in fire see thou make,
And dip it in water which * with heate;
Hereof thou shalt drinke: Or Maple roote beate,
And drinke it with wine. This thing hath a name
To be an helpe present and ease for the same.

* hisseth

*Of the Poplar tree. Chap. 113.** *The kindes.*

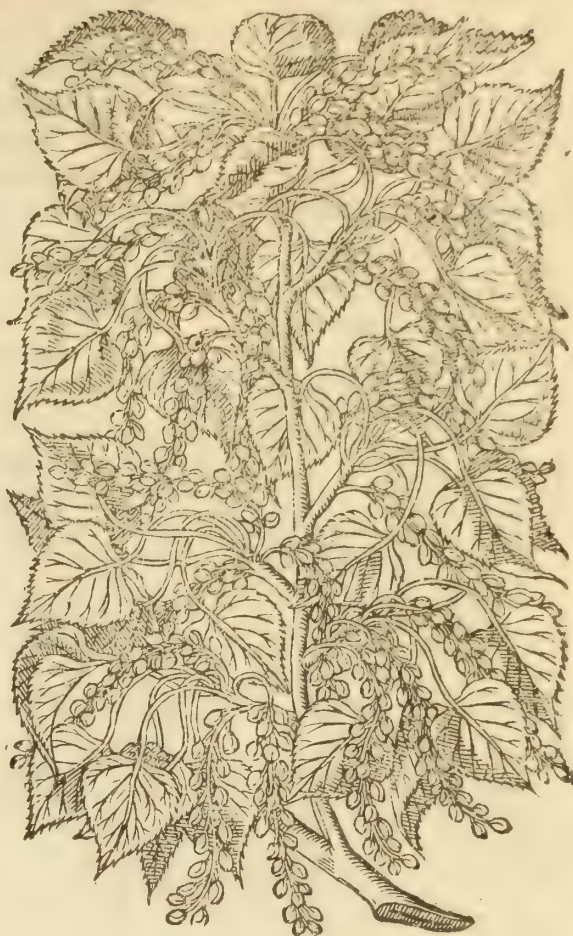
There be diuers trees vnder the title of Poplar, yet differing very notably, as shall be declared in the descriptions, whereof one is the white, another the blacke, and a third sort set downe by *Plinie*, which is the Aspe, named by him *Lybica* and by *Theophrastus* *νεπξίς*: likewise there is another of America, or of the Indies, which is not to be found in these regions of Europe.

1 *Populus*

1 *Populus alba*.
The white Poplar tree.



2 *Populus nigra*.
The blacke Poplar tree.



2. The description.

1 **T**He white Poplar tree commeth soone to perfection, and groweth high in short time, full of boughes at the top: the barke of the body is smooth, and that of the boughes is likewise white withall: the wood is white, easie to be cleft: the leaues are broad, deeply gashed, and cornered like almost to those of the Vine, but much lesse, smooth on the vpper side, glib, and somewhat Greene; and on the neather side white and woolly: the catkins are long, downy, at the first of a purplish colour: the rootes spread many waies, lying vnder the turffe, and not growing deepe, and therefore it hapneth that these trees be oftentimes blowne downe with the winde.

2 The blacke Poplar tree is as high as the white, and now and then higher, oftentimes fuller of boughes, and with a thicker body: the barke thereof is likewise smooth, but the substance of the wood is harder yellowe, & not so white, fuller of veines, & not so easely cleft: the leaues be somewhat long, and broad below towards the stem, sharpe at the point, and a little snipt about the edges, neither white nor woolly, like the leaues of the former, but of a pleasant Greene colour: among which come forth long aglets or catkins, which do turne into clusters: the buds which shew themselves before the leaues spring out, are of a reasonable good sauour, of the which is made that profitable ointment called *Vnguentum Populeum*.

3 The third kind of Poplar is also a great tree: the barke and substance of the woode is somewhat like that of the former: this tree is garnished with many brittle and tender branches, set full of leaues, in a maner round, much blacker and harder then the blacke Poplar, hanging vpon long and slender stems, which are for the most part still wauering, and make a great noie by being beaten one to another, yea though the weather be calme, and scarce any winde blowing; and knowne by the name of the Aspen tree: the rootes heereof are stronger, and grow deeper into the ground then those of the white Poplar.

4 This strange Poplar, which some do call *Populus rotundifolia*, in English the round leaved Poplar of India, waxeth a great tree, bedect with many goodly twiggie branches, tough and limber like

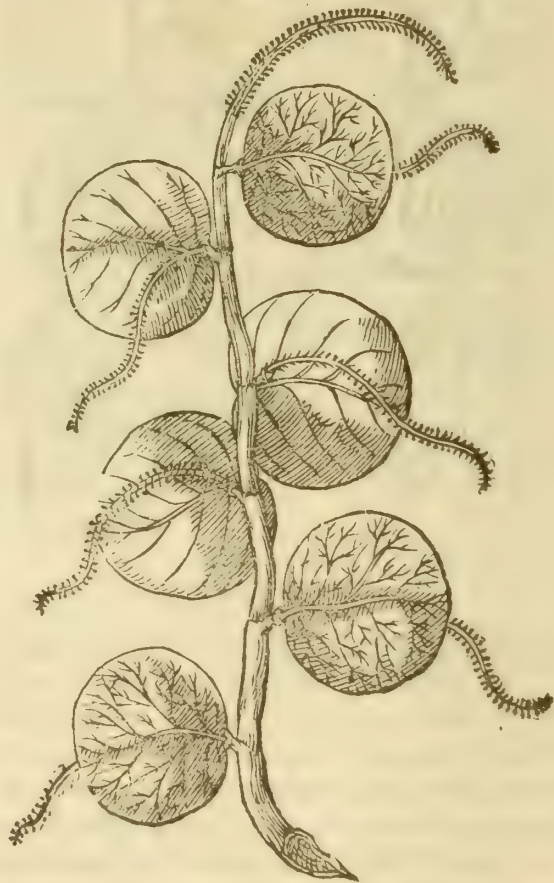
the Willow, full of ioints where the leaues do grow, of a perfect roundnes, sauing where it cleaueth or groweth to the stalk: from the bosomes or corners of these leaues come foorth small aglets, like vnto our Poplar, but smaller: the leafe is thicke, and very like the leaues of *Arbor Indæ*, but broader, of an astringent taste, somewhat heating the mouth, and saltish.

There is also another sort of Poplar, which groweth likewise vnto a great tree, the branches whereof are knottie and bunched foorth, as though it were full of scabs or sores: the leaues come foorth in tufts, most commonly at the endes of the boughes, not cut or jagged, but resembling the leaues of that *Striptex*, called *Pes anserinus*; in colour like the former, but the aglets are not so closely packt together, otherwise it is like.

3 *Populus Libyca.*
The Aspen tree.



4 *Populus Americana.*
The Indian Poplar tree.



* *The place.*

These trees do grow in low moist places, as in medowes neere vnto ditches, standing waters, and riuers.

The first kinde of white Poplar groweth not very common in England, but in some places heere and there a tree: I found many both small and great growing in a lowe medow turning vp a lane at the further end of a village called Blackwall, from London; and in Essex at a place called Ouenden, and in diuers other places.

The Indian Poplar groweth in most parts of the Ilands of the west Indies.

* *The time.*

These trees do bud foorth in the end of March, and beginning of Aprill, at which time the buds must be gathered to serue for *Unguentum Populeon*.

* *The names.*

The white Poplar is called in Greeke λευκή: in Latine *Populus alba*, of diuers *Farfarnus*, as of *Plantus* in his *Comedie Penulus*: ---

* *Viscum*

* *Viscum legioni dedi*
Fundaſque: eos proſternebam vt folia Farſari.

* A net I gaue vnto my band,
 And ſlings with ſtones to hurle by hand,
 And all along I ſeld my foes,
 Like Poplar leaues beate downe with blowes.

* or Birdlime.

It is called in high Dutch *Poppelbaum*, *Weiß Alberbaum*; in low Dutch *Abeel*, of his horie or aged colour, and alſo *Abeelboom*: which the Grammarians do falſely interpret *Abies*; the Firre tree: in Italian *Popolo bianco*: in Spaniſh *Alamo blanco*: in French *Peuplier blanc*, *Aubel*, *Obel*, or *Aubeau*: in English white Poplar tree, and *Abeell*, after the Dutch name.

The ſecond is called in Greeke *Alzees*: in Latine *Populus nigra*: by *Petrus Creſcentius* *Albarus*: in high Dutch *Aſpen*: in low Dutch *Populier*: in Italian *Popolo nero*: in French *Peuplier noir*: in Spaniſh *Alamo nigrillo*: in English Poplar tree, blacke Poplar, and Pepler. The firſt or new ſprung buds wherof, are called of the Apothecaries *Oculi Populi*. Popler buds: others chooſe rather to call it *Gemma Populi*: ſome of the Græcians name it *ornicus*, whereupon they grounded their errour, who raſhly ſuppoſed that thoſe Roſinie or clammie buds are not to be put or vſed in the compoſition of the ointment bearing the name of the Poplar, and commonly called in English Popilion, and Pomillion; but the berries that grow in cluſters, in which there is no clammines at all.

They are alſo as far deceived who giuing credite to Poets fables, do beleue that Amber cometh of the clammie Roſin, falling into the riuer Poo.

The third is called of diuers *Populus tremula*, which worde is borrowed of the French men, who name it *Tremble*: it alſo receiued a name amongſt the low countrey men, from the noiſe and ratiſing of the leaues, who call it *Ratzeſter*, this is that which is named of *Flinie Libyca*, and by *Theophraſtus* *repus*, which *Gaza* calleth *Populus montana*: in English *Aſpe*, and *Aſpentree*, and may alſo be called *Tremble*, after the French name, conſidering it is the matter whereof womens tooongs were made, as the Poets and ſome others report, which ſeldome ceaſe wagging.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The white Poplar hath a clenſing faculty ſaith *Galen*, and a mixt temperature, conſiſting of a wa- A
 tery warme eſſence, and alſo a thinne earthie ſubſtance.

The barke, as *Dioſcorides* writeth, to the weight of an ounce (or as others ſay, and that more truly, B
 of little more then a dram) is a good remedy for the ſciatica, or ache in the hucle bones, and for the ſtrangury.

That this barke is good for the Sciatica, *Serenus Sammonicus*, doth alſo write. C

Sapius occultis viſta coxendice morbus
Perfurit, & grefſus duro languore moratur:
Populus alba, dabit medicos de cortice potus.

An hidden diſeaſe doth oft rage and raine,
 The hip ouercome and vex with the paine,
 It makes with vile aking one tread ſlowe and ſhrinke;
 The barke of white Poplar is helpe had in drinke.

The ſame barke is alſo reported to make a woman barren, if it be drunke with the kidney of a D
 Mule, which thing the leaues likewiſe are thought to performe, being taken after the flowers or
 reds be ended.

The warme iuice of the leaues being dropped into the eares, doth take away the paine thereof. E

The roſin or clammie ſubſtance of the blacke Poplar buds is hot and dry, and of thin parts, and it
 doth attenuate and molliſie: it is alſo fitly mixed *acopis* & *malagmatis*: the leaues haue in a maner
 the like operation for all theſe things, yet weaker and not ſo effectuell as *Galen* teacheth.

The leaues and yoong buds of black Poplar do aſſuage the paine of the gout in the handes or G
 feete, being made into an ointment with Maie butter.

H The ointment that is made of the buds, is good against all inflammations, bruises, squats, fells, and such like: this ointment is very well knowne to the Apothecaries.

I *Paulus Aegineta* teacheth to make an oyle also heerof, which is called *AEgyrinum*, or oyle of blacke Poplar.

Of the Plane tree. Chap. 114.

Platanus.

The Plane tree.



* The description.

THE Plane is a great tree, hauing verie long and far spreading boughes, casting a wonderfull broad shadow, by reason whereof it was highly commended and esteemed of among the old Romanes: the leaues are cornered like those of *Palma Christi*, greater then Vine leaues, and hanging vpon little red footestalks: the flowers are small and mossie, and of a pale yellowish colour: the fruite is round like a ball, rugged, and somewhat hairie; but in Asia more hairie and greater, almost as big as a Wall nut: the roote is great dispersing it selte far abroad.

* The place.

The Plane tree delighteth to grow by springs and riuers: *Pliny* reporteth that they were woont to be cherished with wine; they grew afterwards saith he, to be of so great honour (meaning the Plane trees) as that they were cherished and watered with wine: it is founde by experience that the same is very comfortable to the rootes, and we haue already taught that trees desire to drink wine. This tree is strange in Italy, it is nowhere seene in Germanie, nor in the low countries: in Asia it groweth plentifully; it is founde also in Candie, growing in valleies, and neere vnto the hill Athon, as *Petrus Bellonius* in his Singularities doth declare; it groweth in many places of Greece,

and is found planted in some gardens of Italy, for pleasure rather then for profite. My seruant *William Marshall*, whom I sent into the Mediterranean sea, as chirurgion vnto the Hercules of London, found diuers trees heerof growing in Lepantæ, hard by the sea side, at the entrance into the towne, a port of Morea, being a part of Greece, and from thence brought one of those rough buttons, being the fruite thereof.

* The time.

The Plane trees cast their leaues in winter, as *Bellonius* testifieth, and therefore it is no maruell that they keepe away the sunne in sommer, and not at all in the winter: there is saith *Plinie* no greater commendation of the tree then that it keepeth away the sunne in sommer, and entertaineth it in winter.

* The names.

This tree is called in Greeke *πλάτανος*: and likewise in Latine *Platanus*; it beareth his name of the breadth: the French mens *Plasne* doth farre differ from this, which is a kinde of Maple: this tree is named in English Plane tree.

* The temperature and vertues.

A The Plane tree is of a colde and moist essence, as *Galen* saith: the greene leaues are good to be laid vpon hot swellings and inflammations in the beginning.

Being

Being boyled in wine they are a remedie for the running and watering of the eies, if they be applied.

The barke and bals do drie; the barke boyled in vineger helpeth the toothache.

The fruit of the Plane tree drunke with wine, helpeth the bitings of mad dogs and serpents, and mixed with Hogs grease, it maketh a good ointment against burning and scalding.

The burned barke doth mightily drie, and scowreth withall; it remooueth the white scurfe, and cureth moyst vlcers.

The dust or downe, saith *Galen*, that lieth on the leaues of the tree, is to be taken heede of: for if it be drawn in with the breth, it is offensive to the windpipe by his extreme drinesse, and by making the same rough, and hurting the voice, as it doth also the sight and hearing, if it fall into the eies or eares. *Dioscorides* doth not attribute this to the dust or downe of the leaues onely, but also to that of the bals.

Of the Wayfaring tree. Chap. 115.

Lantana, sive Viburnum.
The Wayfaring tree.

* The description.



THe Wayfaring mans tree groweth vp to the height of an hedge tree, of a meane bignesse: the trunke or bodie thereof is couered with a russet barke: the branches are long, tough, and easie to be bowed, and hard to be broken, as are those of the Willow, couered with a whitish barke; whereon are set broade leaues, thicke and rough, slightly indented about the edges, of a white colour, and somewhat hairie whilst they be fresh and Greene: but when they begin to wither and fall away, they growe somewhat reddish, and are set together by couples one opposite to another: the flowers are white, and growe in clusters, after which come clusters of fruit, of the bignesse of a Pease, somewhat flat on both sides; at the first Greene, after red, and black when they be ripe: the roote disperseth it selfe far abroad vnder the vppermost crust of the earth.

* The place.

This tree groweth in most hedges in rough and stonie places, vpon hills and lowe woods, especially in the chalkie groundes of Kent about Cobham, Southfleete and Graucend, and al the tract to Canterburie.

* The time.

The flowers appeere in sommer; the berries be ripe in the end of Autumne, and new leaues come forth in the spring.

* The names.

This hedge tree is called *Viurna* of *Ruellius*: in French *Viorne* and *Viorna*: in Italian *Lantana*: it is reputed for the tree *Viburnum*, which *Virgil* maketh mention of in the first Eclog, where he commendeth the citie Rome for the loftinesse and statelinesse thereof, aboue other cities, saying, that as the tall Cypresse trees do shew themselues aboue the lowe and shrubbie *Viorne*, so doth Rome aboue other cities lift vp hir head very high, in these verses:

Verum hæc tantum alias inter caput extulit vrbes,

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna Cupressi.

But * this, among other cities and townes,
Hath so much more stately borne vp hir head ;
By how much the Cypresses carrie their crownes,
Aboue the lowe viorns bending (like lead.)

* Rome vpon
seuen hills.

* *The temperature.*

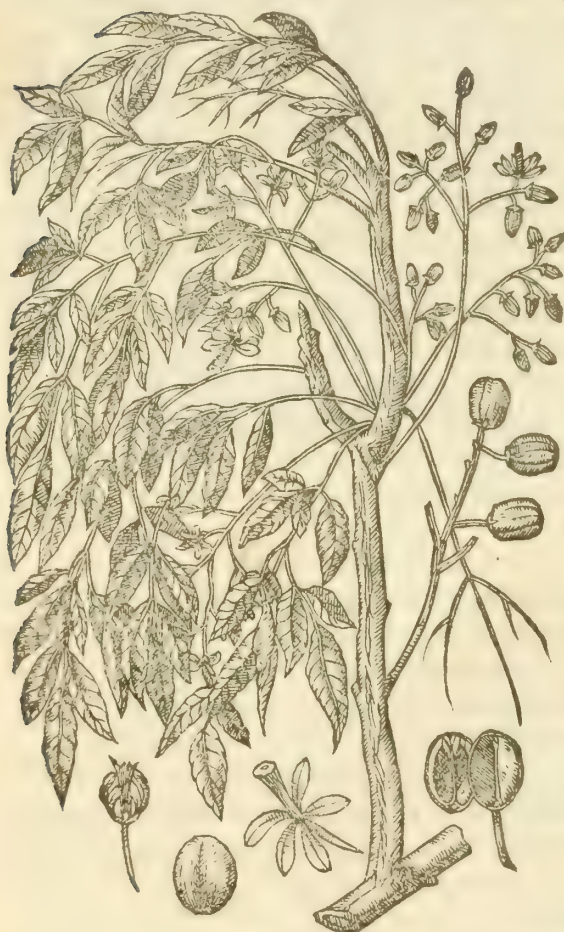
The leaues and berries of Lantana are colde and drie, and of a binding qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

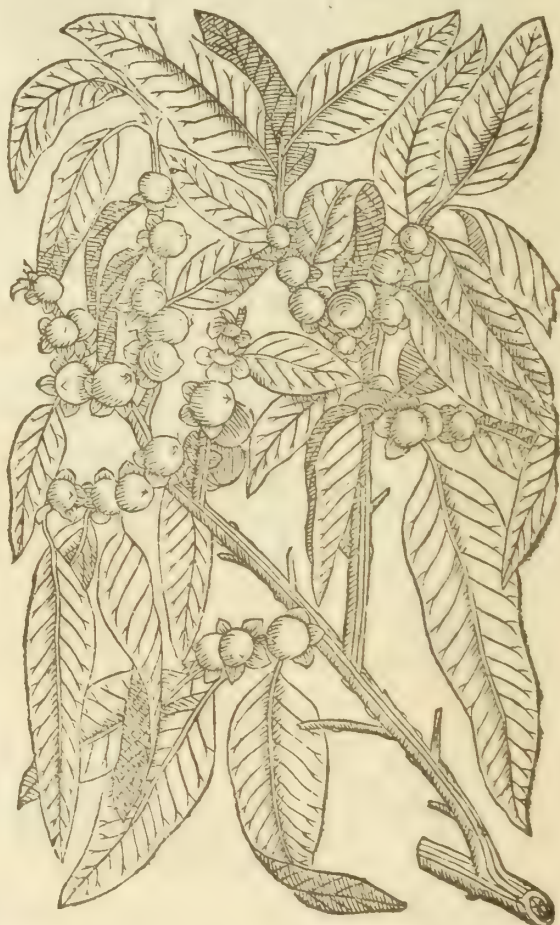
- A The decoction of the leaues of Lantana is very good to be gargled in the mouth against all swellings and inflammations thereof, against the scurvie and other diseases of the gums, and fasteneth loose teeth.
- B The same boyled in lie doth make the haire blacke, if they be bathed or washed therewith, and suffered to drie of it selfe.
- C The berries are of the like facultie: the powder whereof when they be dried, doth stay the laske, all issues of blood, and also the whites.
- D It is reported, that the barke of the roote of the tree buried a certaine time in the earth, and afterwards boyled and stamped according to the art thereof, maketh good birdlime for fowlers to catch birdes with.

Of the Beade tree. Chap. II 6.

1 *Zizipha candida.*
The Beade tree.



2 *Ziziphus Cappadocia.*
The Beade tree of Cappadocia.



* *The description.*

- 1 **T**His tree was called *Zizipha candida* by the Herbarists of Montpellier, and by the Venetians and Italians *Sycomorus*, but vnruly; the Portingales haue termed it *Arbor paradizo*; all which and each whereof haue erred together, both in respect of the fruit and of the whole tree: some haue called it *Zizipha*, though in facultie it is nothing like; for the taste of this fruit is very

very vnpleasant, virulent and bitter. But deciding al controuerfies, this is the tree which *Auicenna* calleth *Azederach*, which is very great, charged with many large armes, that are garnished with twiggie branches, set full of great leaues, confisting of sundry small leaues, one growing right opposite to another like the leaues of the Ash tree, or Whicken tree, but more deeply cut about the edges like the teeth of a saw: among which come the flowers confisting of fve small leaues laid abroad in manner of a star, from the midst whereof groweth forth a small hollow cup resembling a chalice; after which succeedeth the fruit couered with a brownish yellow shell, very like vnto the fruit of Iuiubes (whereof *Dodonæus* in his last edition maketh it a kinde) of a ranke, bitter, & vnpleasant taste, with a stone within, which being drawen on a string, serueth to make Beades of, for want of other things.

2 *Ziziphus Cappadocia* groweth not so great as the former, but is of a meane stature, and full of boughes: the barke is smooth and euē, and that which groweth vpon the trunk and great boughes, is of a shining scarlet colour: out of these great armes or boughes growe slender twigs, white and soft, which are set full of whitish leaues, but more white on the contrarie or backe part, and are like to the leaues of Willow, but narrower and whiter: among these leaues come forth small hollow yellowish flowers, growing at the ioints of the branches most commonly three together, and of a pleasant saour, with some few threds or chiues in the middle thereof: after which succeedeth the fruit, of the bignesse and fashion of the smallest Oliue, white both within & without, wherein is contained a small stone, which yeeldeth a kernell of a pleasant taste and very sweete.

* *The place.*

Mathiolus writeth, that *Zizipha candida* is found in cloysters of certaine monasteries in Italie; *L'Obelius* saith, that it groweth in many places in Venice and Narbon; and it is woont now of late to be planted and cherished in the goodliest orchards of all the lowe countries.

Ziziphus Cappadocia groweth likewise in many places of Italie, and specially in Spaine; it is also cherished in gardens both in Germanie and in the lowe countries.

* *The time.*

These trees flower in Iune in Italie and Spaine; their fruit is ripe in September; but in Germanie and the lowe countries there doth no fruit follow the flowers.

* *The names.*

Zizipha candida *Auicenna* calleth *Azederach*, or as diuers read it *Azedaraeth*, and they name it, saith he, in Rechi *Arbor Mirobalanum*, or the Mirobalane tree, but not properly, and in Tabraffen, and Kien, and Thahich. The later writers are far deceiued in taking it to be the Sycomore tree; and they as much that would haue it to be the Lore or Nettle tree: it may be named in English Beade tree, for the cause before alleaged.

The other is *atera species Ziziphi*, or a second kinde of Iuiube tree, which *Columella* in his 9. booke 4. chapter doth call *Ziziphus alba*, or white Iuiube tree, for difference from the other that is surnamed *Rutula*, or glittering red. *Plinie* calleth this *Ziziphus Cappadocia*, in his 21. booke 9. chap. where he intreateth of the honor of garlands, of which he saith there be two kinds, whereof some be made of flowers, and others of leaues: I would call the flowers, saith he, broomes (for of those is gathered a yellow flower) and *Rhododendron*, also *Zizipha*, which is called *Cappadocia*. The flowers of these are sweete of smell, and like to Oliue flowers: neither doth *Columella* or *Plinie* vnaduisedly take this for *Ziziphus*, for both the leaues and flowers grow out of the tender and new sproong twigs, as they likewise do out of the former: the flowers are very sweete of smell, and cast their saour far abroad: the fruit also is like to that of the former.

* *The temperature.*

Auicenna writing and intreating of *Azaradaeth* saith, that the flowers thereof be hot in the thirde degree, and dry in the end of the first. *Ziziphus Cappadocia* is cold and drie of complexion.

* *The vertues.*

The flowers of *Zizipha* or *Azaradaeth* openeth the obstructions of the braine. **A**

The distilled water thereof killeth nits and lice, preserueth the haire of the head from falling, **B** especially being mixed with white wine, and the head bathed with it.

The fruit is very hurtfull to the chest, and a troublesome eninie to the stomacke, it is dangerous, **C** and peraduenture deadly.

Moreouer, it is reported that the decoction of the barks and of *Fumitorie*, with *Mirobalans* added, is good for agues proceeding of flegme. **D**

- E** The iuice of the vppermost leaues with honie is a remedie against poyson.
- F** The like also hath *Rhasis*. The Beade tree, saith he, is hot and drie: it is good for stoppings of the head, it maketh the haire long; yet is the fruit thereof very offensiue to the stomacke, and oftentimes found to be pernicious and deadly.
- G** *Mathiolus* writeth, that the leaues and wood bringeth death euen vnto beasts, and that the poyson thereof is resisted by the same remedies that *Oleander* is.
- H** *Ziziphus Cappadocia* preuaileth against the diseases aforesaid, but the decoction thereof is very good for those whose water scaldeth them with the continuall issuing thereof, as also for such as haue the running of the raines, and the exulcerations of the bladder and priuie parts.
- I** A looch or licking medicine made thereof or the sirupe, is excellent good against spetting of blood proceeding of the distillations of sharpe or salt humors.

Of the Lote or Nettle tree. Chap. 117.

Lotus arbor.

The Nettle tree.



* *The description.*

THe Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Peare tree, or bigger and higher: the body and armes are very thicke; the baike whereof is smoothe, of a gallant greene colour tending to blewnesse: the boughes are long, and spread themselues all about: the leaues be like those of the Nettle, sharpe pointed, and nicked in the edges like a sawe, & dashed here and there with stripes of a yellowish white colour: the berries be round, and hang vpon long stalks like Cherries, of a yellowish white colour at the first, and afterwards red, but whē they be ripe, they be somewhat blacke.

* *The place.*

This is a rare and strange tree in both the Germanies: it was brought out of Italy where there is found store thereof, as *Mathiolus* testifieth: I haue a small tree thereof in my garden. There is likewise a tree thereof in the garden vnder London wall, sometime belonging to *M. Gray*, an Apothecary of London; and another great tree in a garden neere Colman streete in London, being the garden of the Queenes Apothecary at the impressiō hereof, called *M. Hugh Morgan*, a curious cōseruer of rare simples. The Lote tree doth also grow in Affrike, but it somewhat differeth from the Italian Lote in fruit, as *Plinie* in plaine words doth shew in his 13. booke 17. chapter. That part of Affrike, saith he, that lieth towards vs,

bringeth forth the famous Lote tree, which they call *Celtis*, and the same well knowen in Italie, but altered by the soile: it is as big as the Peare tree, although *Nepos Cornelius* reporteth it to be shorter: the leaues are full of fine cuts, otherwise they be thought to be like those of the Holme tree. There be many differences, but the same are made especially by the fruit: the fruit is as big as a Beane, and of the colour of Saffron, but before it is thorow ripe, it changeth his colour as doth the Grape. It groweth thicke in boughes after the manner of the Myrtle, not as in Italie, after the maner of the Cherrie tree; the fruit of it is there so sweete, as it hath also giuen a name to that countrie and land, *nimis hospitali aduenarum obliuione patriæ.*

It is reported that they are troubled with no diseases of the belly that eate it. The better is that which

which hath no kernell, that is thought to haue a stone in the other kinde : there is also a refflection of it a wine, like to a sweete wine ; which the same *Nepos* deemeth to indure about ten daies : and the berries stamped with *Alca*, to be reserued in vessels as a foode. Moreouer, we haue heard late, that armies haue beene fed therewith, as they haue passed too and fro thorow Affrike. The colour of the wood is blacke : they vse to make flutes and pipes of it : the roote serueth for knives haits, and other short works : this is there the nature of the tree : thus far *Plinie*. In the same place he saith, that this renowned tree doth grow about Syrtis and Nafamonæ : and in his 5. booke 7. chap. he sheweth that there is not far from the lesser Syrtis, the Iland Menynx, furnamed *Lotophagitis*, of the plentie of Lote trees.

Strabo in his 17. booke affirmeth that not onely *Menynx*, but also that lesser *Syrtis*, is saide to be *Lotophagitis* : first saith he, lieth *Syrtis* a certaine long Iland by the name *Cercinna*, & another lesser, called *Cercinnitis* ; next to this is the lesser *Syrtis*, which they cal *Lotophagitis Syrtis* : the compass of this gulf is almost 1600. furlongs ; the bredth of the mouth 600. By both the capes there be Ilands ioined to the maine land, that is *Circinna* & *Menynx*, of like bignes : they think that *Menynx* is the countrey of the *Lotophagos*, or those that feede of the Lote trees, of which countrey *Homer* maketh mention, and there are certaine monuments to be seene ; and *Vlisses* altar, and the fruite it selle ; for there be in it great plentie of Lote trees, whole fruite is woonderfull sweete : Thus far *Strabo*.

This Lote is also described by *Theophrastus* in his 4. book, he saith, that there be very many kinds, which be seuered by the fruite : the fruite is of the bignes of a beane, which when it waxeth ripe doth alter his colour as grapes, doth the fruite which the *Lotophagos* do eate is sweete, pleasant, harmlesse, & holsome for the belly, but that is plesanter which is without kernels, & of this they make their wine.

This Lote tree as the same author affirmeth, is by nature euerlasting, as for example, the Lote trees wherof *Plinie* hath written in his 16. booke 14. chap. At Rome saith he, the Lote tree in *Lucinas* court how much elder it was then the church of the citie built in the yeere which was without magistrates 469. it is vncertaine : there is no doubt but that it was elder, because *Lucina* bare the name of that *Lucus* or groue : *Hæc nunc circiter annum 450 habet*. That is elder which is furnamed *capillata*, or hairie ; because the haire of the vestali virgins was brought vnto it : but the other Lote tree in *Vulcanus* church, which *Romulus* built by the victory of tenthes ; is taken to be as old as the citie, as *Masurius* witnesseth.

* The time.

They lose their leaues at the first approach of winter ; and recouer them againe in April : the fruite is ripe in September

* The names.

This tree is called in Greeke *λωτὶς* : in Latine by *Plinie* *Celtis* : in Italian *Perlaro* : by those of Tient *Bagolaro* : and in English Lote tree, and Nettle tree.

* The temperature and vertues.

The Lote tree is not greatly binding as *Galen* saith, but of thinne parts, and of a drying nature. A

The decoction of the wood beaten small, being either drunke or vsed glisterwise ; is a remedie B for the bloudie fluxe ; and for the whites and reds.

It stoppeth the lask, and maketh the haire yellow, & as *Galen* addeth, keepeth haire from falling. C

The shiners or small peeces thereof as the same author alleageth, are boiled sometimes in water, D somtimes in wine, as neede shall require.

Of Italian wood of Life, or Pocke woode, vulgarly called Lignum vitæ. Chap. 118.

* The description.

ITalian *Lignum vitæ*, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautifull tree, hauing a straight and vpright body, couered ouer with a smooth and darke greene barke, yeelding forth manie twiggie branches, set full of goodly leaues, like those of the Peare tree, but of greater beauty & somewhat broader : among which commeth forth the fruite, growing close to the branches, almost without stalks : this fruite is round, and at the first greene, but blacke when it is ripe, as bigge as Cherries, of an excellent sweet taste when it is dried : but this is not the Indian *Lignum sanctum*, or *Guaiacum*, whereof our bowles and phisicall drinkes are made, but it is a bastard kinde therof, first planted in the common garden at Padua, by that learned *Fallopins*, who supposed it to be the right *Guaiacum*.

* The

Guaiacum Patauinum. Italian wood of Life.* *The place*

Guaiacum Patauinum, groweth plentifully about Lugdunum, or Louane in France: I planted in the garden at Barne Elmes neere London two trees; besides there groweth another in the garden of Master *Graie*, an Apothecarie of London: and in my garden likewise.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Maie, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

Guaiacum Patauinum hath been reputed for the *Lotus* of *Theophrastus*: in English it is called the bastard Meunwood.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

To set forth the vertues of *Guaiacum* it were to small purpose, considering that euery vagarant phisition & Quacksaluing Surgion, will boast and brag that they know more, or at the least as much as the best and most learned phisition, of the operation therof: wherfore I determining to cōceale my simple censure thereof, being ouerweake to teach and instruct the learned, am not willing to set forth vnto those boasters what I haue learned of the right *Guaiacum*, and do refer the consideration therof vnto those to whom it doth especially appertaine.

* *Of the Strawberry tree. Chap. 119.**Arbutus*. The Strawberry tree.* *The description.*

THE Strawberry tree groweth for the most part lowe, very like in bignes to the Quince tree (whereunto *Dioscorides* compareth it) the body is couered with a reddish barke, both rough & scaly: the boughes stand thicke on the top, somewhat reddish: the leaues be broad, long, smooth, like those of Baies, somewhat nicked in the edges, and of a pale greene colour: the flowers growe in clusters, being hollow & white, and now and then on the one side somewhat of a purple colour: in their places come forth certaine berries hanging down vpon little long stems like vnto strawberries, but greater, without a stone within, but only with little feedes; at the first greene, and when they be ripe they are of a gallant red colour; in taste somewhat harsh, and in a manner, without any relish; of which Thrushes and Black birds do feed in winter.

* *The place.*

The Strawberry tree groweth in most countries of Greece, in Candy, Italy and Spaine: also in the valleies of the mountaine Athon; where being in other places but little, they become great & huge trees, as *Petrus Bellonius* writeth: *Iuba* also reporteth, that in Arabia there be of the 50. cubits high.

* *The*

* *The time.*

The Strawberry tree flowreth in Iuly and August; and the fruite is ripe in September, after it hath remained vpon the tree by the space of an whole yeere.

* *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *κόμωγος*: in Latine *Arbutus*: in English Strawberry tree, and of som Arbute tree.

The fruite is named in Greeke *μεμαίικλον*, or as others reade it *μεμεικλον*: in Latine *Memacylum*, and *Arbutum*, and *Plinie* calleth it *Vnedo*: Ground Strawberries, saith he, haue one body, and *Vnedo* much like vnto them another body, which onely apple is like to the fruite of the earth: the Italians call this Strawberry *Albatro*: the Spaniards *Madrono*, *Medronheyro*, and *Medronho*: in French *Arboutes*, *Arbous*: it may be named in English tree Strawberry.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The fruite of the Strawberry tree, is of a colde temperature, hurting the stomacke, and causing headach.

Of the Plum tree. Chap. 120.

* *The kindes.*

TO write of Plums particularly would require a peculiar volume, and yet the end not to be attained vnto, nor the stocke or kinred perfectly knowne, neither to be distinguished apart: the number of the sorts or kindes are not knowne to any one countrey: euery clymate hath his owne fruite, far different from that of other countries: my selfe haue three score sorts in my garden, & all strange and rare: there be in other places many more common, and yet yeerely commeth to our handes others not before knowne, therefore a fewe figures shall serue for the rest.

1 *Prunus Domestica.*
The Damson tree.



2 *Prunus Mirobalanus.*
The Myrabolane Plum tree.



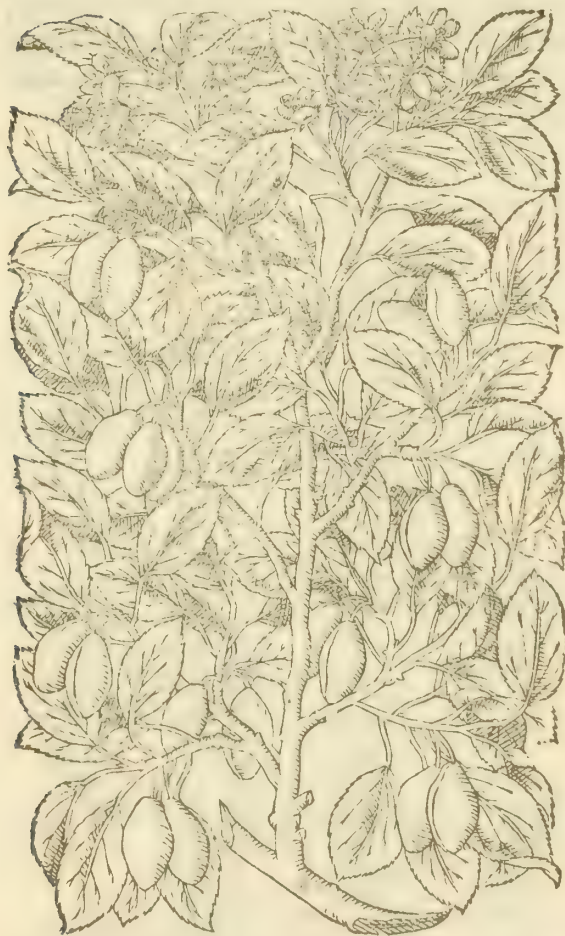
* *The*

* The description.

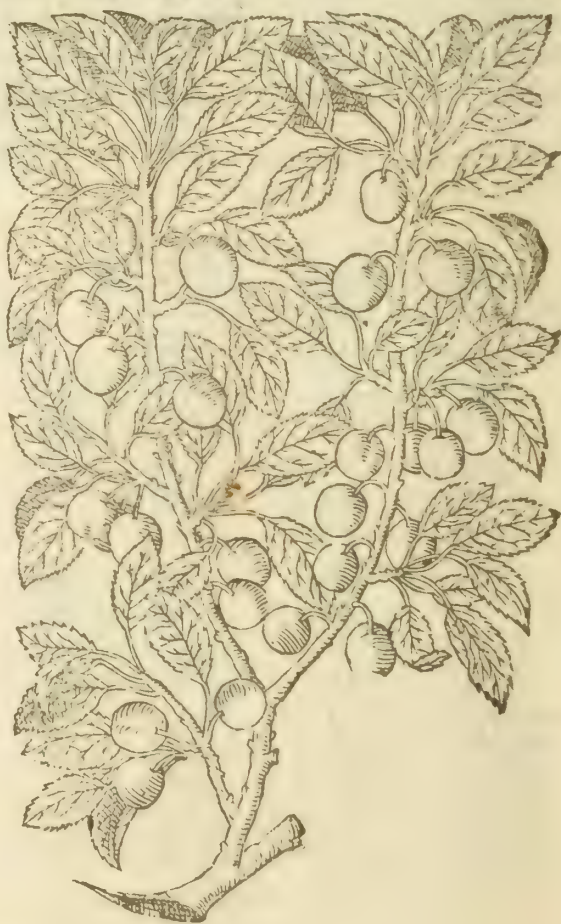
1 The Plum or Damson tree is of a meane bignes; it is covered with a smooth bark: the branches are long, whereon do grow broad leaues, more long then round, nicked in the edges: the flowers are white: the Plums do differ in colour, fashion and bignes; they all consist of pulpe, and skin, and also of kernell, which is shut vp in a shell or stone. Some Plums are of a blackish blew, of which some be longer; others rounder; others of the colour of yellow waxe; diuers of a crimson red, greater for the most part then the rest. There be also greene Plums, and withall very long; of a sweete and pleasant taste: moreouer the pulpe or meate of some is drier and easier separated from the stone; of other some it is moister, and cleaueth faster: our common Damson is knowne to all, and therefore not to be stoode vpon.

2 The Mirobalan Plum tree, groweth to the height of a great tree, charged with many great armes or boughes, which diuide themselues into infinite small twiggie branches, by meanes whereof it yeeldeth a goodly and pleasant shadowe: the trunke or bodie is covered with a finer and thinner bark then any of the other Plum trees: the leaues do somewhat resemble those of the Cherrie tree; they are very tender, indented about the edges: the flowers be white: the fruite is rounde, hanging vpon long foote stalks, pleasant to behold; greene in the beginning, red when it is almost ripe; and being full ripe it glistereth like purple mixed with blacke: the flesh or meate is full of iuice, pleasant in taste: the stone is small, or of a meane bignes: the tree bringeth forth plentie of fruit euery other yeere.

3 *Prunus Amygdalina.*
The Almond Plum tree.



4 *Prunus Damascena.*
The Damson Plum tree.



* The description.

3 The Almond Plum groweth vp to the height of a tree of a meane bignesse: the branches are long, smooth, and euen: the leaues are broad, something long, and ribbed in diuers places, with small nerues running through the same: the flowers are white, sprinkled with a little dash of purple, scarcely to be perceiued: the fruite is long, hauing a cleft or slit downe the middle, of a browne red colour, and of a pleasant taste.

4 The Damascene Plum tree groweth likewise to a meane height ; the branches very brittle ; the leaues of a deepe greene colour. The fruit is round, of a blewish blacke colour. The stone is like vnto that of the Cherrie, wherein it differeth from all other Plums.

5 *Prunus syluestris*.
The Sloe tree.

Prunus syluestris florens.
The Sloe tree in flower.



* The description.

5 The Bullesse and the Sloe tree are wilde kindes of Plums, which do varie in their kinde, euen as the greater and manured Plums do. Of the Bullesse, some are greater and of better taste than others. Sloes are some of one taste, and some of others, more sharpe ; some greater, and others lesfer ; the which to distinguish with long descriptions were to small purpose, considering they be all and euery of them knowen euen vnto the simplest : therefore this shall suffice for their seuerall descriptions.

* The place.

The Plum trees growe in all knowen countries of the world : they require a loose ground ; they also receiue a difference from the regions where they growe, not onely of the forme or fashon, but especially of the faculties, as we will foorthwith declare.

The Plum trees are also many times grafted into trees of other kinds, and being so ingrafted they, *faciem parentis, succum adoptionis, vt Plinius dicit, exhibent.*

The greatest varietie of these rare Plums are to be found in the grounds of Master Vincent Pointer of Twicknam (before remembred in the Chapter of Apples) although my selfe am not without some, and those rare and delicate. The wilde Plums growe in most hedges through England.

* The time.

The common and garden Plum trees do bloome in Aprill, the leaues come foorth presently with them ; the fruit is ripe in sommer, some sooner, some later.

* The names.

The Plum tree is called in Greeke *κοκκυμυλῆα* : in Latine *Prunus* : in high Dutch *Ἰδῆαυενbaum* : in lowe Dutch *Ἰδῆυιεν* : in Spanish *Ciruelo* : in French *Prunier* : in English Plum tree.

The

The fruit is called in Greeke *κοκκυμβλον*: in Latine *Prunum*: in high Dutch *Praymen*: in lowe Dutch *Praymen*: in Italian and French *Prune*: in Spanish *Prunas*: in English *Prune* and *Plum*; these haue also names from the regions and countries where they growe.

The olde writers haue called those that growe in Syria neere vnto Damascus, *Damascena Pruna*, in English *Damsons*, or *Damaske Prunes*; and those that growe in Spaine, *Hispanica*, Spanish *Prunes* or *Plums*: So in our age we vse to call those that grow in Hungarie, *Hungarica* or *Pannonica*, *Plums* of Hungarie; some *Gallica Pruna*, or French *Prunes*, of the countrie of Fraunce. *Clearchus Peripateticus* saith, that they of Rhodes and Sicilia do call the Damaske Prunes *Brabula*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A Plums that be ripe and new gathered from the tree, what sort soeuer they are of, do moysten and coole, and yeeld vnto the body very little nourishment, and the same nothing good at all: for as Plums do very quickly rot, so is also the iuice of them apt to putrifie in the body, & likewise to cause the meat to putrifie which is taken with them, onely they are good for those that would keepe their bodies soluble and coole; for by their moysture and slipperinesse they do mollifie the belly.
- B Dried Plums, commonly called *Prunes*, are holsoner and more pleasant to the stomacke, they yeeld more nourishment and better, and such as cannot easily putrifie. It is reported, saith *Galen* in his bookes of the faculties of nourishments, that the best do growe in Damascus a citie of Syria; and next to those, they that growe in Spaine; but these do nothing at all binde, yet diuers of the Damaske Damson *Prunes* very much: for Damaske Damson *Prunes* are more astringent, but they of Spaine be sweeter. *Dioscorides* saith, that Damaske Plums dried do stay the belly; but *Galen* affirmeth in his bookes of the faculties of simple medicines, that they do manifestly loose the belly, yet lesser than they that be brought out of Spaine; being boyled in Meade or honied water, which hath a good quantitie of honic in it, they loose the belly very much (as the same author saith) although a man take them alone by themselves, and much more if the Meade be supped after them. We most commend those of Hungarie being long and sweet: yet more those of Morauia the chiefe and principall citie in times past of the prouince of the Marcomans: for these after they be dried, that the waterie humour may be consumed away, be most pleasant to the taste, and do easily without any trouble so mollifie the belly, as that in that respect they go beyond Cassia and Manna, as *Thomas Iordanus* affirmeth.
- C The leaues of the Plum tree are good against the swelling of the Vuula, the throte, gums, and kernels vnder the throte and iawes; they stop the rheume and falling downe of humors, if the decoction thereof be made in wine, and gargled in the mouth and throte.
- D The gumme which commeth out of the Plum tree, doth glew and fasten together, as *Dioscorides* saith.
- E Being drunke in wine it wasteth away the stone, and healeth Lichens in infants and yoong children; if it be laide on with vineger, it worketh the same effects that the gum of the Peach and Cherrie tree doth.
- F The wilde Plums do stay and binde the belly, and so do the vnripe Plums of what sort soeuer, whiles they are sharpe and sower, for then are they astringent.
- G The iuice of Sloes do stop the belly, the laske and bloodie fluxe, the inordinate course of womens termes, and all other issues of blood in man or woman, and may very well be vsed in stead of Acatia, which is a thornie tree growing in Egypt, very hard to be gotten, and of a deere price, and therefore the better for wantons; albeit our Plums of this countrie are equall vnto it in vertues.

Of Sebesten, or the Assyrian Plum. Chap. 121.

* *The description.*

Sebestines are also a kinde of Plums: the tree whereof is not vnlike to the Plum tree, sauing it groweth lower than the most of the manured Plum trees; the leaues be harder and rounder; the flowers growe at the tops of the branches consisting of five small white leaues, with pale yellowish threds in the middle, like those of the Plum tree: after followeth the fruit like to little Plums, fastened in little cups like vnto Acornes, which when they be ripe are of a greenish blacke colour, wherem is contained a three square stone somewhat hard. The fruit is sweete in taste, the pulpe or meate is very tough and clammy, a matter fit to make birdlime of.

Sebesten,

Sebesten, Myxa, sive Myxaria.
Assyrian Plums.



* *The place.*

The Sebesten trees growe plentifully in Syria and Egypt; they were in times past forraine and strange in Italie, now they growe almost in euery garden, being first brought thither in *Plinie* his time. Now do the Sebesten trees, saith he in his 15. booke 18. chapter, begin to growe in Rome among the Seruice trees.

* *The time.*

The time answereth the common Plums.

* *The names.*

Plinie calleth the tree *Myxa*, it may be suspected that this is the tree which *Matron Parodas* in his Attick banquet in *Athenaus* doth call *A papoēis*, but we cannot certainly affirme it, & especially because diuers copies haue diuersly deemed thereof, the berrie or fruit is named *μύξον* and *μύξιδιον*, neither haue the Latines any other name. The Arabians and the Apothecaries do call it *Sebesten*, which is also made an English name: we may call it Assyrian Plum.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Sebestens be very temperatly cold and moyst, A and haue a thicke and clammy substance; therefore they nourish more than most fruits do, but withall they easily stop the intrayles, and stufte vp the narrow passages, and breede inflammations.

They take away the ruggednes of the throte B and lungs, and also quench thirst, being taken in

a looch or licking medicine, or prepared any other kinde of way, or else taken by it selfe.

The waight of ten drams, or of an ounce and a halfe of the pap or pulpe hereof being inwardly C taken, doth loofe the belly.

There is also made of this fruit a purging Elecuarie, but such an one as quickly mouldeth, and D therefore it is not to be vsed, but when it is new made.

Of the Indian Plum, or Mirobalan tree. Chap. 122.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers kindes of Mirobalans, and therefore not easily comprehended vnder one description: they be also of diuers colours, some are yellow, some of Orange tawny, some blacke, some called *Chebula*, some *Bellirica*, some *Emblica*; they likewise growe vpon diuers trees, and in diuers and sundrie countries far distant one from another; yet *Mesue* saith, that the yellow and blacke, and the *Chebula* are thought to growe vpon one tree; for before they be ripe they be yellow, and when they are full ripe they be blacke: notwithstanding most are of opinion, that such as differ in colour are of diuers trees, and that the fve kindes growe vpon fve diuers trees: and of this opinion is *Garcia* the Lusitanian Physicion.

* *The description.*

1 T He first of the Mirobalan trees called *Chebula*, is a shrubbie tree altogether wilde (which the Indians do call *Aretca*) in stature not vnlike to the Plum tree; the branches are many, and growe thicke together, whereon are set leaues like those of the Peach tree. The fruit is greater than any of the rest, somewhat long, fashioned like a Peare.

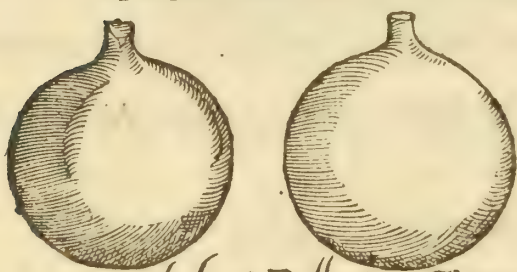
2 This second kinde of Mirobalan called *Flaua Citryna*, which some do call *Aritiqui*, but the common people of India *Arare*, groweth vpon a tree of meane stature, hauing many boughes standing finely in order, and set full of leaues like vnto the Seruice tree.

1 *Mirobalani Chebula.*

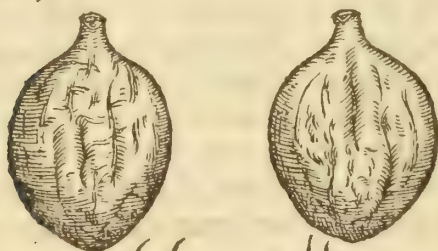
Mirobalans with Peach leaues.

2 *Mirobalani Citrina.*

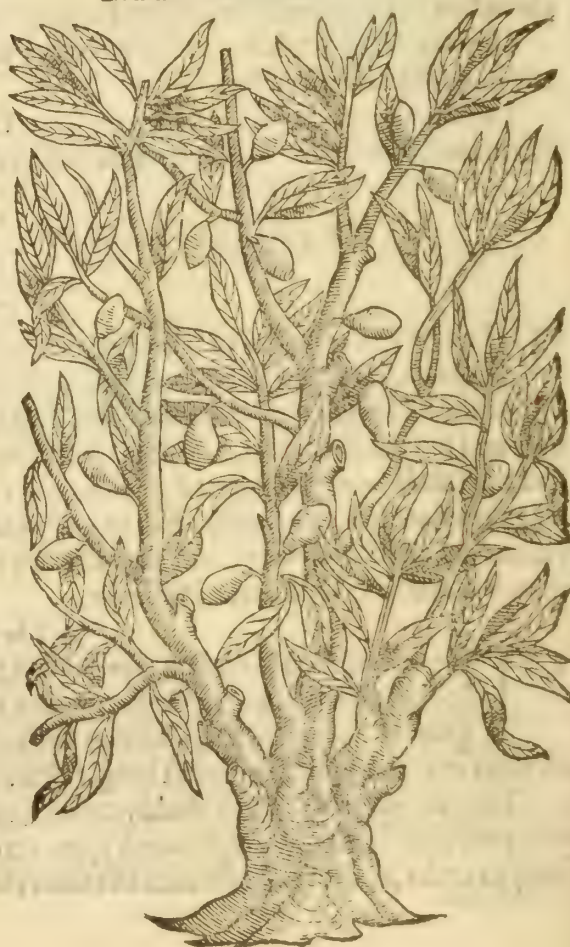
Mirobalans with Seruice leaues.

3 *Mirobalani Bellerica & Emblica.*
The fruit of two sorts of Mirobalanes.

Myrobalani Bellerice Sicce



Myrobalani Emblice.

4 *Mirobalani Indici.*
Indian Mirobalane tree.

* The description.

3 The third kinde of Mirobalans called *Emblica*, the Indians do call *Amiale*, which growe vpon a tree of meane stature, like the former; but the leaues are very much iagged, in shape like the leaues of Ferne, but that they be somewhat thicker. The Indians do not put the fruit hereof vnto phisicall vses, but occupie it for the thickning and tanning of their leather in steede of *Rhus* or Coriars Sumach, as also to make inke and bletch for other purposes.

Mirobalani Bellerica called of the Sauages *Gotni* and *Guti*, groweth vp to a meane stature, garnished with leaues like vnto Laurell or the Bay tree, but somewhat lesser, thinner, and of a pale greene colour.

4 The fourth kind of Mirobalans is called *Indica*, which the Indians do call *Rezannale*, groweth vpō a tree of meane stature, or rather vpon a shrub or hedge plant, bearing leaues like the Willow, and a fruit eight square. There is a fift kinde, the tree whereof is not mentioned in authors.

* The place.

The first fower kindes of Mirobalans do growe in the kingdome of Cambaia; they growe likewise in Goa, Batecala, Malanor, and Dabul; the *Kebula* in Bismager, Decan, Guzarate, and Bengala, and many other places of the East Indies.

* The time.

The time agreeth with other fruits in those countries.

* The names.

Those which we haue said to be yellow, the inhabitants of those countries where they growe do call them *Arare*; those that be blacke, they call *Rezennale*; the *Bellerica*, *Gotim*; the *Chebula*, *Aretca*; the *Emblica* are called *Aretiqui*.

* The temperature.

All the kindes of Mirobalans are in taste astringent and sharpe like vnto the vnripe *Sorbus*, or Seruice berries, and therefore they are of complexion cold and drie.

* The vertues.

The Indians vse them rather to binde than purge; but if they do vse them for a purge, they vse A the decoction of them, and vse them much conserued in sugar, and especially the *Chebula*; the yellow and blacke be good that way likewise.

The yellow and *Bellerica* taken before meate, are good against a laske, or weake stomacke, as *Gar-B* *cias* writeth.

The yellow and blacke, or *Indica*, and the *Chebula*, purge lightly, if two or three drams be taken, C and drawe superfluous humors from the head.

The yellow, as some write, purge choler, *Chebula* flegme, *Indica* melancholie, and strengthen the D inward partes; but roasted in the imbers or otherwise, wasted, they drie more than they purge.

There are two sortes especially brought into these partes of the worlde conserued, the *Chebula*, E and of them the best are somewhat long like a small Limon, with a harde rinde and blacke pith, of the taste of a conserued Wall nut; and the *Bellerica*, which are round and lesser, and tenderer in eating.

If they be mingled with sharpe medicines, as Scammonie, it correcteth their nature, and especi- F ally the yellow.

L'Obelius writeth, that of them the *Emblica* do meanly coole, some do drie in the first degree, they G purge the stomacke of rotten flegme, they comfort the braine, the sinewes, the hart, and liuer, procure appetite, stay vomit, and coole the heate of choler, helpe the vnderstanding, quench thirst, and the heate of the intrailes; the greatest and heauiest be the best.

They purge best, and with lesser paine, if they be laide in water in the sunne vntill they swell, and H sod on a soft fire, & after they haue sod and be cold, preserued in so much white hony as the fourth part of it, put to them.

Our Apothecaries might very much further the happy proceedings of our Phisitions, if they I would procure to haue the aforesaid fruits greene, to distill them, and reserue the water thereof for a great iewel.

Garcia found the distilled water aforesaid to be right profitable against the French disease, and K such like infections.

The *Bellerica* are also of a milde operation, and do comfort, and are cold in the first degree, and L drie in the second: the others come neere to the *Emblica* in operation.

Of the Iuiube tree. Chap. 123.

Iuiube Arabum, sive Ziziphus Dodonai.
The Iuiube tree.



* The description.

THe Iuiube tree is not much lesser than *Zizipha candida*, hauing a wreathed trunk or body, and a rough barke full of rifts or cranies, and stiffe branches, beset with many strong and hard prickles: from whence grow out many long twigs, or little stalks, halfe a foote or more in length, in shew like Rushes, limmer, and easily bowing themselues, and very slender like the twigs of *Spartum*: about which come forth leaues one against another, which are somewhat long, not very great, but hard and tough like to the leaues of *Peruinca* or Peruinkle; & amongst these leaues come forth pale and mossie little flowers; after which succeed long berries as big as Oliues (of a meane quantitie) or little Prunes, or smal Plums, wherein there is an hard or woody shell, in which the kernel or nut is contained.

* The place.

There be now at this day Iuiube trees growing in very many places of Italie, which in times past were newly brought thither out of Syria, and that about *Plinie* his time, as he himselfe hath written in his 17. booke 10. chapter.

* The time.

It flowreth in April, at which time the seedes or stones are to be set or sown for increase.

* The names.

This tree is called in Greeke *Ζίζυφος* and *Ζίζυρος* with *ιστιν* in the second syllable: in Latine likewise *Zizyphus*, and of *Petrus Crescentinus* *Zezulus*: in English Iuiubetree.

The fruit or Plums are named in Greeke *Ζίζυρα*, *Ζίζυρα*: *Galen* calleth them *μενιαν* as *Auicenna* plainly sheweth in his 369. chapter intreating of the Iuiube, in which be set downe those things, that are mentioned concerning *Serica* in *Galens* booke of the faculties of nourishments: in Latine likewise *Zizypha* and *Serica*: in shops *Iuiuba*: in English Iuiubes.

* The temperature.

Iuiubes are temperate in heate and moysture.

* The vertues.

AThe fruit of the Iuiube tree eaten, is of hard digestion, and nourisheth very little, but being taken in sirupes, electuaries, and such like confections, it appeaseth and mollifieth the roughnesse of the throte, the brest and lungs, and is good against the cough, but exceeding good for the reins of the backe, the kidneies and bladder.

Of the Cherrie tree. Chap. 124.

* The kindes.

THe ancient Herbarists haue set downe fower kindes of Cherrie trees; the first is great and wild; the second tame or of the garden; the third, whose fruit is sower; the fourth is that which is called

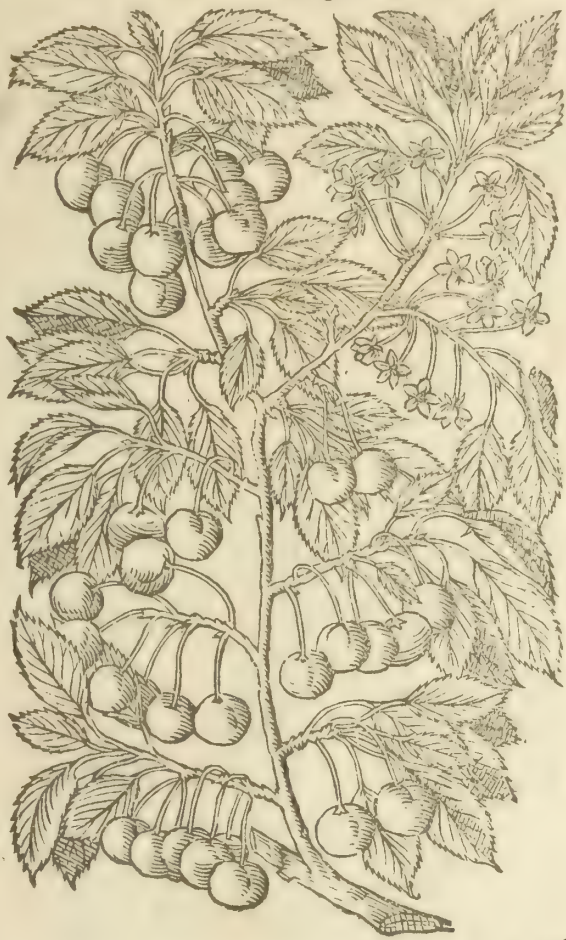
called in Latin *Chamaecerasus*, or the dwarffe Cherrie tree. The later writers haue found diuers sorts more, some bringing forth greater fruit, others lesser; some with white fruit, some with blackes; others of the colour of black blood, varying infinitely according to the climate and countrie where they growe.

1 *Cerasus vulgaris.*

The common English Cherrie tree.

2 *Cerasus praecox sive Belgica.*

The Flanders Cherrie tree.



✱ *The description.*

1 **T**He English Cherrie tree groweth to an high and great tree, the bodie wherof is of a meane bignes, which is parted aboue into very many boughes, with a barke somewhat smooth, and of a browne crimson colour, tough and pliable. The substance or timber is also browne in the middle, and the outward part is something white. The leaues be great, broad, long, set with veines or nerues, & slightly nicked about the edges. The flowers are white, of a meane bignes, consisting of fve leaues, and hauing certaine threds in the middle of the like colour. The Cherries be round, hanging vpon long stems or footestalks, with a stone in the midst, which is couered with a pulpe or soft meate; the kernell thereof is not vnpleasant to the taste, though somewhat bitter.

2 The Flanders Cherrie tree differeth not from our English Cherrie tree in stature, or forme of leaues or flowers; the difference consisteth in this, that this tree bringeth forth his fruit sooner, and greater than the other.

3 The Spanish Cherrie tree groweth vp to the height of our common Cherrie tree; the wood or timber soft and loose, couered with a whitish scalie barke; the branches are knottie, greater & fuller of substance than any other Cherrie tree; the leaues are likewise greater, and longer than any of the rest, in shape like those of the Chestnut tree: the flowers are like the other in forme, but whiter of colour: the fruit is greater and longer than any, white for the most part all ouer, except those that stand in the hottestt place where the sunne hath some reflexion against a wall; they are also white within, and of a pleasant taste.

4 The Gascoine Cherrie tree groweth very like vnto the Spanish Cherrie tree in stature, flowers and leaues: it differeth in that it bringeth forth very great Cherries, long, sharpe pointed, with a certaine hollownesse vpon one side, and spotted here and there with certaine prickes of purple colour as small as sand; the taste is most pleasant, and excelleth in beautie.

3 *Cerasia Hispanica.*
The Spanish Cherrie tree.



4 *Cerasia Gasconica.*
The Gascoine Cherrie tree.



5 *Cerasus Serotina.*
Late ripe Cherrie tree.



6 *Cerasus uno pediculo plura.*
The Cluffer Cherrie tree.



* The description.

5 The late ripe Cherrie tree groweth vp like vnto our wilde English Cherrie tree, with the like leaues, branches and flowers, sauing that they are sometimes once doubled: the fruit is small, round, & of a darke bloodie colour when they be ripe, which the French men gather with their stalks, and hang them vp in their houses in bunches or handfuls against winter, which the Physicians do giue vnto their patients in hot and burning feuers, being first steeped in a little warme water, that causeth them to swell and plump vp as full and fresh, as when they did growe vpon the tree.

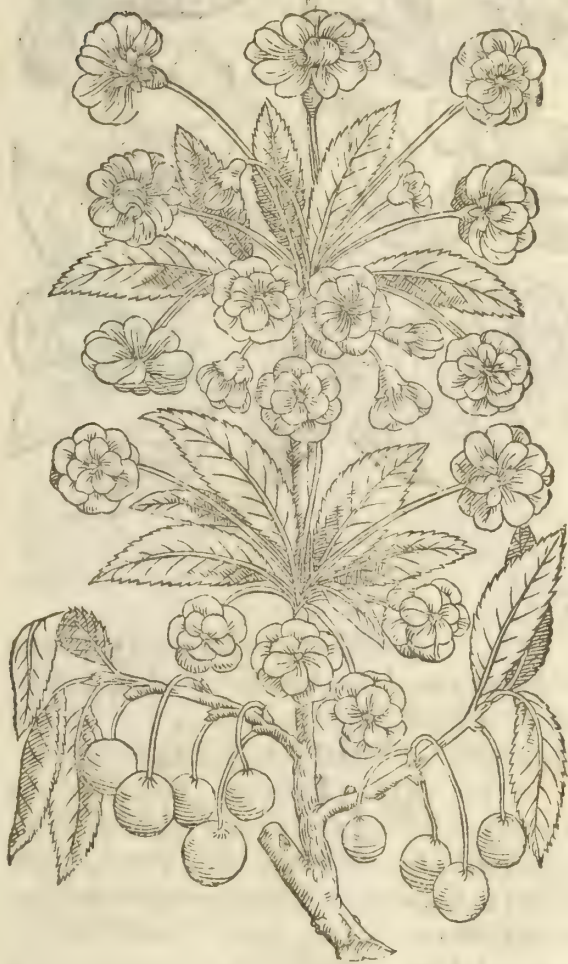
6 The Cluster Cherrie tree differeth not from the last described either in leaues, branches, or stature: the flowers are also like, but neuer commeth any one of them to be double. The fruit is round, red when they be ripe, and many growing vpon one stem or foottlike in clusters, like as the Grapes do. The taste is not vnpleasant, although somewhat sower.

7 *Cerasus multiflora fructus edens.*

The double flowerd Cherrie tree bearing fruit.

8 *Cerasus multiflora pauciores fructus edens.*

The double flowerd barren Cherrie tree.



* The description.

7 This Cherrie tree with double flowers groweth vp vnto a small tree, not vnlike vnto the common Cherrie tree in each respect, sauing that the flowers are somewhat doubled, that is to say, three or fower times double; after which commeth fruit (though in small quantitie) like the other common Cherrie.

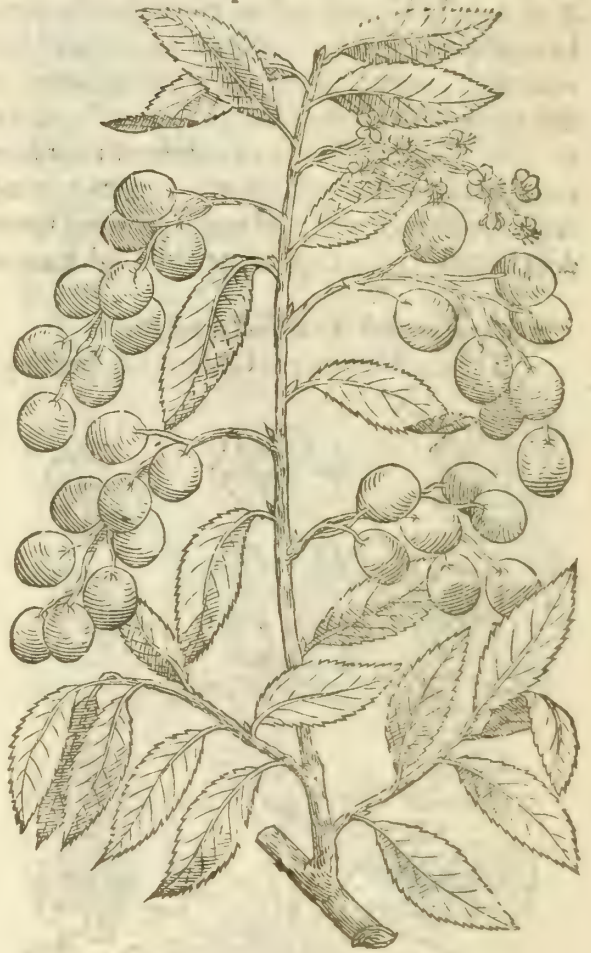
8 The double flowred Cherrie tree groweth vp like vnto an hedge bush, but not so great nor high as any of the others; the leaues and branches differ not from the rest of the Cherrie trees. The flowers hereof are exceeding double, as are the flowers of Marigoldes, but of a white colour, and smelling somewhat like the Hawthorne flowers; after which come seldome or neuer any fruit, although some authors haue said that it beareth sometimes fruit, which my selfe haue not at any time seene; notwithstanding the tree hath growen in my garden many yeeres, and that in an excellent good place by a bricke wall, where it hath the reflection of the south sunne, fit for a tree that is not willing to beare fruit in our colde climate.

9 *Cerasus avium racemosa nigra.*

Birds Cherrie, and blacke Grape Cherrie tree.

10 *Cerasus racemosa rubra.*

Red Grape Cherrie tree.



* The description.

9 The Birds Cherrie tree, or the black Cherrie tree, that bringeth forth very much fruit vpon one branch (which better may be vnderstood by sight of the figure, then by words) springeth vp like an hedge tree of small stature, it groweth in the wilde woods of Kent, and are there vsed for stocks to graffe other Cherries vpon, of better taste, and more profite, as especially those called the Flanders Cherries: this wilde tree groweth very plentifully in the north of England, especially at a place called Heggdale, neere vnto Rotgill in Westmerland, and in diuers other places about Crosbie Rauenswaith, and there called Heggberrie tree: it groweth likewise in Martome Parke, fower miles from Blackburne, and in Harward neere thereunto; in Lancashire almost in euery hedge: the leaues and branches differ not from those of the wilde Cherrie tree: the flowers growe alongft the small branches, consistig of five small white leaues, with some greenish yellowe thrums in the middle, after which commeth the fruit, Greene at the first, blacke when they be ripe, and of the bignesse of Sloes; of an harsh and vnpleasant taste.

10 The other Birds Cherrie tree differeth not from the other in any respect, but in the colour of the berries; for as they are blacke; contrary, these are red when they be ripe, wherein they differ.

11 The common blacke Cherrie tree groweth vp in some places to a great stature: there is no difference betweene it and our common Cherrie tree, sauing that, that the fruite heereof is very little in respect of other Cherries, and be of a blacke colour.

12 The dwarffe Cherrie tree groweth very seldome to the height of three cubits: the trunk or body small, couered with a darke coloured barke, whereupon do growe very limber and pliant twiggie branches: the leaues are very small, not much vnlike to those of the Prinet bush: the flowers are small and white, after which come Cherries of a deepe red colour when they be ripe, of taste somewhat sharpe, but not greatly vnpleasant: the branches laide downe in the earth, quickly take roote, whereby it is greatly increased.

* The

* *The description.*

My selfe with diuers others haue sundry other sorts in our gardens, one called the Hart Cherrie, the greater and the lesser; one of a great bignesse, and most pleasant in taste, which we call *Luke Wardes* Cherrie, because he was the first that brought the same out of Italy; another we haue called the Naples Cherrie, because it was first brought into these parts from Naples: the fruite is verie great, sharpe pointed, somewhat like a mans hart in shape, of a pleasant taste, and of a deepe blackish colour when it is ripe, as it were of the colour of dried blood.

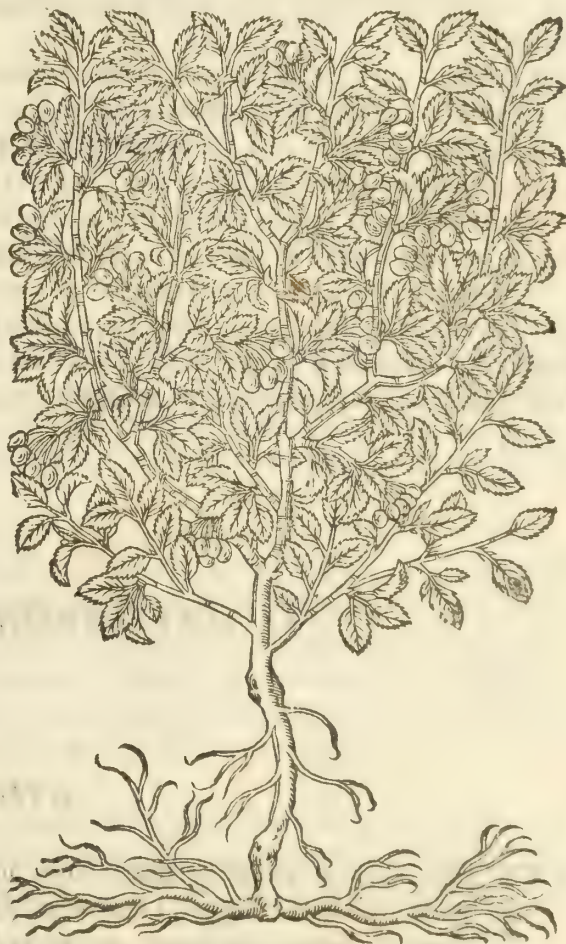
We haue another that bringeth forth Cherries also very great, bigger then any Flanders Cherrie, of the colour of Ieat, or burnished horne, and of a most pleasant taste, as witnesseth Master *Bull*, the Queenes Maiesties Clockmaker, who did taste of the fruite (the tree bearing onely one Cherrie, which he did eate; (but my selfe neuer tasted of it) at the impression heereof. We haue also another, called the Agriot Cherrie, of a reasonable good taste. Another we haue with fruite of a dun colour, tending to a watchet. We haue one of the dwarffe Cherrie trees that bringeth forth fruite as great as most of our Flanders Cherries, whereas the common sort hath very smal Cherries, and those of an harsh taste. These and many more sorts we haue in our London gardens, whereof to write particularly, would greatly enlarge our volume, and to small purpose: therefore what hath been said shall suffice.

11 *Cerasus nigra.*

The common blacke Cherrie tree.

12 *Chamaecerasus.*

The dwarffe Cherrie tree.

* *The time.*

The Cherrie trees bloome in Aprill; some bring forth their fruite sooner; some later: the red Cherries be alwaies better then the blacke of their owne kinde.

* *The names.*

The Cherrie tree is called in Greeke *κέρσος*: and also in Latine *Cerasus*: in high Dutch *Kirschbaum*: in low Dutch *Kerschenboom*, and *Criekenboom*: in French *Cerisier*: in English Cherrie tree.

The fruite or Cherries be called in Greeke *κεράσα*, and *κεράσιον*: and in Latine likewise *Cerasa*: in English Cherries: the Latine and English names in their severall titles shall suffice for the rest that might be said.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A The best and principall Cherries be those that are somewhat sower: those little sweete ones, which be wilde and soonest ripe, be the woorst: they containe bad iuice, they very soone putrefie, and do ingender ill blood, by reason whereof they do not onely breede woormes in the belly, but troublesome agues, and often pestilent feuers: and therefore in well gouerned common wealthes it is carefully provided, that they should not be sold in the markets in the plague time.
- B Spanish Cherries are like to these in faculties, but they do not so soone putrefie: they be likewise colde, and the iuice they make is not good.
- C The Flaunders or Kentish Cherries that are through ripe, haue a better iuice, but waterie, colde and moist: they quench thirst, they are good for an hot stomacke, and profitable for those that haue the agew: they easily descende and make the bodie soluble: they nourish nothing at all.
- D The late ripe Cherries which the French men keepe dried against winter, and are by them called *Morelle*, and we after the same name call them Morell Cherries, are dry, and do somewhat bind: these being dried are pleasant to the taste, and wholesome for the stomacke, like as Prunes be, and do stop the belly.
- E Generally all the kinds of Cherries are cold and moist of temperature, although some more cold and moist then others: the which being eaten before meate do soften the belly very gently, they are vnholosome either vnto moiste and rheumatike bodies, or for vnhealthie and colde stomackes.
- F The common blacke Cherries do strengthen the stomack, and are holsumer then the red Cherries, the which being dried do stop the laske.
- G The distilled water of Cherries is good for those that are troubled with heate and inflammations in their stomackes, and preuaileth against the falling sicknes giuen mixed with wine.
- H Many excellent Tartes, and other pleasant meates are made with Cherries, Sugar, and other delicate spices, whereof to write were to small purpose.
- I The gum of the Cherrie tree taken with wine and water, is reported to helpe the stones: it may do good by making the passages slippery, and by tempering and alaying the sharpnes of the humors, and in this maner it is a remedy also for an old cough: *Dioscorides* addeth that it maketh one well coloured, cleareth the sight, and causeth a good appetite to meate.

Of the Mulberie Tree. Chap. 125.

* *The description.*

- 1 **T**He common Mulberie tree is high and full of boughes: the bodie thereof is many times great; the barke rugged; and that of the roote yellow: the leaues are broade and sharpe pointed; something harde, and nicked on the edges; in steede of flowers, are blowings or catkins, which are downie: the fruite is long, made vp of a number of little graines, like vnto a blacke Berrie, but thicker, longer, and much greater, at the first greene, and when it is ripe blacke, yet is the iuice whereof it is full, red: the roote is parted many waies.
- 2 The white Mulberie tree groweth vntill it be come vnto a great and goodly stature, almost as big as the former: the leaues are rounder, not so sharpe pointed, nor so deeply snipt about the edges: the fruite is like the former, but that it is white and somewhat more tasting like wine.

1 *Morus.*

The Mulberie tree.

2 *Morus alba.*

The white Mulberie tree.

* *The place.*

The Mulberie trees growe plentifully in Italie and other hot regions; where they do maintaine great woods and groues of them, that their Silke wormes may feede thereon. The Mulberie tree is fitly set by the slip; it may also be grafted or inoculated into many trees, being grafted in a white Poplar, it bringeth forth white Mulberies, as *Beritius* in his *Geoponikes* reporteth. These growe in sundrie gardens in England.

* *The time.*

Of all the trees in the orchard the Mulberie doth last bloome, and not before the colde weather is gone in May (therefore the olde writers were wont to call it the wisest tree) at which time the Silke wormes do seeme to reuiue, as hauing then wherewith to feede and nourish themselves, which all the winter before, doe lie like small graines or seedes, or rather like the dunging of a flesh flie vpon a glasse, or some such thing, as knowing their proper time both to performe their duties for which they were created, and also when they may haue wherewith to maintaine and preferue their owne bodies, vnto their busines aforesaid.

The berries are ripe in August. *Hegeſander* in *Athenaus* affirmeth, that the Mulberie trees in his time did not bring forth fruit in twentie yeeres together, and that so great a plague of the gout then rained and raged so generally, as not onely men but boyes, wenches, eunuches and women were troubled with that disease.

* *The names.*

This tree is named in Greeke *Μορέα* and *συκμυρά*: in Latine *Morus*: in shops *Morus Celsi*: in high Dutch *Paulberbaum*: in lowe Dutch *Moerbesie boom*: in French *Meurier*: in English Mulberie tree.

The fruit is called *Μόρον* and *συκμύρον*: in Latine *Morum*: in shops *Morum Celsi*: in high Dutch *Moerbesie*: in Italian *Moro*: in French *Meure*: in Spanish *Moras* and *Mores*: in English Mulberie.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Mulberies being gathered before they be ripe, are colde and drie almost in the third degree, and do

do mightily binde; being dried they are good for the laske and bloodie fluxe; the powder is vsed in meate, and is drunke with wine and water.

B They stay bleedings, and also the reds; they are good against inflammations or hot swellings of the mouth and iawes, and for other inflammations newly beginning.

C The ripe and new gathered Mulberies are likewise colde, and befull of iuice, which hath the taste of wine, and is something drying, and not without a binding qualitie; and therefore it is also mixed with medicines for the mouth, and such as helpe the hot swellings of the mouth, and almonds of the throte; for which infirmitie it is singular good.

D Of the iuice of the ripe berries is made a confection with sugar, called *Diamorum*, that is after the manner of a sirupe, which is exceeding good for the vlcers and hot swellings of the toong, throte, and almonds or Vuula of the throte, or any other maladie arising in those parts.

E These Mulberies taken in meate, and also before meate, do very speedily passe thorow the belly, by reason of the moysture and slipperinesse of their substance, and make a passage for other meates, as *Galen* saith.

F They are good to quench thirst, they stir vp an appetite to meate, they are not hurtfull to the stomacke, but they nourish the body very little, being taken in the second place, or after meate, for though they be lesse hurtfull than other like fruits, yet are they corrupted and putrified, vnlesse they speedily descend.

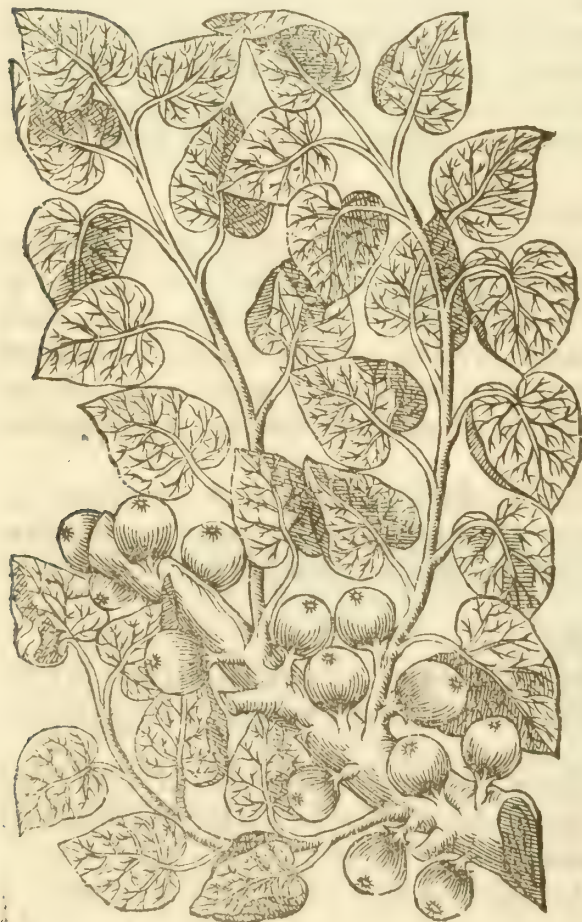
G The barke of the roote is bitter, hot and drie, and hath a scowring facultie; the decoction hereof doth open the stoppings of the liuer and spleene, it purgeth the belly, and driueth forth wormes.

H The same barke being steeped in vineger helpeth the toothach; of the same effect is also the decoction of the leaues and barke, saith *Dioscorides*, who sheweth that about haruest time there issueth out of the roote a iuice, which the next day after is found to be hard, and that the same is very good against the toothach; that it wasteth away *Phyma*, and purgeth the belly.

I *Galen* saith, that there is in the leaues and first buds of this tree a certaine middle facultie, both to binde and scowre.

Of the Sycomore tree. Chap. 126.

Sycmorus. The Sycomore tree.



* The description.

THe Sycomore tree is of no small height, being very like to the Mulberie tree in bignes and shew, it is also like vnto it in leafe: the fruit thereof is as great as a Fig, and of the same fashion, very like in iuice & taste to the wild Fig, but sweeter, and without any graines or seedes within, which groweth not forth of the tender boughes, but out of the body and great old arms very fruitfully: this tree hath in it plenty of milkie iuice, which so soone as any part is broken or cut, doth issue forth.

* The place.

It groweth, as *Dioscorides* writeth, very plentifully in Caria and Rhodes, and in sundry places of Egypt, as at the great Cayre or Alkaire, and in places that do not bring forth much wheate, in which it is an helpe, & sufficeth in steed of bread and corne when there is scarfitie of victuals. *Galen* writeth, that he saw a plant of the Sycomore tree like to the white Fig tree, fruit and all.

* The time.

It bringeth forth fruit three or fower times in one yeere, and oftner if it be scraped with an iron knife, or other like instrument.

* The names.

This tree is called in Greeke *συκομωρος*, of the Fig tree and the Mulberie tree: in Latine *Syc-*

morus:

morus: *Cornelius Celsus* nameth it backward *Morofsycon*: the Egyptians of our time do call it *Ficus Pharaonis*, or Pharao his Fig tree, as witnesseth *Bellonius*: and it is likewise termed *Ficus Aegyptia*, Aegypt Fig tree, and also *Morus Aegyptia* or Aegyptian Mulberie tree. We call it in English Sycomore tree after the Greeke and Latine, and also Mulberie Fig tree, which is the right Sycomore tree, and not the great Maple, as we haue said in the chapter of the Maple.

The fruit is named in Greeke *συκοειν*, and in Italian *Sycomoro* and *Fico d'Egitto*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The fruit of the Sycomore tree hath no sharpnelle in it at all, as *Galen* saith. It is somewhat sweet A in taste, and is of temperature moiste after a sort, and colde as be Mulberies.

It is good, saith *Dioscorides*, for the belly; but it is *areosus*, that is, without nourishment, and trou- B ble some to the stomacke.

There issueth forth of the barke of this tree in the beginning of the spring before the fruit ap- C peereth, a liquor, which being taken vp with a sponge, or a little wooll, is dried, made vp into fine cakes, and kept in gally pots: this mollifieth, cloeth woundes together, and dissoluth grosse humors.

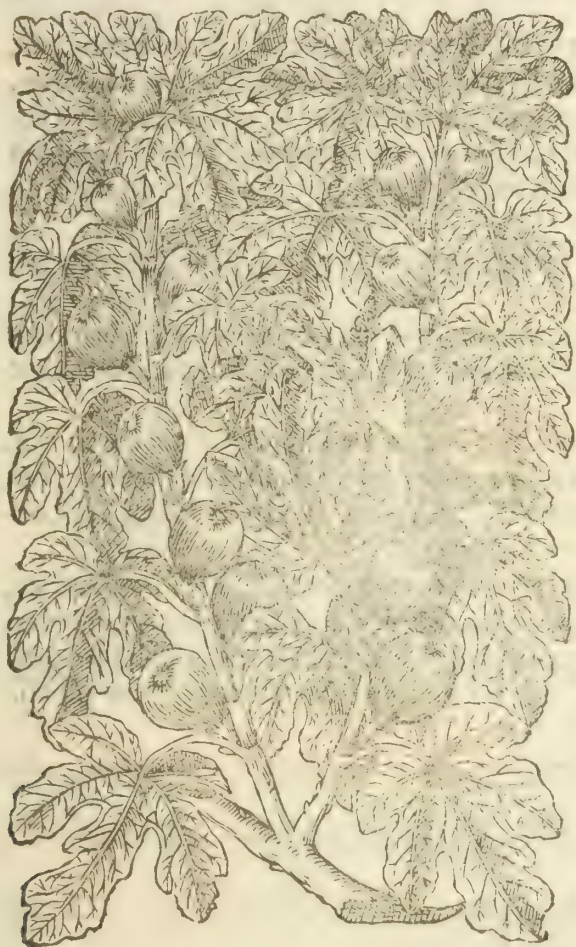
It is both inwardly taken and outwardly applied against the bitings of serpents, hardnes of the D milt or speene, and paine of the stomacke proceeding of a cold cause: this liquor doth very quickly putrisie.

Of the Fig tree. Chap. 127.

Ficus.

The Fig tree.

* *The description.*



THE Garden Fig tree becommeth a tree of a meane stature, hauing many branches full of white pith within, like Elderne pith, and large leaues of a darke greene colour; diuided into sundrie sections or diuisions. The fruit com- meth out of the branches without any flower at all that euer I could perceiue, which fruite is in shape like vnto Peares, of colour either whitish, or somewhat red, or of a deepe blewe, full of small graines within, of a sweete and pleasant taste; which being broken before it be ripe, doth yelde most white milke, like vnto the kindes of Spurge, and the leaues also being broken, doe yeld the like liquor; but when the figs be ripe, the iuice thereof is like honie.

The dwarffe Fig tree is like vnto the former in leaues and fruite, but it neuer groweth aboue the height of a man, and hath many small shootes coming from the rootes, whereby it greatly increaseth.

There is also another wilde kinde, whose fruite is neuer ripe; *Theophrastus* nameth it *caprificus*, *Plinie* *Caprificus*.

* *The place.*

The Fig trees do growe plentifully in Spaine and Italie, and many other countries, as in Eng- land; where they beare fruite, but it neuer com- meth to kindly maturitie, except the tree bee planted vnder an hot wall, whereto neither north nor northeast windes can come.

* *The time.*

The dwarffe Fig tree groweth in my garden, and bringeth forth ripe and very great fruit in the moneth

moneth of August, of which Figs sundrie persons haue eaten at pleasure.

In England the Fig trees put not forth their leaues vntill the end of May, where oftentimes the fruit commeth forth before the leaues appeere.

* *The names.*

The Fig tree is called in Greeke *συκη*, and of diuers for difference sake between it & the wilde Fig tree, *συκη μικρη*: in Latine *Ficus*, and *Ficus satina*, and *Vrbana*: in high Dutch *Jeigenbaum*: in low Dutch *Al gheboom*: in French *Figuier*: in Italian *Fico*: in Spanish *Higuera*: in English Fig tree.

The fruit is named in Greek *συκον*: in Latine *Ficus*, and the vnripe fruit *ελυθρος*: in Latin *Grossus*: that which is dried is called in Greeke *ισχας*: in Latine *Carica*: in high Dutch *sergen*: in low Dutch *Ugghen*: in French *Figues*: in Italian *Fichi*: in Spanish *Higos*: in English Fig: the little seedes which are found in them, are named by Galen *κεχραμides*, *Cechramides*.

* *The temperature.*

The greene Figs new gathered are somewhat warme and moist: the dry and ripe Figs are hot almost in the third degree, and withall sharpe and biting.

The leaues haue also some sharpnes, with an opening power, but not so strong as the iuice.

* *The vertues.*

- A The dry Figs do nourish better than the greene or new Figs; notwithstanding they ingender no very good blood, for such people as do feede much thereon, do become lowfie, and full of vermine.
- B Figs be good for the throte and lungs, they mitigate the cough, and are good for them that be short winded; they ripen flegme, causing the same to be easily spet out, especially when they be sodden with Hyssope, and the decoction drunke.
- C Figs stamped with salt, Rew, and the kernels of nuts, withstand all poison and corruption of the aire. The king of Pontus called *Mithridates* vied this preseruatiue against all venome and poison.
- D Figs stamped and made into the forme of a plaister with wheat meale, the powder of Fenugreek, and Linefeed, and the rootes of marsh Mallowes, applied warme, doth soften & ripen impostumes, phlegmons, all hot and angry swellings, and tumors behinde the eares; and if you adde thereto the rootes of Lillies, it ripeneth and breaketh Venereous impostumes, that come in the flanke, which impostume is called *Bubo*, by reason of his lurking in such secret places, in plaine English tearmes, they are called botches.
- E Figs boiled in Wormewood wine with some Barly meale, are very good to be applied as an implaister vpon the bellies of such as haue the dropsie.
- F Drie Figs haue power to soften, consume and make thinne, and may be vsed both outwardly and inwardly, whether it be to ripen and soften impostumes, or to scatter, dissolue and consume them.
- G The leaues of the Fig tree do waste and consume the kings euil, or swelling kernels in the throte, and do mollifie, waste, and consume all other tumours, being finely powned and laid thereon; but after my practise, being boiled with the rootes of marsh Mallowes vntill they be soft, and so incorporate together, and applied in forme of a plaister.
- H The milkie iuice either of the Figs or leaues, is good against all roughnes of the skinne, lepries, spreading sores, tetters, small pockes, meafels, pusshes, wheales, freckles, lentils, and all other spots, scuruines, and deformitie of the body and face, being mixed with Barly meale and applied: it doth also take awaie wartes, and such like excreescences, if it be mingled with some fattie or greasie thing.
- I The milke doth also cure the toothach, if a little lint or cotton be wet therein, and put into the hollownes of the tooth.
- K It openeth the vaines of the hemorrhoides, and looseth the bellie, being applied vnto the fundament.
- L Figs stamped with the powder of Fenugreece, and vineger, and applied plaisterwise, doth ease the intollerable paine of the hot gout, especially the gout of the fecte.
- M The milke thereof put into the wound proceeding of the biting of a mad dogge, or any other venomous beast, preserueth the parts adioining, taketh awaie the paine presently, and cureth the hurt.
- N The greene and ripe Figs, are good for those that be troubled with the stone of the kidneies, for they

they flaken the passages, make the conduits slipperie, and open them, and do also somewhat cleanse: whereupon after the eating of the same, it hapneth that much grauell and sand is conueied forth.

Drie or barrell Figs, called in Latine *Caricae*, are a remedie for the belly, the cough, and for old infirmities of the chest and lungs; they scoure the kidneies, and cleanse forth the sand; they mitigate the paine of the bladder, and cause women with childe to haue the easier deliuerance, if they feede thereof for certaine daies together before the time of deliuerance.

Dioscorides saith, that the white liquor of the Fig tree, and iuice of the leaues, doth curdle milke as the rennet doth, and dissolueth the milke that is cluttered in the stomacke, as doth vineger.

It bringeth downe the menses if it be applied with the yolke of an egge, or with yellow waxe.

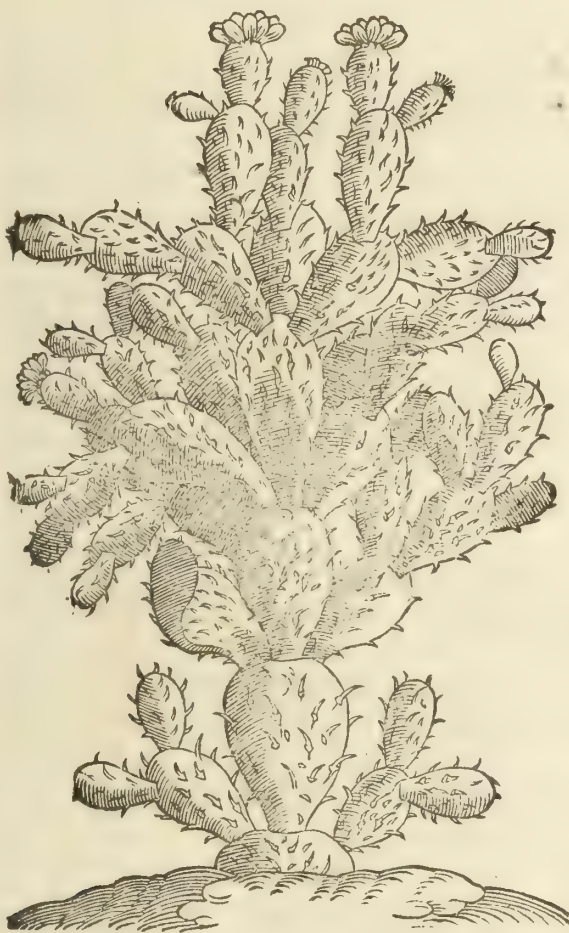
Of the prickly Indian Fig tree. Chap. 128.

Ficus Indica.

The Indian Fig tree.

Fructus.

The fruit.



& The description.

THis strange and admirable plant called *Ficus Indica*, seemeth to be no other thing then a multiplication of leaues, that is, a tree made of leaues, without body or boughes: for the leafe set in the ground doth in short space take roote, and bringeth out of it selfe other leaues, from which do grow others one after another, till such time as they come to the height of a tree; hauing also in the meane season boughes as it were comming from those leaues, sometimes more, otherwhiles fewer, as nature list to bestow, adding leafe vnto leafe, whereby it occupieth a great peece of ground: these leaues are long, and broad, as thicke as a mans thumb, of a deepe Greene colour, set full of long, slender, sharpe, and whitish prickles: on the tops of which leaues come forth long flowers, not vnlike to those of the manured Pomegranate tree, or rather the Maruell of Peru, of a yellow colour: after which commeth the fruit, like vnto the common Fig, narrow below,

below, and bigger aboue, of a greene colour, stuffed full of a red pulpe and iuice, staining the hands of them that touch it, as do the Mulberies, with a bloody or sanguine colour: the top of which Figs are inuironed with certaine scaly leaues like a crowne, wherein are also contained small grains that are the seeds, the which being sowed, do bring forth plants, round bodied, like vnto the trunke of other trees, with leaues placed thereon like the other, which being set in the ground bring forth trees of leaues, as we haue shewed.

* *The place.*

This plant groweth in all the tract of the east and west Indies, and also in the countrey Norembega, now called Virginia, from whence it hath beene brought into Italy, Spaine, England, and other coontries: in Italy it sometimes beareth fruite, but more often in Spaine, and neuer as yet in England; although I haue bestowed great paines and cost in keeping it from the iniurie of our cold climate.

It groweth also at Saint Crux and other places of Barbarie, & also in an Iland of the Mediterranean sea called Zante, about a day & nights sailing with a meane winde from Petrasse a port town in Morea, where my seruant *William Marshall* before remembred, did see not onely great store of those trees made of leaues, but also diuers other rounde bodied plants, of a woody substance; from whence he brought me diuers plants thereof in tubs of earth, very fresh and greene for my garden, where they flourished at the impression heerof.

* *The time.*

These plants do grow greene and fresh both winter and sommer, by the relation of my foresaide seruant; notwithstanding they must be very carefully kept in these countries from the extremitie of winter.

* *The names.*

This is thought to be the plant called of *Plinie Opuntia*, of which he hath written in his 21. booke 17. chapter in this maner; about Opuns is the herbe *Opuntia*, to mans taste sweete, and it is to be maruelled that the roote should be made of the leafe, and that it should so grow. Opuns is a city neere vnto Phocis in Greece, as *Pausanius*, *Strabo*, and *Plinie* testifie: but it is commonly called in Latine *Ficus Indica*: of the Indians *Tune*, and *Tunas*, and also *Anapallus*, as testifieth *Bellonius*: in English Indian Fig tree.

There is a certaine other described for the Indian Fig tree by *Theophrastus*, in his fourth booke, which *Pliny* in his 12. booke 5. chapter, doth eloquently expresse almost in the same words, but turned into Latine, whereof we intend to speake in the next Chapter.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

We haue no certaine instruction from the ancients of the temperature or facultie of this plant, or of the fruit thereof: neither haue we any thing whereof to write of our owne knowledge, more then that we haue heard reported by such as haue eaten liberally of the fruite heerof, that it hath changed their vrine to the colour of bloud, who at the sight thereof haue stood in great doubt of their life, thinking it had beene bloud; whereas it prooued afterward by experience, to be nothing else but the tincture or colour the vrine had taken from the iuice of the fruit, and that without all hurt or grieve at all.

It is reported of some that the iuice of the leaues is excellent good against vlcers of long continuance.

Of the arched Indian Fig tree. Chap. 129.

* *The description.*

THIS rare and admirable tree is very great, straight, & couered with a yellowish barke tending to tawne: the boughes and branches are many, very long, tough, and flexible, growing very long in short space, as do the twigs of Oziers, and those so long and weake, that the ends thereof hang downe and touch the ground, where they take roote and grow in such sort that those twigs become great trees, and these being growen vp to the like greatnes, do cast their branches and twiggie rendrels vnto the earth, where they likewise take hold and roote; by meanes whereof, it cometh to passe that of one tree is made a great wood, or desert of trees, which the Indians do vse for couerture against the extreme heate of the sunne, wherewith they are greenuously vexed: some likewise vse them for pleasure, cutting downe by a direct line a long walke, or as it were a vault, through

through the thickest part, from which also they cut certaine loope holes or windowes in some places, to the end to receiue thereby the fresh coole aire that entereth therat; as also for light, that they may see their cattle that feedeth, thereby to auoid any danger that might happen vnto them, either by the enimie or wilde beasts: from which vault or close waike, doth rebound such an admirable eccho, or answering voice (if one of them speake vnto another with a lowde voice) that it doth resound or answer againe fower or fve times, according to the height of the voice, to which it doth answere, and that so planly, that it cannot be knowne from the voice it selfe: the first or mother of this wood or desert of trees, is hard to be knowne from the children, but by the greatnes of the bodie, which three men can scarcely fathom about: vpon the braunches whereof growe leaues, hard and wrinckled, in shapelikey those of the Quince tree, greene aboue, and of a whitish horie colour vnderneath, whereupon the Elephants delight to feed: among which leaues come foorth the fruit, of the bignes of a mans thombe, in shapelikey a small Fig, but of a sanguine or bloudie colour, and of a sweete taste, but not so pleasant as the Figs of Spaine: notwithstanding they are good to be eaten, and withall very holefome.

Arbor Goa, sive Indica.

The arched Indian Fig tree.



* *The place.*

This wonderous tree groweth in diuers places of the east Indies, especially neere vnto Goa, and also in Malaca, it is a stranger in the most parts of the world.

* *The time.*

This tree keepeth his leaues greene winter and sommer.

* *The names.*

This tree is called of those that haue trauelled *Ficus Indica*, the Indian Fig, and *Arbor Goa*, of the place where it groweth in greatest plentie: wee may call it in English the arched Fig tree.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

We haue nothing to write of the temperature or vertues of this tree, of our owne knowledge: neither haue we receiued from others, more then that the fruit heereof is generally eaten, and that without any hurt at all, but rather good and also nourishing.

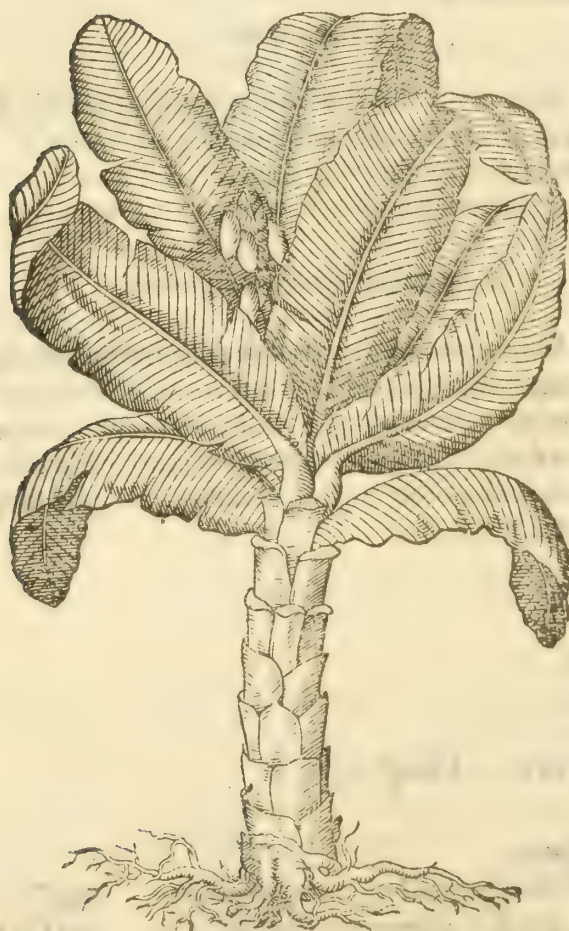
Of Adams Apple tree. Chap. 130.

* *The description.*

IW Hether this plant may be reckoned for a tree properly, or for an herbie tree, it is disputable, considering the soft and herbie substance whereof it is made, (that is to saie) when it hath attained to the height of sixe or seauen cubits, and of the bignesse of a mans thigh: notwithstanding it may be cut downe at one stroke with a sword; or twoor three cuts with

with a knife, euen with as much ease as the roote of a Radish or Carrot of thelike bignes: from a thicke, fat, thredie roote, rise immediately diuers great leaues, of the length of three cubits and a halfe, sometimes more, according to the soile where it groweth, and of a cubite and more broad, of bignes sufficient to wrap a childe in of two yeeres old, in shape like those of Mandrake, of an ouerworne greene colour, hauing a broad rib or sinewe running through the middle thereof: which leaues, whether by reason of the extreme hot scorching sunne, or of their owne nature, in September are so dry and withered that there is nothing therof left or to be seene, but onely the middle rib. From the middle of these leaues riseth vp a thick trunk, whereon do grow the like leaues, which the people do cut off, as also those next the ground, by which meanes it riseth vp to the height of a tree, which otherwise would remaine a lowe and base plant: this manner of cutting they vse from time to time, vntill it come to a certaine height, aboue the reach of the Elephant, which greedily seeketh after the fruit. In the midst of the top among the leaues commeth forth a soft and fungus stumpe, whereon do grow diuers apples in forme like a small Cucumber, and of the same bignes, couered with a thin rinde like that of the Fig, of a yellow colour when they be ripe: the pulpe or substance of the meate, is like that of the Pompion, without either seedes, stones, or kernels, in taste not greatly perceiued at the first, but presently after it pleaseth, and intiseth a man to eate liberally thereof, by a secret intisfing sweetnes which it yeeldeth: in which fruit if it be cut according to the length, saith mine author, oblique, transuers, or any other way whatsoeuer, may be seene the shape and forme of a crosse, with a man fastned thereto: my selfe haue seene the fruit, and cut it in peeces, which was brought me from Alepo in pickle; the crosse I might perceiue, as the forme of a Spread Egle in the roote of Ferne, but the man I leaue to be sought for by those that haue better eyes and iudgement then my selfe.

1 *Musa Serapionis.*
Adams Appie tree.



Musa fructus.
Adams Apple.



* *The place.*

This admirable tree groweth in Aegypt, Cyprus and Syria, neere vnto a chiefe citie there called Alep, which we call Alepo; and also by Tripolis not far from thence: it groweth also in Canara, Decan, Guzarate, and Bengala, places of the East Indies.

* *The time.*

From the roote of this tree shooteth forth young springs or shootes, which the people take vp and plant for increase in the spring of the yeere: the leaues wither away in September, as is aboue saide.

* *The times.*

It is called *Musa* by such as trauell to Alepo: by the Arabians *Musa Maum*: in Syria *Mofa*: the Grecians and Christians which inhabit Syria, and the Iewes also suppose it to be that tree, of whose fruit *Adam* did taste; which others thinke to be a ridiculous fable: of *Plinie Opuntia*.

It is called in the East Indies (as at Malauar where it also groweth) *Palan*: in Malayo *Pican*, and in that part of Africa which we call Ginny, *Bananas*: in English Adams Apple tree.

* *The temperature.*

Dioscorides and *Serapio* iudge, that it heaterh in the end of the first degree, and moysteneth in the end of the same.

* *The vertues.*

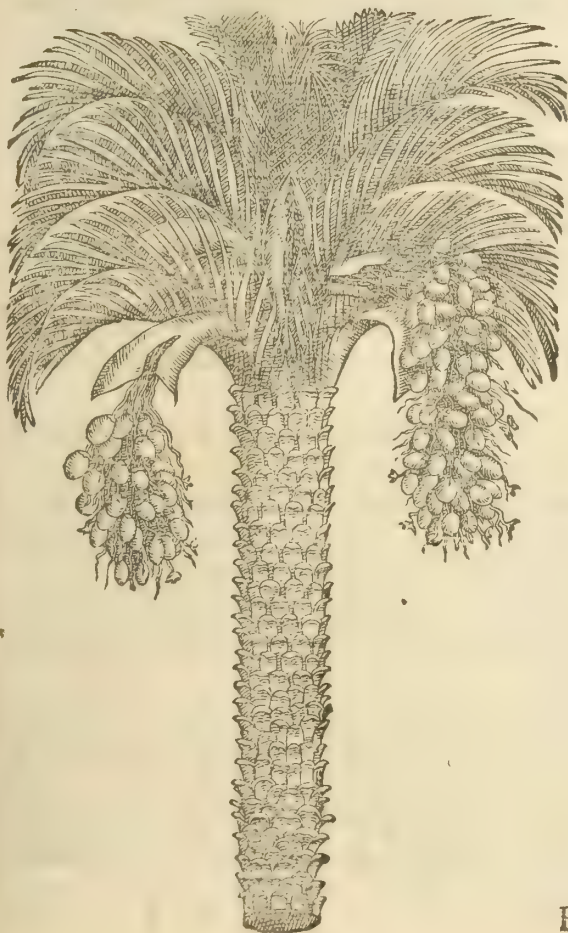
The fruit hereof yeeldeth but little nourishment, it is good for the heate of the breast, lungs and A bladder; it stoppeth the liuer, and hurteth the stomacke, if too much of it be eaten, and procureth loosenesse in the belly: whereupon it is requisite for such as are of a cold constitution, in the eating thereof put vnto it a little Ginger, or other s^t ice.

It is also good for the reines, kidneies, and to prouoke vrine; it nourisheth the childe in the mo- B thers wombe, and stirreth to generation.

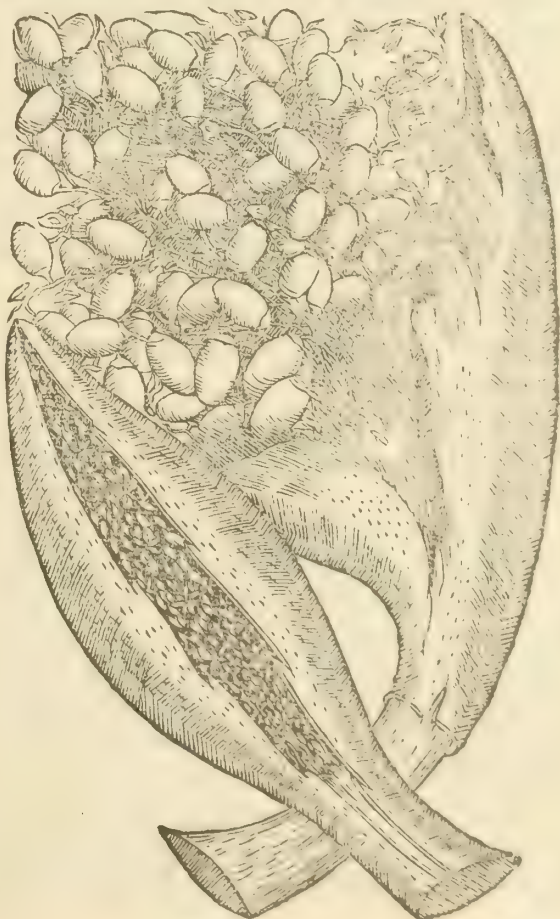
Of the Date tree. Chap. 131.

1 *Palma.*

The Date tree.

*Palmarum fructus & flores cum Elate.*

The fruit and flowers of the Date tree.



* *The description.*

THe Date tree groweth very great and high: the body or trunk thereof is thicke, and couered with a scale rugged barke: the boughes grow onely on the top, consisting of leaues set vpon a woodie middle rib like those of Reedes or flags; the inner part of which rib or stalke is soft, light, hollow and spoongie: among the leaues come forth the flowers included in a long skinnie membrane, as it were a sheath or hose, like that which couereth the Flowerdeluce before it be blowen, which being opened of it selfe, white flowers start forth, standing vpon short and slender footstalks, which are fastened with certaine small filaments or threadie strings like vnto little branches: after which spring out from the same branches the fruit or Dates, which be in fashion long and round, in taste sweete, and many times somewhat harsh, of a yellowish red colour; wherein is contained a long hard stone, which is in steed of kernell and seede, the which I haue planted diuers times in my garden, and haue growen to the height of three foote; but the first frost hath nipped them in such sort, that presently they perished, notwithstanding my industry by couering them, or what else I could do for their succour.

* *The place.*

The Date trees growe plentifully in Africke and Aegypt, but those which are in Palestina and Syria be the best: they growe likewise in most places of the East and West Indies, where there be diuers sortes thereof, as well wilde as tame, or manured.

* *The time.*

The Date tree is alwaies greene, and flowreth in the spring time: the fruit is ripe in September, and being then gathered they are dried in the sunne, that they may be the better both transported into other countries far distant, as also preserved from rotting at home.

* *The names.*

The tree is called in Greeke *παλμ*: in Latine *Palma*: in English Date tree.

The fruit is named in Greeke *παλμαρος φοινίκιον*, that is to say, *Glans Palmarum*, or the Acorne of the Date trees, and by one worde *φοινικόπαλμος*: in Latine *Palmula*: in shops *Dactylus*: in high Dutch *Wattelen*: in lowe Dutch *Dadelin*: in Italian *Dattoli*: in French *Dattes*: in Spanish *Tamaras* and *Dattiles*: in English Date.

The cod or sheath wherein the flowers and Dates are wrapped, are called *inam*, and of some *βεργουρ*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A** All manner of Dates whatsoener be hard of digestion, and cause headach: the wooser sort be those that be drie and binding, as Aegypt Dates; but the soft, moyst, and sweete ones are lesse hurtfull.
- B** The blood which is ingendred of Dates in mans body, is altogether grosse and somewhat clammy: by these the liuer is very quickly stopped, especially being inflamed or troubled with some hard swelling; so is the spleene likewise.
- C** The Dates which growe in colder regions, when they cannot come to perfect ripeness, if they be eaten too plentifully, do also fill the bodie full of rawe humors, ingender winde, and oftentimes the leprosie.
- D** The drier sort of Dates, as *Dioscorides* saith, be good for those that spet blood, for such as haue bad stomacks, and for those also that be troubled with the bloodie fluxe.
- E** The best Dates, called in Latine *Caryota*, are good for the roughnesse of the throte and lungs.
- F** There is made heerof both by the cunning Confectioners and Cookes, diuers excellent cordial, comfortable, and nourishing medicines, and that procure lust of the bodie very mightily.
- G** They do also refresh and restore such vnto strength as are entring into a consumption, for they strengthen the feebleness of the liuer and spleene being made into conuenient brothes, and phisicall medicines mixed therewith by the learned phisition.
- H** Drie Dates doe stop the belly, and stay the vomiting and the wambling of womens stomacks that are with childe, if they be either eaten in meates or otherwise, or stamped and applied vnto the stomacke, as a pectorall plaister.
- I** The ashes of the Date stones haue a binding qualitie, and an emplaisticke or dawbing facultie; it healeth pushes in the eies, *Staphylomata* and falling away of the haire of the eie lids, *cum nardo*, with wine it keepeth proud flesh from growing in wounds.

The boughes and leaues do evidently binde, but especially the hofe, that is to fay, the sheath of K
case of the flowers; and therefore it is good to vse thele so oft as there is neede of binding.

The leaues and branches of the Date tree do heale greene wounds and vlcers, refresh and coole L
hot inflammations.

There is a composition in *Galen* his bookes of medicines according to the kindes, called *Diapal- M*
ma, which is to be stirred with a bough of the Date tree, in stead of a spature or a thing to stir with,
for no other cause than that it may receiue thereby some kinde of astringion or binding force.

Of the wilde Date trees. Chap. 132.

- 1 *Palmites, sue Chamarrupes.*
The little wilde Date tree.

- 2 *Palmapium, sue Palma conifera.*
The wilde Date tree bearing cones.



* The description.

1 **T** *Heephraſtus* maketh this plant to be a kinde of Date tree, but lowe and of ſmall growth,
ſeldome attaining aboue the height of an hedge tree: on the top whereof ſhoote forth
(for the moſt part) long leaues like thoſe of the Date tree, but leſſer and ſhorter; from the
ſides whereof breaketh forth a buſh of threadie ſtrings; among which riſe vp ſmall bran-
ches garniſhed with cluſters of white flowers, in which before they be opened are to be ſcene
vnperfect ſhapes of leaues, cloſely compaſſed about with an innumerable ſort of thin ſkinne like,
which rude ſhapes with the flowers, are ſerued vp and eaten at the ſeconde courſe among other
iunkers, with a little ſalt and pepper, being pleaſant to the taſte.

2 The wilde Date tree that bringeth forth cones, or key clogs, is of moſt travellers into the
Indies, thought to be barren of Dates, except ſometimes it yee'deth forth ſome ſmall berries like

vnto Dates, but drie and nothing woorth. This tree groweth to the height and bignesse of a lowe tree: the trunk or body whereof is soft, of a fungous or pithie substance, vnfit for building, as is the manured Date tree: the branch it selfe was brought vnto vs from the Indies drie, and voyde of leaues; wherefore we must describe the leaues by report of the bringer. The branches (saith my author) are couered ouer with long flaggie leaues, hanging downe of a great length, like those of the Date tree: the branches are also couered with a scalie or scabbed barke, very rough, one scale or plate lying ouer another, as tiles vpon a house: the fruite groweth at the endes of the branches, not vnlike a great Pine Apple cone, couered ouer with a skin like the Indian Nut; wherein is contained a shell, within which shell lieth hid an Acorne or long kernell, of an inch long and sometimes longer, very hard to be broken, in taste like the Chestnut; which the sauage people do grate and stampe to powder to make them bread.

* *The place.*

The first groweth, as *Theophrastus* testifieth, in Candie, but much more plentifully in Cilicia, and are now founde in certaine places of Italie by the sea side, and also in diuers partes of Spaine.

The other hath beene found by traouellers into the west Indies, from whence haue been brought the naked branches with the fruit.

* *The time.*

The time answereth that of the manured Date tree.

* *The names.*

The little Date tree, or wilde Date tree is named of *Theophrastus* χαμαίπιπτός: in Naples *Cephaglio-ne*: in Latine commonly *Palmites*. That which is found in the middest of the yoong springs, and is vsed to be eaten in bankets, is called in Greeke ἐγκραλὲς τῆς ποίνης: in Latine *Palma cerebrum*, the braine of the Date tree.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

- A *Galen* supposeth, that the braine of the Date tree consisteth of sundry partes, that is to say, of a certaine waterie and warme substance, and of an earthie and colde; therefore it is moyst and colde with a certaine astringtion or binding qualitie.
- B Being taken as a meate it ingendreth rawe humors and winde, and therefore it is good to be eaten with pepper and salt.

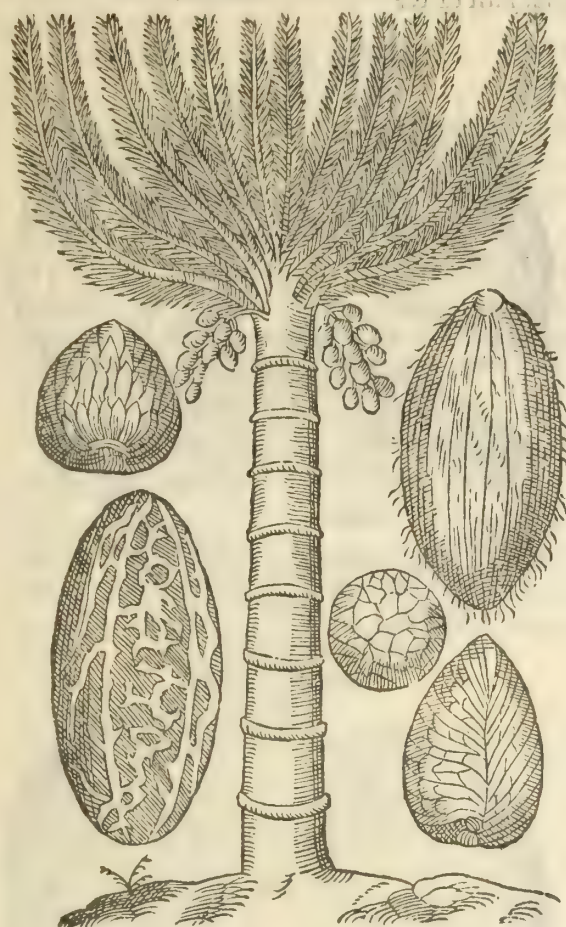
Of the drunken Date tree. Chap. 133.

* *The description.*

THe drunken Date tree which *Carolus Clusius* calleth *Fausel*, is an Indian tree of a great bignes, the timber wherof is very soft & spoongious, exceeding smooth and plaine vnto a great height, not possible to be climed vp; and therefore the Indians for their easier ascending vp, at some distances doe tie round about the tree certaine withes or ropes made of the barks of trees, as may be perceiued by the figure, whereby very easily they go vp and downe to gather the fruite at their pleasure. The top of the tree is diuided into sundrie branches, in substance like vnto the great Cane; whereupon doe growe faire flaggie leaues like those of the Palme or Date tree, whereof doubtlesse this is a wilde kinde: from the bottome of which branches commeth forth fruit in long bunches like traces of Onions, couered with a soft pulpe like vnto the Wall nut, rough and very full of haire of a yellowish colour, and like the dried Date when it is ripe: within which huske is contained fruit like vnto the Nutmeg, but greater, very hard, and striped ouer with red and white veines or sinewes.

Areca, sive Fausel.

The drunken Date tree.

* *The place, time and names.*

This Date tree which the Arabians call *Fausel*, that is by interpretation *Auellana Indica*, the Indian Nut or Filberd: *Auicen* and *Serapio* call it *Filfel* and *Fusel*. It groweth in the East Indies in diuers and sundrie places, as in Malauar, where vulgarly it is called *Pac*, and of the nobles and gentlemen *Areca*, which name is vsed amongst the Portingales which dwell in those Indies; in Guzarate and Decan it is called *Cupare*, in Zeilan *Poaz*: in Malaca *Pinan*: in Cochin *Chacani*. In English the drunken Date tree, which name we haue coyned from his qualitie, because the fruite doth make those drunke that eate thereof.

* *The temperature.*

It is cold and drie in the second degree.

* *The vertues.*

The fruit of *Areca* before it be ripe, is reckoned amongst the stupefactiue or astonishing medicines; for whosoever eateth thereof waxeth drunke, because it doth exceedingly amaze and astonish the senses.

When the Indians are vexed with some intolerable ache or paine, or must of necessitie endure some great torment or torture, then do they take of this fruite, whereby the rigor of that paine (which otherwise they should feele) is very much mitigated.

The iuice of the fruit of *Areca* doth strengthen the gums, fasten the teeth, comfort the stomacke, stay vomiting, and loosenesse of the belly; it doth also purge the bodie from congealed or clotted blood gathered within the same.

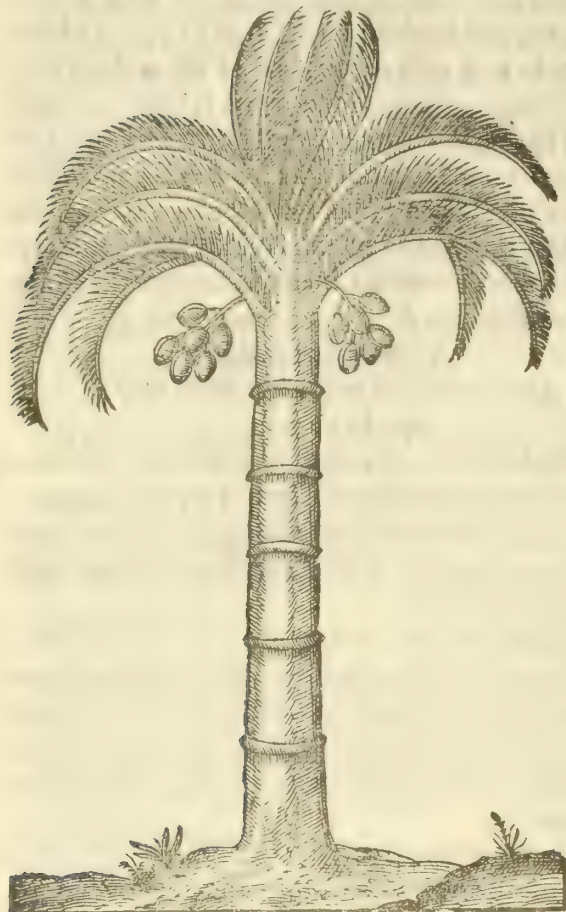
Of the Indian Nut tree. Chap. 134.

* *The description.*

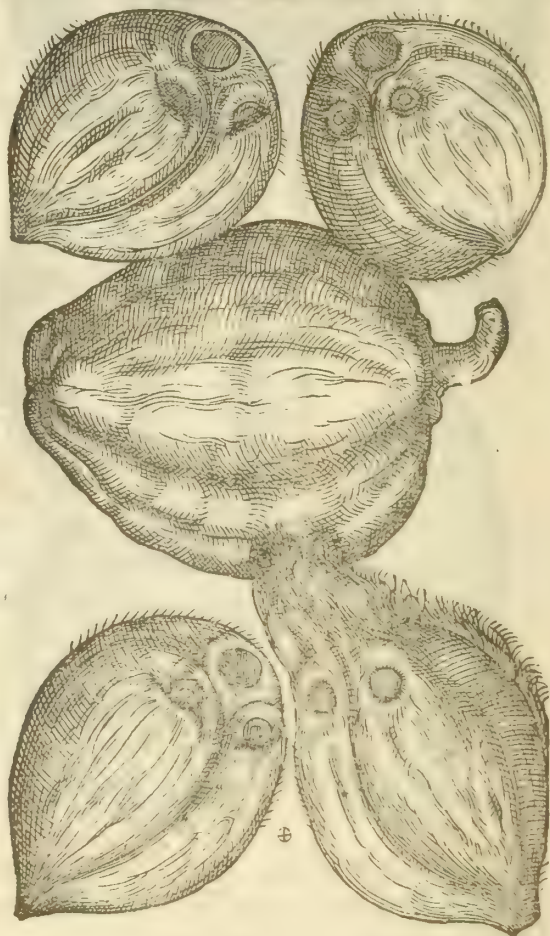
THe Grecians haue not knowen, nor the Arabians once remembred this Indian Nut tree; the bodie whereof is very great, smooth and plaine, void of boughes or branches, of a great height, wherefore the Indians do wrap ropes about the body thereof, as they do vpon the tree last described, for their more ease in gathering the fruite; the timber whereof is very spungie within, but hard without, a matter very fit to make their Cannoos and boates of: on the top of the tree growe the leaues like those of the Date tree, but broader, and sharpe at the point as thornes, whereof they vse to make needles, bodkins, and such like instruments, wherewith they fowe the sailes of their ships, and do such like busines: among these leaues come soorth clusters of flowers like those of the Chestnut tree, which turne into great fruit of a round forme, and somewhat sharpe at one end; in that end next vnto the tree is one hole, sometimes two, bored through: this nut or fruit is wrapped in a couerture, consisting of a substance not vnlike vnto Hempe before it be beaten soft; there is also a finer and more gentler stuffe next vnto the shel, like vnto Flaxe before it be made soft: in the middle whereof is contained a great Nut couered with a very hard shell, of a browne colour before it be polished, afterward of a blacke shining colour like burnished horne;

next vnto the shell vpon the inside there cleaueth a white cornellie substance firme and solide, of the colour and taste of a blanched Almond; within the cautie or hollownes thereof, is contained a most delectable liquor like vnto milke, and of a most pleasant taste.

1 *Nux Indica arbor.*
The Indian Nut tree.



2 *Nux Indica.*
The Indian Nut.



3 *Nucula Indica.*
The little Indian Nut.



* *The description.*

3 We haue no certaine knowledge from those that haue travelled into the Indies, of the tree which beareth this little Indian Nut; neither haue we any thing of our owne knowledge, more than that we see by experience, that the fruit hereof is lesser, wherein consisteth the difference.

* *The place.*

This Indian Nut groweth in all the Ilandes of the West Indies, especially in Hispaniola, Cuba, and S. Johns Iland, and also vpon the continent by Carthagenia, Nombre de Dios, and Panama, and in Virginia otherwise called Norembege part of the same continent, for the most part neere vnto the sea side, and in moyst places; seldome found in the vplandish countries.

* *The time.*

It groweth greene winter and sommer.

* *The names.*

The fruit is called in Latine *Nux Indica*: of the Indians *Cocus*: of the Portingales that dwell in the East Indies *Cocco*, taken from the end wherein are three holes, representing the head of a munkie: *Serapio* and *Rhasis* do call the tree *Iaralnare*, i. e. *Arborem Nuciferam duci*, that is to say, a tree bearing

bearing Nuts: of *Anicen laucia Lindi*: of the vulgare people *Maro*, and the fruit *Narel*; which name *Narel* is common amongst the Persians and Arabians: it is called in Malauar *Tengamaran*; the ripe fruit *Tenga*, and the Greene fruite *Eleri*: in Goa it is called *Lanhan*: in Malaio *Triccan*, and the nut *Nihor*.

The distilled liquor is called *Sula*, and the oyle that is made thereof *Capra*.

∴ *The temperature.*

It is of a meane temperature betweene hot and colde.

* *The vertues and vse.*

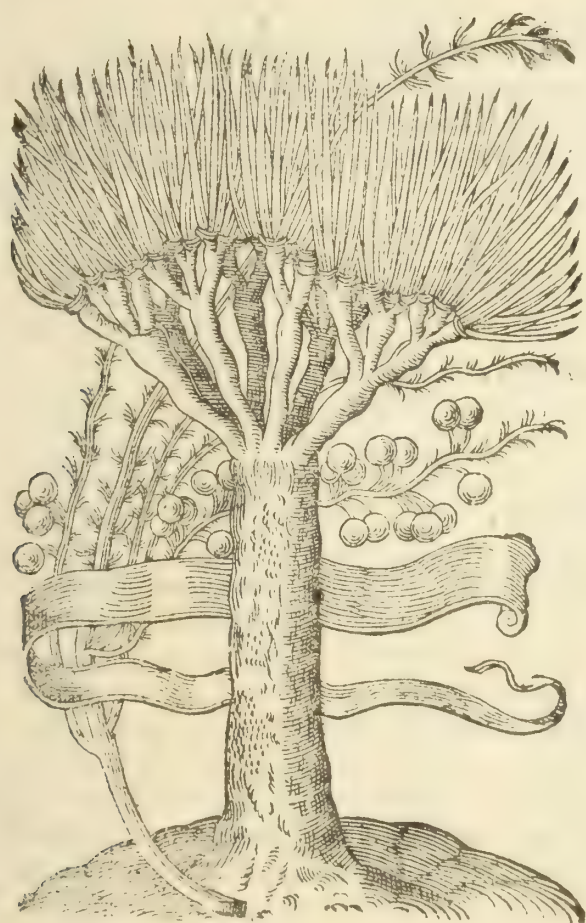
The Indians do vse to cut the twigs and tender branches toward the euening, at the ends where- **A** of they hang bottle gourds, hollow canes, and such like things, fit to receiue the water that dropeth from the branches thereof, which pleasant liquor they drinke in steede of wine; from the which is drawn a strong and comfortable *Aqua vitæ*, which they vse in time of necessitie against all manner of sicknesses; of the branches and boughes they make their houses; of the trunk or body of the tree ships and boates; of the hempe on the outward part of the fruit, they make ropes and cables, and of the finer stufte sailes for their ships.

Likewise they make of the shell of the Nut, cups to drinke in, which we likewise vse in England, **B** garnished with siluer for the same purposes. The kernell serueth them for bread and meate; the milkie iuice doth serue to coole and refresh their fainting spirits: out of the kernell when it is stamped, is pressed a most pretious oyle, not onely good for meate, but also for medicine, wherewith they annoint their feeble lims after their tedious travell, by meanes whereof the ache and paine is mitigated, and other infirmities quite taken away proceeding of other causes.

Of the Dragon tree. Chap. 135.

I *Draco arbor.*

The Dragon tree.



Draconis fructus.

The Dragon tree fruit.



* *The description.*

THis strange and admirable tree groweth very great, resembling the Pine tree, by reason it doth alwaies flourish, and hath his boughes or branches of equall length and bignes, which are bare or naked, of eight or nine cubits long, and of the bignesse of a mans arme: from the ends of which do shoote out leaues of a cubite and a halfe long, and ful two inches broad, somewhat thicke, and raised vp in the middle, then thinner and thinner like a two edged sword: among which come forth little mossie flowers, of small moment, which turne into berries, of the bignes of Cherries, of a yellowish colour, round, light, and bitter, couered with a threefolde skin or filme, wherein is to be seene, as *Monardus* and diuers other report, the forme of a dragon, hauing a long necke, or gaping mouth; the ridge or backe armed with sharpe prickles, like the Porpentine; it hath also a long taile, & fower feet, very easie to be discerned: the figure of it we haue set forth vnto you according to the greatnes thereof, bicause our words and meaning may be the better vnderstood, and also the leafe of the tree in his full bignesse, bicause it is impossible to be expressed in the figure: the trunke or body of the tree is couered with a rough barke, very thin, and easie to be opened or wounded with any small toole or instrument; which being so wounded in the Dogge daies, brused or bored, doth yeeld forth drops of a thicke red liquor, which of the name of the tree are called Dragons teares, or *Sanguis Draconis*, Dragons blood: diuers haue doubted whether the liquor or gumme iuice were all one with *Cinabiris* (not meaning that *Cinaber* made of quicke siluer) but the received opinion is, they differ not, by reason their qualitie and temperature worke the like effect.

* *The place.*

This tree groweth in an Iland which the Portingales call Madera, and in one of the Carnarie Ilands, called *Insula Portus Sancti*: and as it seemeth it was first brought out of Affrike, although some are of a contrarie opinion, and say, that it was first brought from Carthagena, in *Nona orbe*, by the bishop of the same prouince.

* *The time.*

The time of his growing we haue touched in the description, where we said that it flourisheth and groweth Greene all the yeere.

* *The names.*

The names haue beene sufficiently spoken of in the description and in their seuerall titles.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Of the Dragon tree or of the fruite thereof, there hath not beene any certaintie affirmed by any of authoritie, therefore we haue forborne to write affirmatiuely of a thing so difficile, referring the rest to a second edition, or a further consideration.

Of the Sassafras, or Ague tree. Chap. 136.

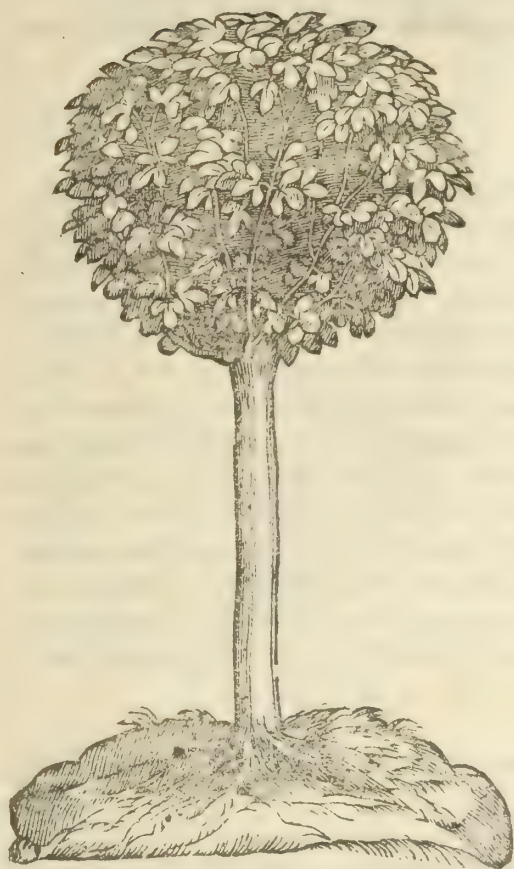
* *The description.*

THe Sassafras tree groweth very great, much like vnto the Pine tree: the trunke or body is straight, smooth, and voide of boughes, of a great height: it is couered with a two fold grosse rinde, the vppermost of the colour of ashes, that next the wood of a rawnie colour: on the top come forth many goodly branches, like those of the Palme tree, whereon do growe Greene leaues, somewhat like those of the Fig tree, of a sweete smell when they be Greene, but much sweeter when they be drie, declining to the smell of Fenell, with much sweetness in taste: they are Greene winter and sommer, neither bearing fruite nor flowers, but is altogether barren as it is said: the roots are grosse, conformable to the greatnes of the tree, of a tawnie colour, dispersing themselues farre abroad vnder the vpper cruit of the earth, by meanes whereof they are often cast downe with meane blastes of winde.

Sassafras

Sassafras.

The Sassafras tree.

* *The place.*

This tree groweth in the most parts of the west Indies, especially about the cape of Floridaie Wingaudico, and Virginia, otherwise named Norembega.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth and keepeth greene winter and summer.

* *The names.*

The Spaniards and French men haue named this tree, *Sassafras*: the Indians in their toong *Pauane*: for want of an English name we are contented to call it the Ague tree, of his vertue in healing the Ague.

* *The temperature.*

The boughes and branches heereof are hot and dry in the second degree; the rinde is hotter, for that it entreth into the third degree of heate and drines, as is manifestly perceived in the decoction.

* *The vertues.*

The best of all the tree is the roote, and that worketh the best effect, the which hath the rinde cleauing very fast to the inner part, and is of colour tawnie, and much more sweete of smell then all the tree and his branches.

The rinde tasteth of a more sweete smell then the B tree; and the water being sodden with the roote is of greater and better effects then any other part of the tree, and is of a more sweete smell, and there-

fore the Spaniards vse it, for that it worketh better and greater effects.

It is a tree that groweth neere vnto the sea, and in temperate places that haue not much drouth, nor moisture: there be mountaines growing full of them, and they cast forth a most sweete smell, so that at the beginning when they saw them first, they thought they had beene trees of Cinamon, and in part they were not deceiued: for that the rinde of this tree hath as sweete a sinell as Cinamon hath, and doth imitate it in colour and sharpnes of taste, and pleasantnes of smell: and so the water that is made of it is of a most sweet sinel and taste, as the Cinamon is; & procureth the same works and effects as Cinamon doth.

The wood heereof cut into small peeces and boiled in water, to the colour of Claret wine, and Drunke for certaine daies together, helpeth the dropsie, remooueth oppilation or stopping of the liuer, cureth quotidian and tertian agues, and long feuers.

The roote of Sassafras hath power to comfort the liuer, and to dissolue oppilations, to comfort the weake and feeble stomacke, to cause a good appetite, to consume windines, the chiefeest cause of cruditie and indigestion, stay vomiting, and make sweete a stinking breath.

It prouoketh vrine, remooueth the impediments that do cause barrennes, and maketh women fit apt to conceaue.

Of the Storax tree. Chap. 137.

* *The description.*

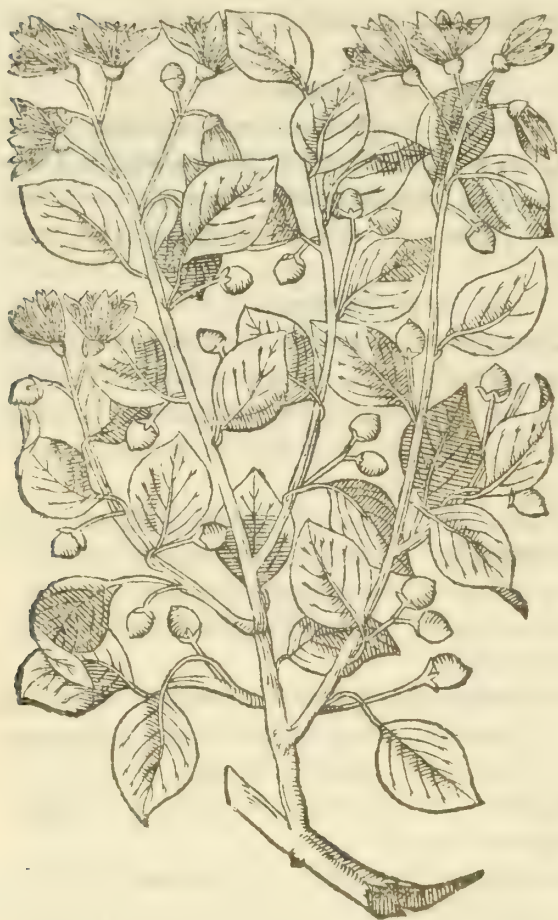
THE Storax tree groweth to the height and bignes of the Quince tree: the trunke or bodie is couered with a barke or rinde, like vnto the Birch tree: the branches are small and limmer, wheron do grow leaues like those of the Quince tree, greenish aboue, and whiter vnderneath:

among

among which come forth white flowers, like those of the Orange tree, of an vnpleasant sinell: after commeth the fruite or berries, standing vpon long and slender footestalks, couered ouer with a litle woollines, of the bignes of the bladder nut, and of the same colour; wherein is contained small feede, whereunto also cleaue certaine gummie teares, bearing the name of the tree, which issue from the trunk or body when it is wounded.

Styrax arbor.

The Storax tree.



* *The place.*

This tree groweth in diuers places of Fraunce, Italy, and Spaine, where it bringeth forth little or no gum at all: it groweth in Iudea, Pamphylia, Syria, Pisidia, Sidon, and many other places of Iewrie, and Palestina; as also in diuers Ilands in the Mediterranean sea, namely Cypres, Cilicia, Candy, and Zant, and other places, where it bringeth forth his gummie liquor, in full perfection of sweetenes, and also in great plenty, where it is gathered and put into great Canes or Reedes, whereof as some deeme, it tooke the name *Calamita*; others deeme of the leaues of Reeds, wherein they wrap it; whereof I haue two small trees in my garden, the which I haue recouered of feede.

* *The time.*

It flowreth in Maie, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The names.*

This tree as may be gathered by some was called *Styrax*, by reason of that gum or liquor which droppeth out of the same, being like vnto the hollow pipes of Ise, that hang at the eaves of houses in winter called Styria, or of the canes, or the leaues of Reedes spoken of before: in Latine *Storax calamita*: in English Storax, which is kept in Canes or the leaues of Reedes: there floweth from some of these trees a certaine gummie liquor, which neuer groweth naturally hard,

but remaineth alwaies thinne, which is called liquid Styrax, or Storax.

* *The temperature.*

The gum of this tree is of an heating, mollifying, and concocting qualitie.

* *The vertues.*

- A** It helpeth the cough; the falling downe of rheumes and humours into the cheft, and hoarsenes of the voice; it also helpeth the noise and founding in the eares; preuaileth against *Strumas*, or the Kings euill; nodes on the nerues, and harde swellings proceeding of a colde caue; it preuaileth also against all colde poisons, as Hemlockes and such like.
- B** Of this gum there are made sundry excellent perfumes, pomanders, sweete waters, sweete bags, and sweete washing bals, and diuers other sweete chaines and bracelets, whereof to write were impertinent to this historie.

Of the Sorrowfull tree, or Indian Mourner. Chap. 138.

* *The description.*

A *Arbor tristis*, the sad or sorrowfull tree waxeth as bigge as an Oliue tree, garnished with manie goodly branches, set full of leaues like those of the Plum tree: among which come forth most odoriferous and sweete smelling flowers, of the colour of Saffron, which flourish and shewe them-

themselves onely in the night time, and in the day time looke withered and with a mourning cheere: the leaues also at that time shrinke in themselves together, much like a tender plant that is frost bitten, very sadly lumping, lowring, and hanging downe the head, as though it lothed the light, and could not abide the heate of the sunne. I should but in vaine lose labour in repeating a foolish fanisie of the Poeticall Indians, who would make fooles belecue, that this tree was once a faire daughter of a great Lord or King, and that the sunne was in loue with hir; with other toies which I omit.

Arbor tristis.

The Sorrowfull tree.



The place, time and names.

This tree groweth in the East Indies, especially in Goa, and Malayo: in Goa it is called *Pari-zataco*: in Malayo *Singadi*: in Decan *Pul*: of the Arabians *Guart*: and of the Persians and Turkes *Gul*: in English the Sad or Sorrowfull tree, or the Indian Mourner. The time is specified in the description.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

We haue no certaine knowledge of the temperature heereof, neuerthelesse we reade that the Indians do colour their brothes and meates with the flowers heereof in steede of Saffron, or any other thing whatsoever that they desire to haue of a yellow colour.

It is reported, that if a linnen cloth be steeped B in the distilled water of the flowers; and the eyes bathed and washed therewith, helpeth the itching and paine thereof, and staieth the humours that fall downe to the same.

There is made of the splinters of the woode C certaine tooth pickes, and many pretie toies for pleasure.

Of the Balsame tree. Chap. 139.

* *The kindes.*

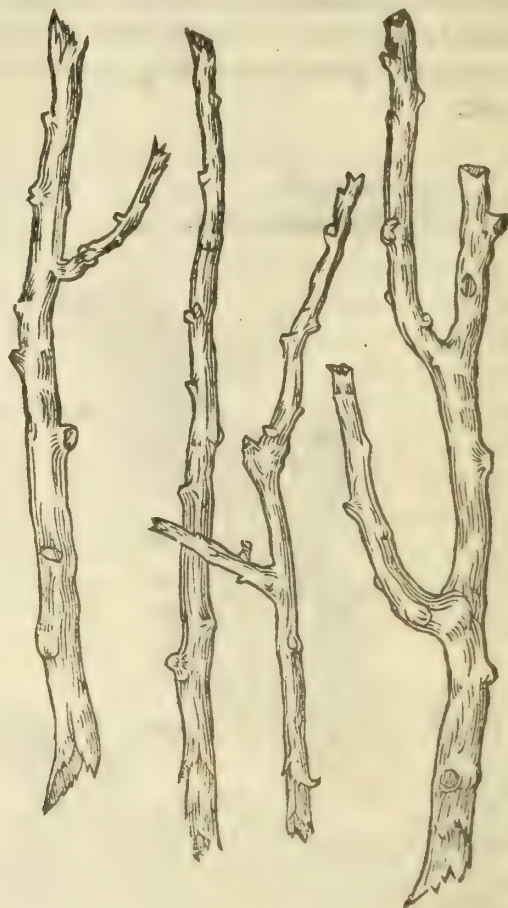
There be diuers sorts of trees from which doth flowe Balsame, very different one from another, not onely in forme, but also in fruite, liquor, and place of growing; the which to distinguish would require more time and trauell, then either our small time will affoord, or riches for our maintenance to discover the same in their naturall countries: which otherwise by report to set downe certaine matter by incertainties, would discredite the author, and no profite shall arise thereby to the Reader: notwithstanding we will set downe so much as we haue found in the workes of some trauellers, which best agree with the truth of the historie.

1 *Balsami fructus.*

The fruit of the Balsame tree.

2 *Xylobalsamum.*

The wood of the Balsame tree.

* *The description.*

1 **T**Here be diuers trees growing in the Indies, whose fruits are called by the name of the fruit of the Balsame tree: among the rest this whose figure we haue set forth vnto your vew, we our selues haue seene & handled; and therefore the better able to describe it. It is a fruite very crooked, and hollowed like the palme of an hand; two inches long; halfe an inch thicke; couered with a thicke smooth rinde, of the colour of a dry Oken leafe; wherein is contained a kernell (of the same length and thicknes, apt to fill the said shell or rinde) of the substance of an Almond; of the colour of ashes; fat, and oilie; of a good smell, and very vnpleasant in taste.

2 The wood we haue dry brought vnto vs from the Indies for our vse in Phisicke (a small description may serue for a dry sticke) neuerthelesse we haue other fruits brought from the Indies, whose figures are not set forth, by reason they are not so well knowne as desired; whereof one is of the bignes of a Walnut, somewhat broad on the vpper side, with a rough or rugged shell, vneuen, blacke of colour, and full of a white kernell, with much iuice in it; of a pleasant taste and smell, like the oile of Mace: the whole fruite is exceeding light, in respect of the quantitie or bignes, euen as it were a peece of Corke; which notwithstanding sinketh to the bottome when it falleth into the water, like as doth a stone.

3 This tree saith *Garcias* that beareth the fruit *Carpobalsamum*, is also one of the Balsame trees: it groweth to the height and bignes of the Pomegranate tree, garnished with very many branches: whereon doe growe leaues like those of Rewe, but of colour whiter, alwaies growing greene: among which come forth flowers, whereof we haue no certaintie: after which cometh fruite like that of the Turpentine tree, which in shops is called *Carpobalsamum*, of a pleasant smell; but the liquor which floweth from the wounded tree, is much sweeter: which liquor of some is called *Opobalsamum*.

3 *Carpobalsamum*

3 *Carpobalsamum*.

The fruite of one of the Balsame trees.

* *The description.*

Of these Balsame trees there is yet another sort: the fruite whereof is as it were a kernell without a shell, couered with a thin skin straked with manie vaines, of a browne colour: the meate is firme and solide, like the kernell of the Indian Nut, of a white colour, and without smell, but of a gratefull taste; and is thought to be hot in the first degree, or in the beginning of the second.

There be diuers sorts more which might be omitted bicause of tediousnes: neuertheless I will trouble you with two especial trees woorthy the noting: There is saith my author in America a great tree, of monstrous hugenes, beset with leaues and boughes euen to the ground; the trunk whereof is couered with a twofolde barke, the one thicke like vnto Corke; and another thinne next to the tree: from betweene which barks doth flowe (the vpper barke being wounded) a white Balsame like vnto teares or drops, of a most sweet saour, & singular effects, for one drop of this which thus distilleth out of the tree, is woorth a pound of that which is made by decoction: the fruite heereof is small in respect of

the others; it seldome exceedeth the bignes of a Pease, of a bitter taste; inclosed in a narrow husk, of the length of a finger, somthing thin, and of a white colour; which the Indians do vse against headach: which fruite of most, is that we haue before described, called *Carpobalsamum*.

It is also written, that in the Island called *Hispania*; there groweth a small tree, of the height of two men, without the industry of man, hauing stalkes or stems of the colour of athes; whereon do grow Greene leaues, sharpe at both endes, but more Greene on the vpper side then on the lower; hauing a middle rib somwhat thicke and standing out; the foot stalkes whereon they grow are somewhat reddish: among which leaues commeth fruite growing by clusters, as long as a mans hande fingers and all: the stones or graines in the fruite be fewe, and Greene; but growing to rednesse more and more, as the fruite waxeth ripe. From the which is gathered a iuice, after this maner: they take the yong shootes and buds of the tree, and also the clusters of the fruite, which they bruise, and boile in water to the thicknesse of honie, which being strained, they keepe it for their vses.

They vse it against wounds and vlcers; it stoppeth & stancheth the blood; maketh them cleane; bringeth vp the flesh, and healeth them mightily, and with better successe then true Balsame. The branches of the tree being cut, doth cast forth by drops a certaine cleare water, more woorth then *Aqua vite* most holisome against woundes, and all other diseases proceeding from colde causes, if it be drunken some fewe daies together.

* *The place.*

These trees grow in diuers parts of the world, some in Egypt, and most of those countries adjacent: there groweth of them in the east and west Indies; as trauellers into those parts report.

* *The time.*

These trees for the most part keepe Greene winter and sommer.

* *The names.*

Balsame is called in Greeke *Βαλσαμον* in Latine also *Balsamum*: of the Arabians *Balseni*, *Ba'csmā*, and *Belsan*: in Italian *Balsamo*: in French *Baume*.

The liquor that floweth out of the tree when it is wounded, is called *Opobalsamum*: the woode *Tylobalsamum*: the fruite *Carpobalsamum*: and the liquor which naturally floweth from the tree in Egypt *Balsamum*.

* *The*

* *The temperature.*

Balsame is hot and dry in the second degree, with astringtion.

* *The vertues.*

- A Naturall Balsame taken in a morning fasting, with a little Rose water or wine, to the quantitie of five or sixe drops, helpeth those that be asthmaticke, or short of winde: it preuaileth against the pains of the bladder, and stomack, and comforteth the same mightily; & also amendeth a stinking breth; and taketh away the shaking fits of the quotidian ague, if it be taken two or three times.
- B It helpeth consumptions, clenseth the barren wombe, especially being annointed vpon a pessary, or mother suppositorie, and vsed.
- C The stomacke being annointed therewith, digestion is helped thereby; it also preserueth the stomacke from obstructions and windinesse; it helpeth the hardnes of the spleene; easeth the griefes of the raines and beily, proceeding of cold causes.
- D It also taketh away all maner of aches, proceeding of colde causes, if they be annointed therewith; but more speedily, if a linnen cloth be wet therein, and laide thereon: vsed in the same maner, it dissolueth hard tumours, called *œdemata*; and strengthneth the weake members.
- E The same restretheth the braine, and comforteth the parts adioining; it helpeth the palsie, conuulsions, and all griefes of the sinewes, if they be annointed therewith.
- F The marvellous effects that it worketh in newe and greene wounds, were heere to long to set downe, and also superfluous; considering the skilfull Chirurgion whom it most concerneth, doth know the vse therof; and as for the beggerly Quacksaluers, Runnagates, and knauih Mountibanks, we are not willing to instruct in things so farre aboue their reach, capacitie and worthinesse.

Of a kinde of Balme, or Balsame tree. Chap. 140.

Molle, siue Molli Clusii, & L'Obelij.

The Balsame tree of *Clusius*, and *L'Obelius* description.

* *The description.*

THIS tree which the people of the Indies do call *Molli*, groweth to the bignes of a great tree: hauing a trunke or body of a darke greene colour, sprinkled ouer with many ash coloured spots: the branches are many, and of very great beauty; whereupon do grow leaues not vnlike to those of the Ash tree, consisting of many small leaues, set vpon a middle rib; growing narrower euer towards the point, euery particular one iagged on the sides like the teeth of a saw; which being plucked from the stemme, yeldeth forth a milkie iuice, tough and clammy, sauoring like the brused leaues of Fenell, and as it seemeth in taste somewhat astringent: the flowers grow in clusters vpon the twiggie branches, like those of the Vine tree a little before the grapes be formed: after followeth the fruite or berries, somewhat greater then Pepper cornes, of an oilie substance; greene at the first, and of a darke reddish colour when they be ripe.

* *The place.*

This tree saith a learned Phisition called *Ioh. Fragosus*, doth grow in the king of Spaine his garden, at Madryll, which was the first that euer he did see: since which time, *John Ferdinando* Secretarie vnto the foresaide king, did shewe vnto the said

said *Fragosus*, in his owne garden a tree so large, and of such beautie, that he was neuer satisfied with looking on it, and meditating vpon the veruees thereof. Which wordes I haue receiued from the handes of a famous learned man, called M. *Lancelot Browne*, Doctor in Phisicke, and Phisition vnto the Queenes Maiestie, at the impression heerof; faithfully translated out of the Spanish toong, without adding or taking any thing away.

They grow plentifully in the vales and low grounds of Peru, as all affirme that haue trauelled to the west Indies; as also those that haue described the singularities therof. My selfe with diuers others, as namely Master *Nicholas Lete*, a worshipfull marchant of the citie of London; and also a most skilfull Apothecarie, Master *James Garret*, who haue receiued seedes thereof from the right Honorable the Lord of Hunsdon, Lord high Chamberlaine of England, woorthie of triple Honor for his care in getting, as also for his curious keeping rare and strange things brought from the farthest parts of the world; which seedes we haue sown in our gardens, where they haue brought forth plants of a foote high; and also their beautifull leaues: notwithstanding our care, diligence, and industry, they haue perished at the first approch of winter, as not being able by reason of their tendernes to indure the colde of our winter blasts.

* *The time.*

As touching the time of his flourishing, and bringing his fruite to maturitie, we haue as yet no certaine knowledge, but is thought to be greene both winter and sommer.

* *The names.*

This most notable tree is called by the Indian name *Molle*, of some *Molly*, and *Muelle*, taken from his tender softnes, as some haue deemed: it may be called the Fennell tree, or one of the Balme, or Balsame trees.

* *The temperature.*

This tree is thought to be of an astringent or binding qualitie; whereby it appeeres besides the hot temperature it hath, to be compounded of other diuers faculties.

* *The vertues.*

The Indians vse to seeth the fruite or berries heereof in water, and by a speciall skill they haue in A the boiling, do make a most holsome wine or drinke, as also a kinde of vineger, and sometimes hony; which are very strange effects, these three things being so contrary in taste.

The leaues boiled, and the decoction drunke, helpeth them of any disease proceeding of a colde B cause.

The gum which issueth from the tree, being white like vnto Manna, dissolued in milke, taketh C away the web of the eies, and cleereth the sight, being wiped ouer with it.

The barke of this tree boiled, and the legs that be swollen and full of paine, bathed and washed D with the decoction diuers times, taketh away both infirmities in short space.

This tree is of such estimation among the Indians, that they worship it as a god, according to E their sauage rites and ceremonies: much like as *Pliny* reporteth of *Homer's Moly*, the most renowned of all plants, which they had in old time in such estimation and reuerence, that as it is recorded, the gods gaue it the name of *Moly*, and so writeth *Ouid*,

*Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album,
Moly vocant Superi, nigra radice tenetur.*

* *Cyllenius* bearing Peace, vpon this tree
Gaue and bestowd a flowre or blossome white:
* *Moly* the gods would haue it named bee,
It's held to haue a roote tha'ts blacke in sight.

* *Mercurie* the gods
herald and orator.
* *Moly* singular against
witchcraft.

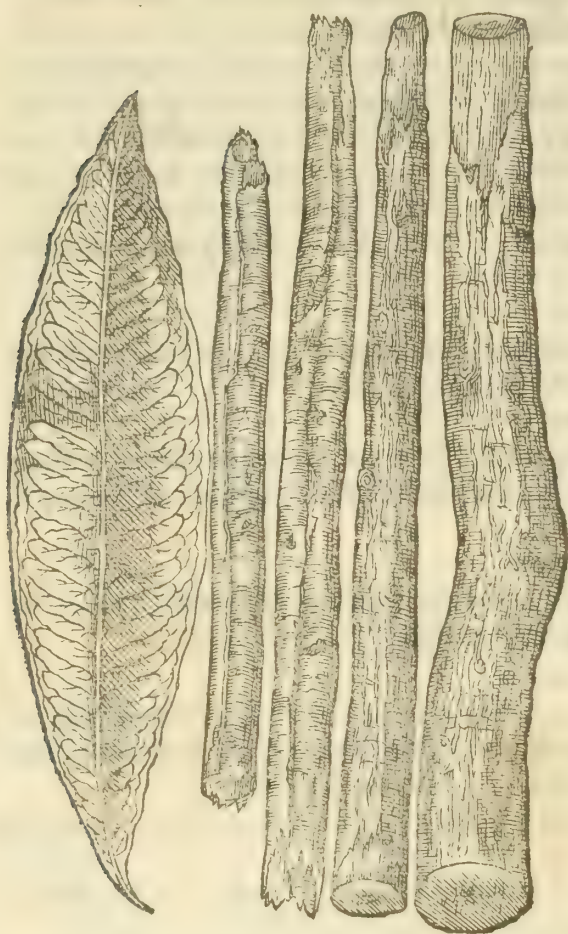
If any be desirous to see more heereof they may reade a learned discourse of it set forth in the Latine toong, by the learned *L'Obelius*, who hath at large written the historie thereof, dedicated to the Right Honorable, the Lord Chamberlaine, at the Impression heerof; faithfully ouerscene and examined by the learned Phisition before remembred, Master Doctor *Browne*, and his censure vpon the same.

Of the Canell, or Cinnamom tree. Chap. 141.

Canella folium, & Bacillus.

The leafe and trunke of the Cinnamom tree.

* The description.



THe tree which hath the Cinnamon for his barke, is of the stature of an Oliue tree: hauing a body as thicke as a mans thigh, from which the Cinnamon is taken; but that taken from the smaller branches is much better: which branches or boughes are many, and verie straight; whereon do grow beautifull leaues, in shape like those of the Orenge tree, and of the colour of the Baie leafe, (not as it hath beene reported) like vnto the leaues of flags or flower-Deluce: among these pleasant leaues and branches come foorth many faire white flowers, which turne into round and blacke fruite or berries, of the bignes of an Hasell Nut, or the Oliue berrie, and of a blacke colour; out of which is pressed an oile, that hath no smell at all vntill it be rubbed and chafed betweene the hands: the trunke or body with the greater armes or boughes of the tree, are couered with a double or two folde barke, like that of *Suber*, the Corke tree: the innermost whereof is the true & pleasant Cinnamon, which is taken from the tree, and cast vpon the ground in the heate of the sunne; through the heate thereof it turneth and foldeth it selfe round together, as we daily see by viewing the thing it selfe: this tree being thus peeled, recovereth a newe barke in the space of three yeeres, and is then ready to be disbarked as afore. That Cinnamon which is of a pale colour, hath not beene well dried in the sunne:

that of a faire browne colour is best; and that which is blackish, hath been too much dried, and also hath taken some wet in the time of drying.

* The place.

The chiefe places where the trees do growe that beare Cinnamon, are Zeilan, and Malauar: but those of Zeilan are the best: they grow in other of the Moluccaes Ilands, as Iaoa, or Iaua, the greater and the lesse, and also in Mindanao, for the most part vpon mountaines.

* The time.

The Cinnamom tree groweth greene winter and sommer, as do all the other trees of the Moluccaes, and East Indies for the most part: the boughes whereof are cut off at seasonable times, by the expresse commandement of the king of the countrie; and not before he haue appointed the time.

There hath beene some controuersie among writers concerning the tree, whose barke is *Cassia*, and that tree that beareth Cinnamon, making them both one tree; but that opinion is not to be receiued: for there is as great difference betweene them, as there is betwixt an Oke, and a Chestnut tree; for the tree whose barke is *Cassia*, is doubtlesse a bastard kinde of *Canell*, or Cinnamom: in shew it is very like, but in sweetenes of smell and other circumstances belonging to Cinnamom, farre inferior.

* The names.

Cinnamom is called in Italian *Canella*: in Spanish *Canola*: in French *Canelle*: in high Dutch *Summet*

Stannet coezin: the Grecians *κιννάμωμον*: the Latines likewise *Cinnamomum*: the Arabians *Darseni*, and as some say *Querfaa*, others *Querfe*: in Zeilan *Cuurde*: in the Iland Iaua they name it *Cameas*: in Ormus *Darchini*, idest, *lignum Chinenfe*, the wood of China: in Malauar *Cais mains*, which in the rtoong signifieth *Dulce lignum* Sweete wood: in English Cinnamome, Cinnamon, and Cannell: it is called of some *Caſſia*, and *Caſſia lignea*, but vnproperly.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Dioſcorides writeth, that Cinnamom hath power to warme, and is of thinne partes: it is alſo drie A and aſtringent, it prouoketh vrine, cleereth the eies, and maketh ſweete breath.

The decoction bringeth downe the menſes, preuaileth againſt the bitings of venomous beaſtes, B the inflammation of the inteſtines and raines.

The diſtilled water hereof is profitable to many, and for diuers infirmities, it comforteth the C weake, colde, and feeble ſtomacke, eaſeth the paines and frettings of the guts and intrails proceeding of cold cauſes, it amendeth the euill colour of the face, maketh ſweete breth, and giueth a moſt pleaſant taſte vnto diuers ſortes of meates, and maketh the ſame not onely more pleaſant, but alſo more holeſome for any bodies of what conſtitution ſoeuer they be, notwithstanding the binding qualitie.

The oyle drawne chimically preuaileth againſt the paines of the breaſt, comforteth the ſt Mack, D breaketh windineſſe, cauſeth good digeſtion, and being mixed with ſome honie, taketh away ſpots from the face, being annointed therewith.

The diſtilled water of the flowers of the tree, as *Garcins* the Luſitanian Phiſition writeth, excel- E leth far in ſweetneſſe all other waters whatſoeuer, which is profitable for ſuch things as the barke it ſelfe is.

Out of the berries of this tree is drawen by expreſſion, as out of the berries of the Oliue tree, a F certaine oyle, or rather a kinde of fat like butter, without any ſmell at all, except it be made warme, and then it ſmelleth as the Cinnamom doth, and is much vſed againſt the coldnes of the ſinewes, all paines of the ioints, and alſo the paines and diſtemperature of the ſtomacke and breaſt.

To write as the woorthineſſe of the ſubiect requireth, would aſke more time than we haue to be- G ſtowe vpon any one plant; therefore theſe few ſhall ſuffice, knowing that the thing is of great vſe among many, and knowne to moſt.

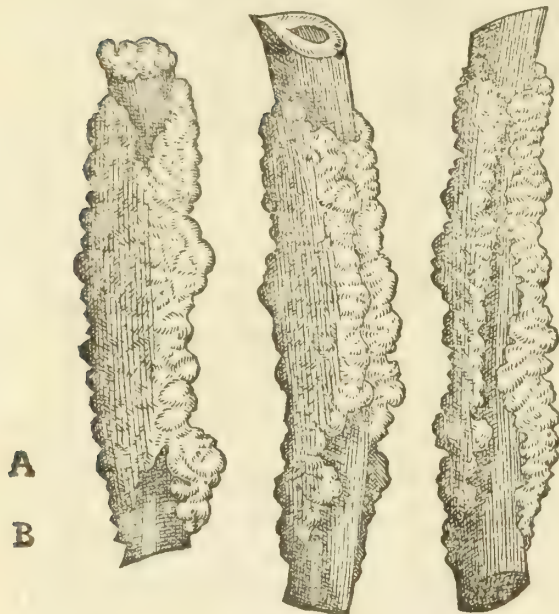
Of Gum Lack and his rotten tree. Chap. 142.

* *The deſcription.*

THe tree that bringeth forth that excrementall ſubſtance, called *Lacca* both in the ſhops of Europe and elſewhere, is called of the Arabians, Perſians and Turkes *Lac Sumutri*, as who ſhould ſay *Lacca* of Sumutra: ſome which haue ſo termed it, haue thought that the firſt plentie thereof came from Sumutra, but herein they haue erred; for the abundant ſtore thereof came from Pegu, where the inhabitants thereof do call it *Lac*, and others of the ſame prouince *Trec*. The hiſtorie of which tree, according to that famous Herbariſt *Cluſius* is as followeth: There is in the country of Pegu and Malabar, a great tree, whoſe leaues are like them of the Plum tree, hauing many ſmall twiggie branches; when the trunk or body of the tree waxeth olde, it rotteth in ſundry places, wherein do breede certaine great ants or Piſmires, which continually worke and labour in the time of harueſt and ſommer againſt the penurie of winter: ſuch is the diligence of theſe Ants, or ſuch is the nature of the tree wherein they harbour, or both, that they prouide for their winter foode, a lumpe or maſſe of ſubſtance, which is of a crimſon colour, ſo beautifull and ſo faire, as in the whole world the like cannot be ſeene, which ſerueth not onely to phificall vſes, but is a perfect and coſtly colour for Painters, called by vs Indian Lack. The Piſmires (as I ſaid) worke out this colour, by ſucking the ſubſtance or matter of *Lacca* from the tree, as Bees do make honie and waxe, by ſucking the matter thereof from all herbes, trees, and flowers, and the inhabitants of that countrie, do as diligently ſearch for this *Lacca*, as we in England and other countries, ſeek in the woods for honie; which *Lacca* after they haue found, they take from the tree, and drie it into a lumpe; among which ſometimes there come ouer ſome ſticks and peeces of the tree with the wings of the Ants, which haue fallen amongſt it, as we daily ſee.

Lacca cum suis bacillis.

Gum Lack with his staffe, or sticke.

* *The place.*

The tree which beareth Lacca groweth in Zeilan and Malauar, and in other partes of the East Indies.

* *The time.*

Of the time we haue no certaine knowledge.

* *The names.*

Indian Lack is called in shops *Lacca*: in Italian *Lachetta*: *Auicenn* calleth it *Luch*: *Paulus* and *Dioscorides* *Cancamum*: the other names are expressed in the description.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

Lack or Lacca is hot in the second degree, it comforteth the hart and liuer, openeth obstructions, expelleth vrine, and preuaileth against the drop sic.

There is an artificall Lack made of the scrapings of Brasill and Saffron, which is vsed of Painters, and not to be vsed in phisicke as the other naturall Lacca.

Of the Indian Leafe. Chap. 143.

Tamalapatra.

The Indian Leafe.

* *The description.*

Tamalapatra, or the Indian Leafe groweth vpon a great tree like to the Orenge tree, with like leaues also, but somewhat broader, a little sharpe pointed, of a greene glistering colour, and three small ribs running through each leafe, after the manner of Ribwoort, whereby it is easie to be known: it smelleth somewhat like vnto Cloues, but not so strong as Spikenard or Mace (as some haue deemed) nor yet of so subtile and quicke a sent as Cinnamom. There was sent or added vnto this figure by *Cortusius* a certaine fruit like vnto a small Acorne, with this inscription *Fructus Canella*, the fruit of the Canell tree, which may be doubted of, considering the description of the forenamed tree holden generally of most to be perfect.

* *The place.*

The Indian Leafe groweth not fleeting vpon the water like vnto *Lens palustris*, as *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* doe set downe, though (learned and painfull writers) but is the leafe of a great tree, a branch whereof we haue set foorth vnto your view, which groweth in Arabia and Cambaya far from the water side.

* *The*

* *The time.*

Of the time we haue no certaine knowledge, but is supposed to be greene winter and sommer.

* *The names.*

Tamalapatra is called of the Indians in their mother toong, especially the Arabians *Cadegi Indi*, or *Ladegi Indi*, that is, *Folium Indicum*, or *Indum*, the Indian leafe: but the Mauritanians do call it *Tembul*. The Latines and Græcians following some of the Arabians haue called it *Mala-bathrum*.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The Indian leafe is hot and drie in the seconde degree, agreeing with *Nardus* in temperature; A other report of Mace: it prouoketh vrine most mightily, warmeth and comforteth the stomacke.

It preuaileth against the pin and web in the eies, the inflammation and waterie eies, and all other B imperfections of the same.

It is laide among clothes as well to keepe them from moths and other vermine, as also to giue C vnto them a sweete smell.

Of the Cloue tree. Chap. 144.

1 *Caryophylli veri Clusij.*

The true forme of the Cloue tree.

2 *Antophylli.*

Fuffles, or ouerripe Cloues.

* *The description.*

1 **T**He Cloue tree groweth great in forme like vnto the Bay tree, the trunk or bodie wherof is couered with a russet bark: the branches are many, long, & very brittle, wherupon do grow leaues like those of the Bay tree, but somewhat narrower; among which come the flower,

Still 2

white

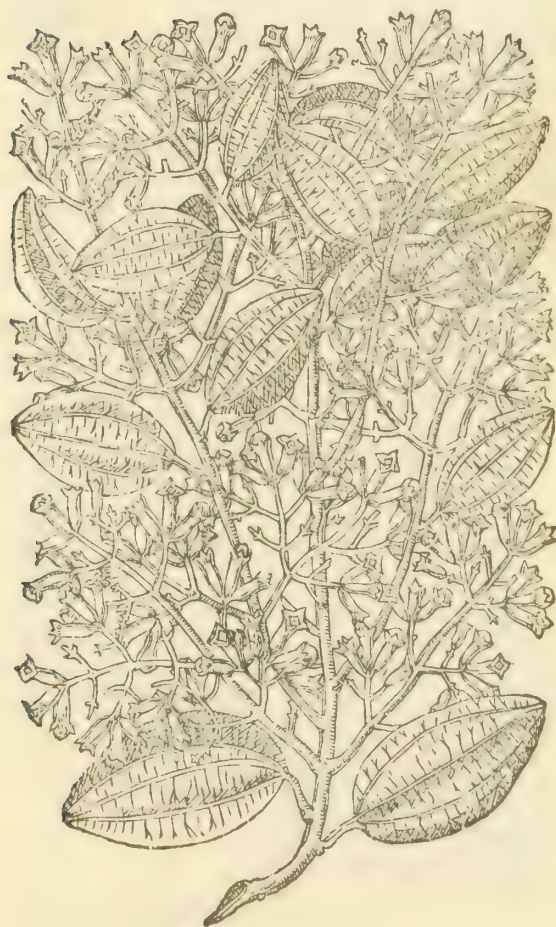
white at the first, after of a greenish colour, waxing of a darke red colour in the end; which flowers are the very Cloues when they are growen hard: after when they be dried in the sunne, they become of that dustie blacke colour, which we daily see wherein they continue.

2 The other figure setteth foorth the fruit when it is ouer ripe; for those that we haue in estimation, are beaten downe to the ground before they be ripe, and are suffered there to lie vpon the ground vntill they be dried throughly, where there is neither grasse, weedes, nor any other herbes growing to hinder the same, by reason the tree draweth vnto it selfe for his nourishment all the moysture of the earth of a great circuite round about, so that nothing can there growe for want of moysture; and therefore the more conuenient for the drying of the Cloues. Contrariwise, those grosse kinde of Cloues, which haue beene supposed to be the male, are nothing else than fruite of the same tree, tarrying there vntill it fall downe of it selfe vnto the ground, where by reason of his long lying, and meeting with some raine in the meane season, loseth the quicke taste that the others haue, which of the ancients are called *Fusti* whereof we haue englished them *Fussies*. Some affirme, that the flowers hereof surpass all other flowers in sweetnesse when they are greene, and hold the opinion, that the hardened flowers are not the Cloues themselves (as we haue written) but thinke them rather the seate or huske wherein the flowers do growe: the greater number hold the former opinion. And further, that the trees are increased without labour, grafting, planting, or industrie, but by the falling of the fruit, which beare fruit within eight yeeres after they be risen vp, and so continue bearing for an hundred yeeres together, as the inhabitants of that countrie do affirme.

3 *Caryophyllus florens.*

The Cloue tree flowering.

* *The description.*



3 The description and true figure of the Cloue tree we haue already set forth: this figure setteth forth the tree with his flowers in his perfection, that is to say, when they are come to a greenish yellow colour. The leaues hereof do not answere the true figure, therefore are you not to regarde them.

* *The place.*

The Cloue tree groweth in some few places of the Moluccaes Ilands, as in Zeilan, Iaua the greater and the lesse, and diuers other places.

* *The time.*

The Cloues are gathered from the 15. of September vnto the end of Februarie, not with their hands, as we gather Apples, Cherries, and such like fruit, but by beating the tree, as Walnuts are gotten, as we haue written in the description.

* *The names.*

The fruit hereof was vnknown to the ancient Grecians: of the later writers called *κερυβαννον*: in Latine also *Caryophyllus* and *Clauus*: in French *Clou de Gyrofle*: the Mauritians *Charumfel*: in Italian *Carofano*: in high Dutch *Pacgel*: in Spanish *Clauo de especia*: of the Indians *Calafur*: in the Moluccaes *Changue*: of the Pandets *Arumfel*, and *Charumfel*: in English Cloue tree, and Cloues.

* *The temperature.*

Cloues are hot and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The vertues.*

A Cloues strengthen the stomacke, the liuer and hart, helpe digestion, and prouoke vrine.

The

incloseth the Nut with his Mace, as the Walnut huske doth couer the Nut, which in time of ripenesse doth cleane of it selfe, as the Walnut huske doth, and sheweth his Mace, which then is of a perfect crimson colour, and maketh a most goodly shew, especially when the tree is well laden with fruit: after the Nut becommeth drie, the Mace likewise gapeth and forsaketh the Nut, euen as the first huske or couerture, and leaueth it bare and naked as we all doe knowe, at which time it getteth to it selfe a kinde of darke yellow colour, and loseth that braue crimson die, which it had at the first.

✧ *The place.*

The Nutmeg tree groweth in the Indies, in an Iland especially called Banda, and in the Ilands of Molucca, though not so good as the first, neither those that do growe in Zeilan.

✧ *The time.*

The fruit is gathered in September in great abundance, all things being common in those countries.

✧ *The names.*

The Nutmeg tree is called of the Grecians *κάρυον μυσκινόν*: The Latines *Nux Moschata*, and *Nux Myristica*: in Italian *Noce Moscada*: in Spanish *Nuez de escaetie*: in French *Noix Muscade*: in high Dutch *Moschat Nutz*: of the Arabians *Leuzbane*, or *Gianziban*: the countrey people where they growe *Pallu*. The Maces *Buncapalla*: in Decan the Nut is called *Iapatri*, and the Maces *Iasfol*: of *Auicen* *Iausiband*, & of *Nux Bandensis*: the Maces he call'eth *Befbase*: in English Nutmeg.

✧ *The temperature.*

The Nutmeg, as the Mauritanians write, is hot and drie in the second degree, complete and astringent.

✧ *The vertues.*

- A Nutmegs cause a sweete breth, and amend those that do stinke, if they be much chewed and holden in the mouth.
- B The Nutmeg is good against freckles in the face, quickeneth the sight, strengtheneth the belly, and the feeble liuer; it taketh away the swelling in the spleene, staith the laske, breaketh winde, and is good against all cold diseases in the body.
- C Nutmegs bruised and boyled in Aqua vitæ, vntill it haue wasted and dried vp the moysture, adding thereto of *Rhodomele* (that is, honie and the iuice of Roses) gently boyling them to the forme of a sirupe and strained, cureth all paines proceeding of windie and cold causes, if three spoonefuls be giuen fasting for certaine daies together.
- D The same bruised and boyled in strong white wine vntill three parts be sodden away, with the rootes of Motherwoort added thereto in the boyling and strained: this liquor drunke with some Sugar, cureth all gripings of the belly proceeding of windinesse.
- E As touching the choise there is not any so simple, but knoweth that the heauiest, fattest, and fullest of iuice is the best, which may easily be found out by pricking the same with a pin, or such like.

Of the Pepper plant. Chap. 146.

✧ *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of Pepper, that is to say, white and blacke Pepper, long Pepper, one greater and longer than the other, and also a kinde of Ethiopian Pepper.

✧ *The description.*

THe plant that beareth Pepper, whether we may call it a tree or an herbie plant, it is disputable; some holding it for a tree, some a kinde of Vine, and others for an herbe like vnto the *Conuolunli*, or Bindweedes, whereupon we will not dispute: but yeelding the censures of those learned that haue written thereof, leauing the rest that might be said to a further consideration.

The plant that beareth the black Pepper as also the white, groweth vp like a Vine among bushes
and

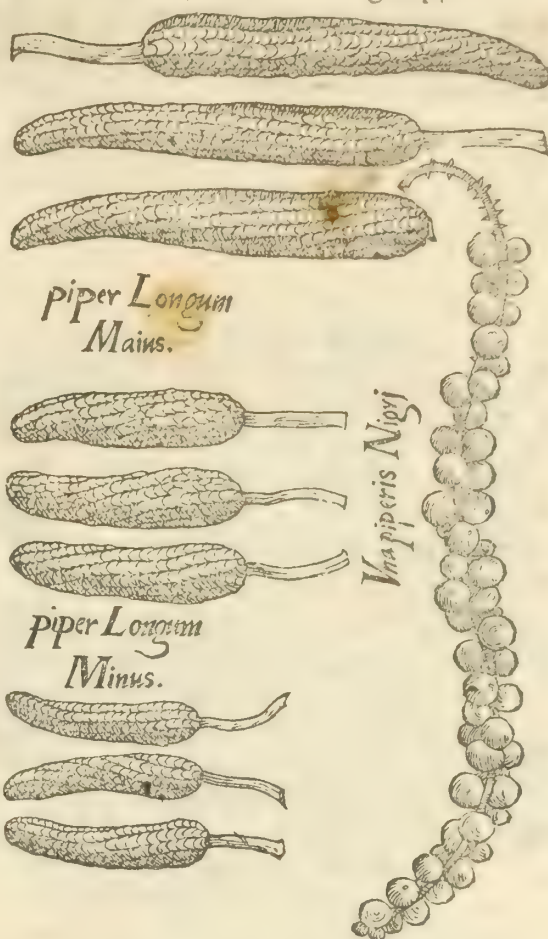
and brambles where it naturally groweth; but where it is manured, it is sown at the bottome of the tree *Faufel* & the Date trees, wheron it taketh hold and climeth vp euen to the top, as doth the Vine, ramping and taking hold with his clasping tendrels of any other thing it meereeth withall. The leaues are few in number, in shape like those of the Assyrian Appie tree but lesser, sharpe pointed, and of a fresh greene colour; in taste somewhat hot, as are the fruit and also the leaues of Betre. The fruit is clustered together many set vpon a long slender stem, like a little bunch of Grapes, of an handfull long, greene at the first, and blackish when they be ripe and dried. The roote is small, and as it should seeme threddie, being as it is thought an annuall plant, which must be sown yeerely, or come vp of it selfe by the falling of the fruit. Some report it to haue the roote of *Costus*, which is of a woodie substance, nothing according with reason, for the reasons before alledged.

The plant that bringeth white Pepper is not to be distinguished from the other plant, but onely by the colour of the fruite, no more than a Vine that beareth blacke Grapes, from that which bringeth white: and of some it is thought, that the selfe same plant doth sometimes change it selfe from blacke to white, as diuers other plants do.

2 *Piper Aethiopicum* siue *Vita longa*.
Pepper of Aethiopia.



1 *Piper nigrum album & longum*.
Blacke, white, and long Pepper.



* The description.

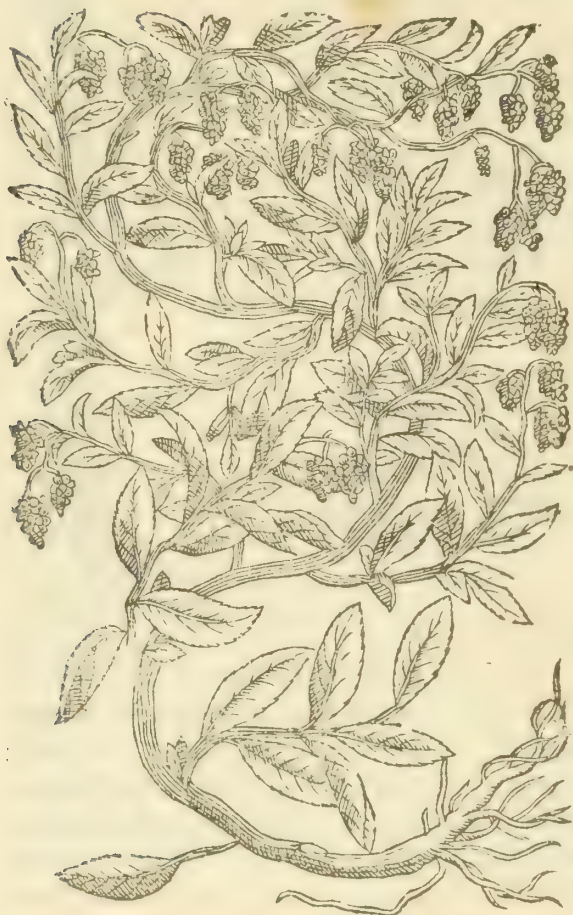
2 This other kinde of Pepper brought vnto vs from Aethiopia, called of the countrie where it groweth *Piper Aethiopicum*, in shops *Anomum*, and also *Longa Vita*. It groweth vpon a smal tree, in manner of an hedge bush, whereupon growe long cods in bunches, a finger long, of a browne colour, vneuen, and bunched or puffed vp in diuers places, diuided into five or sixe lockers or cels, each whereof containeth a round seede somewhat long, lesser than the seedes of *Paonie*, in taste like common Pepper or *Cardamomum*, whose facultie and temperature it is thought to haue, whereof we hold it a kinde.

The tree that beareth long Pepper, hath no similitude at all with the plant that bringeth blacke and white Pepper: some haue deemed them to growe all on one tree, which is not consonant to truth: for they growe in countries far distant one from another; and also that countrie where there is blacke Pepper, hath not any of the long Pepper: and therefore *Galen* following *Dioscorides*, were together both ouerseene in this point. This tree, saith *Monardes*, is not great, yet of a woodie substance, dispersing here and there his clasping ten-

drels, wherewith it taketh holde of other trees, and such other things as do growe neere vnto it. The branches are many and twiggie, whereon doth grow the fruite, consisting of many graines growing vpon a slender footestalke, thrust or compact close together; greene at the first, and afterwarde blackish; in taste sharper and hotter than common blacke Pepper, yet sweeter, and of better taste.

3 *Piper Mathioli.*

Mathiolus his figure of Pepper.



* *The description.*

3 *Mathiolus* hath set forth a figure of Pepper, condemned of most to be faigned; neuertheless it agreeth with the first description in diuers points; it differeth from the others in the close and round bunches of fruit. The which figure we haue likewise inserted among the rest, vntill further certaintie may be knowne hereof.

There is also another kinde of Pepper seldome brought into these partes of Europe, called *Piper Canarium*: it is hollow within, light and emptie, but good to drawe flegme from the head, to helpe the toothach, and cholerike affects.

Another kind of Pepper is somtimes brought, which the Spaniards do call *Pimenta de rabo*, that is, Pepper with a taile: it is like vnto Cubebes, round, full, somewhat rough, blacke of colour, and of a sharpe quick taste, like the common Pepper, of a good sinell: it groweth by clusters vpon small stems or stalkes, which some haue vnadvisedly taken for *Anomum*. The king of Portingale forbad this kinde of Pepper to be brought ouer, for feare least the right Pepper should bee the lesse esteemed, and to himselfe hindered in the sale thereof.

* *The place.*

Blacke and white Pepper groweth in the kingdome of Malauar, and that very good; in Malaca also, but not so good; and also in the Ilands Sunde and Cude: there is great store growing in the kingdome of China, and some in Cananor, but not much.

Pepper of Aethiopia groweth in America, in all the tract of the countrie where Nata and Carthago are situated. The rest hath beene spoken of in their teuerall descriptions. The white Pepper is not so common as the blacke, and is vsed there in steede of salt.

* *The time.*

The plant riseth vp in the first of the spring; the fruit is gathered in August.

* *The names.*

The Grecians, who had best knowledge of Pepper, do call it *πικρον*: the Latines *Piper*: the Arabians *Fulfel* and *Fu'ful*: in Italian *Pepe*: in Spanish *Pimenta*: in French *Poivre*: in high Dutch *Pfeffer*: in English Pepper.

That of Aethiopia is called *Piper Aethiopicum*, *Anomum*, *Vita longa* and of some *Cardamomum*, whereof we holde it to be a kinde. I receiued a branch heereof at the hands of a learned Phisition of London, called M. Steeuens Bredwell, with his fruit also.

* *The temperature.*

The Arabians and Persian Phisitions iudge, that Pepper is hot in the third degree.

But

But the Indian Phisicians which for the most part are Emperickes, hold that Pepper is colde, as almost all other spice, which are hot indeed: the long Pepper is hot also in the third degree, and as we haue saide, is thought to be the best of all the kinds.

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides and others agreeing with him, affirme, that Pepper resisteth poison, and is good to A be put in medicaments for the eies.

All Pepper healeth, prouoketh vrine, digesteth, draweth, disperseth, and clenseth the dimneste of B the sight, as the same *Dioscorides* noteth.

Of bastard Pepper, called Betle, or Betre. Chap. 147.

Betle, siue Betre.
Bastard Pepper.

* *The description.*



THIS plant climeth and rampeth vpon trees, bushes, or whatsoeuer else it meeteth withall, like vnto the Vine, or the blacke Pepper, whereof some holde it for a kinde. The leaues are like those of the Limon tree, but somewhat longer, of a dustie colour, with diuers veines or ribs running through the same. The fruite groweth among the leaues, very crookedly writhed, in shape like the taile of a Lizard, of the taste of Pepper, yet very pleasant to the palate.

* *The place.*

It groweth among the Date trees, and *Areca*, in most of the Molucca Ilands, especially in the marriish grounds.

* *The time.*

The time answereth that of Pepper.

* *The names.*

This hath beene taken for the Indian leafe, but not properly: of most it is called *Tembul*, and *Tambui*: in Malauar *Betre*: in Decan *Guzarata*, and *Canam*: it is called *Pam* in Molaio Siri.

* *The vse and temperature.*

The leaues chawed in the mough are of a bitter taste, especially those that climbe vpon the tree *Areca*, or any other bitter tree from whence it taketh his bitternesse; otherwise it is very pleasant, which the people do mixe with the lime made of oyster shels, whereunto they also adde some Amber Greice, *Lignum Aloes*, & such like, which they stampe together, making it into a

paste, which they role vp into round bals, keepe drie for their vse, & carie the same in their mouths vntill by little and little it is consumed; as when we carie sugar Candie in our mouthes, or the iuice of Licorice; which is not onely vnto the seely Indians meate, but also drinke in their tedious trauels, refreshing their wearied spirits; and helpeth memorie: which is esteemed among the Empericke Phisitions, to be hot and drie in the second degree.

Of Graines, or Graines of Paradice. Chap. 148.

* The kinds.

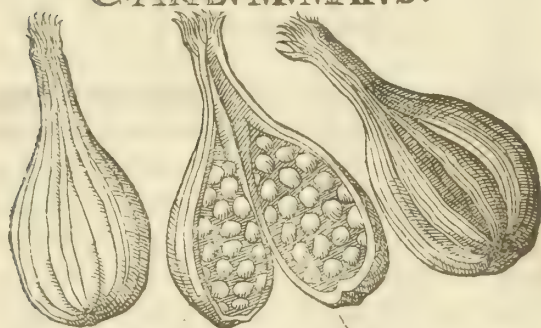
There be diuers sorts of Graines, some long, others Peare fashion; some greater; and others lesser.

Cardamomi genera.

The kinds, or sorts of Graines.

* The description.

C. ARBVM. MAIVS.



C. MAIVS. OFFICINARVM.



C. MINIV



C. MINVS



C. MEDIVM



The vppermost figure heereof setteth foorth vnto your vewie the cod wherein the hot spice lieth, which we call Graines: in shops *Grana Paradisi*: it groweth by the report of the learned vpon an hearby plant, of the height of one cubite, not vnlike in substance to the herbe that beareth Ginger; whereupon doth growe a great cod or huske, in shape like a Fig when it groweth vpon the tree, but of colour russet, thrust full of small feedes or graines, of a darke reddish colour, (as the figure sheweth which is diuided) of an exceeding hot taste.

The other sorts may be distinguished by the sight of the picture, considering the onely difference consisteth in forme, and we hasten to an ende.

* The place.

They grow in all the East Indies, from the port of Calecute vnto Cananor; it groweth in Malauar, in Ioa, and diuers other places.

* The time.

They spring vp in Maie, being sown of seede, and bring their fruite to ripenes in September.

* The names.

Grains are called in Greeke ΚΑΡΔΑΜΟΜΟΝ: in Latine *Cardamomum*: the Arabians *Corrumeni*, of diuers Gentils *Dore*: of *Auicen* *Saccolaa quebir*, id est *Magnum*: the other *Saccolaa ceguer*, id est *Minus*: it is called in Malauar *Etrebelli*: in Zeilan *Ençal*: in Bengala, *Guzarata*, and *Decan Hil*, and

Eluchi, of some *Mileguetta*, and *Milegetta*: in English Graines, and Graines of Paradice.

* The temperature.

Auicen writeth, that *Saccolaa Cardamomum*, or *Grana Paradisi*, are hot and drie in the thirde degree, with astringtion.

* The vertues.

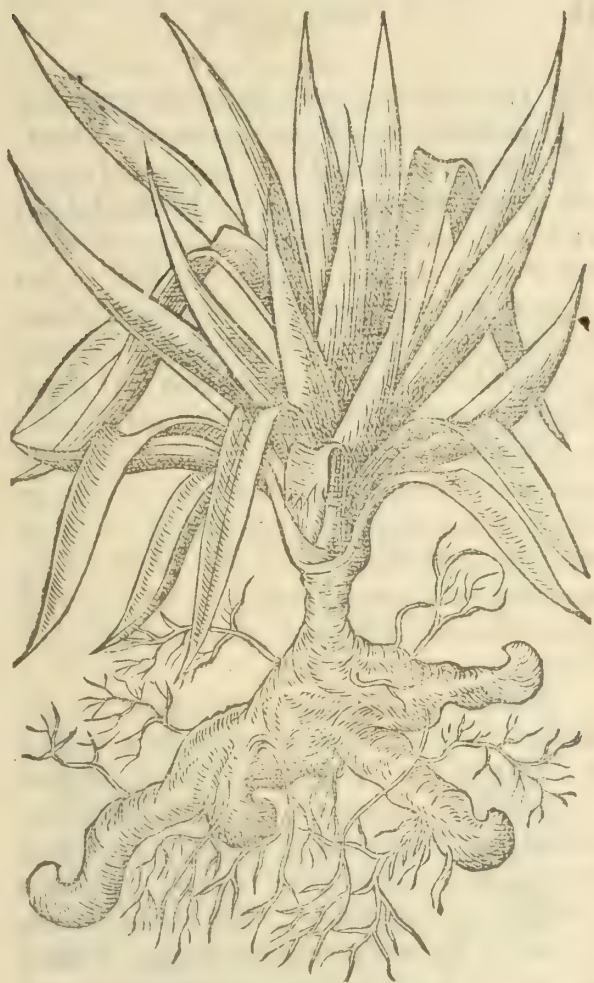
A The Graines chewed in the mouth, draweth foorth from the head and stomacke, waterish and pituitous humours.

B It also comforteth and warmeth the weake, colde, and feeble stomacke, helpeth the agewe, and riddeth the shaking fits, being drunke with some Spanish wine, called *Secke*.

Of Yuca or Iucca. Chap. 149.

Yuca, siue Iucca Perana.

The roote wherof the bread Casaua, or Cazaua is made.

✽ *The description.*

THe plant of whose root the Indian bread called Cazaua is made, is a lowe herbe, consisting onely of leaues and rootes: it hath neither stalke, flowers, nor fruite, that I can vnderstande of others, or by experience from the plant it selfe, which hath growen in my garden sower yeeres together, and yet doth growe and prosper exceedingly; neuertheless without stalke, fruite, or flowers, as aforesaid. It hath a very great roote, thicke and tuberous, and very knobbie, full of iuice, somewhat sweeter in taste, but of a pernicious qualitie (as saith my author) from which roote riseth vp immediately forth of the ground very many leaues, ioined vnto the head of the roote in a rounde circle, the which are long, of the length of a cubite, hollowed like a gutter, or trough, very smooth, and of a greene colour, like that of Woode: the edges of the leaues are sharpe, like the edge of a knife, and of a browne colour; the point of the leafe is a pricke, as sharpe as a needle, which hurteth those that vnadvisedly passe by it: the leafe with aduised eie viewed, is like vnto a little Wherrie, or such like bote: they are also very tough, harde to breake, and not easie to cut, except the knife be very sharpe.

✽ *The place.*

This plant groweth in all the tract of the Indies, from the Magellane straights vnto the cape of Florida, and in most of the Ilands of the Canibals, and others adioining, from whence I had that plant brought mee that

doth growe in my garden, by a seruant of a learned and skilfull Apothecarie of Excester, named Master Thomas Edwards.

✽ *The time.*

It keepeth greene both winter and sommer in my garden, notwithstanding the iniurie of our colde climate, without any couerture at all.

✽ *The names.*

It is reported vnto me by trauellers, that the Indians do call it in some parts *Manihot*, but generally *Yuca*, or *Iucca*: it is thought to be the plant called of *Theophrastus* *Arachidna*, and of *Plinie* *Aracidna*.

✽ *The temperature.*

This plant is hot and drie in the first degree, which is ment by the feces or droffe, when the poisonous iuice is pressed or strained soorth, and is also drie in the middle of the seconde degree.

Of the fruit *Anacardium*, and *Caious*, or
Caiocus. Chap. 151.

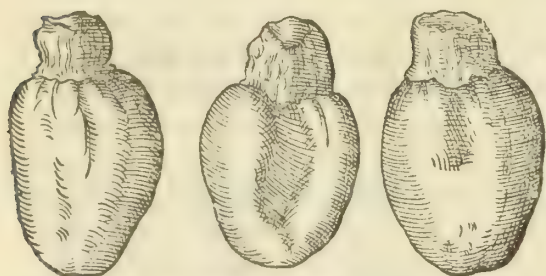
Anacardium.

The Beane of Malaca.

Caious.

The kidney Beane of Malaca.

* *The description.*



CAIOVS.



THE ancient writers haue beene very brieue in the historie of *Anacardium*: the Grecians haue touched it by the name of *Avaxap-
 Nov*, taking the name from the likenes it hath of a hart, both in shape and colour: called of the Portingals that inhabite the East Indies *Faua de Malagua*, that is, the Beane of Malaca: for being greene, and as it hangeth on the tree, it resembleth a Beane, sauing that it is much bigger; but when they be dry, they are of a shining blackish colour, containing betweene the outward rinde and the kernell (which is like an almond) a certaine oile, of a sharpe causticke or burning qualitie, called *Mel anacardinum*, and very venemous, although the kernel is vsed in meates and sawces, as we do Oliues and such like to procure appetite.

The other fruit groweth vpon a tree, of the signes of a Peare tree: the leaues are much like to those of the Orengetree, but thicker and fatter, of a faint greene colour: the flowers are white consisting of many small leaues, much like the flowers of the Cherrie tree, but much doubled, without sinell: after commeth the fruite, in shape like an Hares kidney, hauing two rindes, between which is contained a most hot and sharpe oile, like that of *Anacardium*, whereof it is a kinde.

The Beane or kernell it selfe is no lesse pleasant and holsome in eating then the *Pisfacia*, or

fisticke Nut, whereof the Indians do eate with great delight, affirming that it prouoketh venerie, wherein is their chiefe felicitie. The fruite is contained in long cods like those of Beanes, but greater: neere vnto which cods commeth forth an excrescence like vnto an apple, very yellowe, of a good smell; spungious within, and full of iuice; without any seedes, stones, or graines at all, somewhat sweete in taste; at the one ende narrower then the other, Peare fashion, or like a little bottle, which hath beene reputed of some for the fruite, but not rightly; for it is rather an excrescence, as is the Oke Apple.

* *The place.*

These haue beene founde vpon the mountaines of Cicilia. They growe also in most parts of the East Indies, especially in Cananor, Calecute, Cambaya, and Decan.

* *The time.*

These trees, flower, and flourish winter and sommer.

* *The names.*

Their names haue beene touched in their descriptions. The first is called *Anacardium*, of the likenes it hath with a hart: of the Arabians *Balador*: of the Indians *Bibo*.

The second is called *Caious*, and thus written *Carōus*, and *Caius*, of some *Caiocus*.

* *The*

* *The temperature and vertues.*

The oile of the fruite is hot and dry in the fourth degree, it hath also a causticke or corrosiue qualitie; it taketh away warts, breaketh apostumes; preuaileth against lepric, *Alopecia*, and easeth the paine of the teeth, being put into the hollownes thereof.

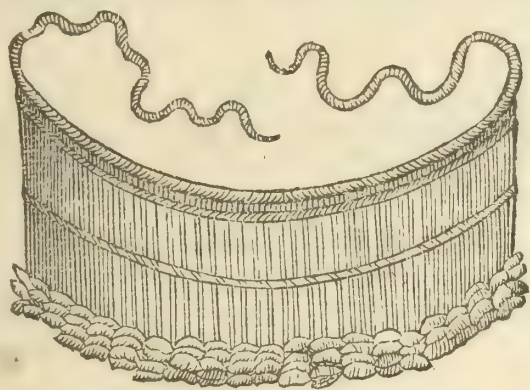
The people of Malauar do vse the said oile mingled with chalke, to marke their clothes or anie B other thing they desire to be coloured or marked, as we do vse chalke, oker, and red marking stones, but their colour will not be taken foorth againe, by any maner of Art whatsoeuer.

They also giue the kernell steeped in whaie, to them that be asthmaticke or short winded, and C when the fruit is yet greene, they giue the same so steeped against the woormes.

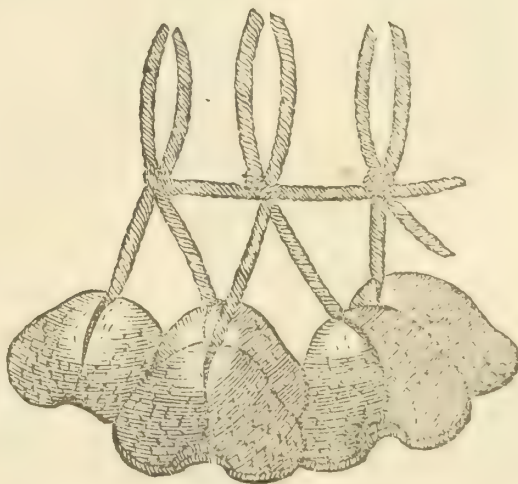
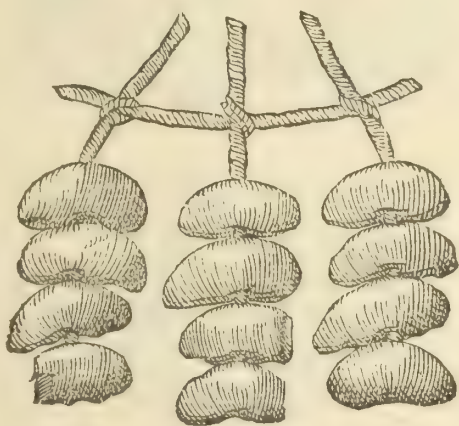
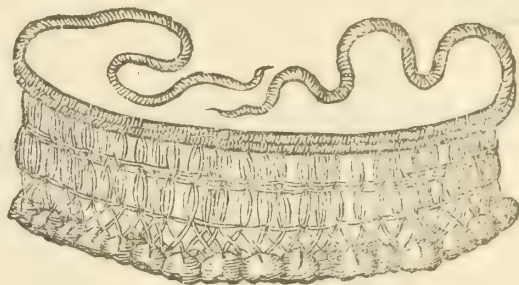
The Indians for their pleasure will sticke the fruite vpon a thorne, or some other sharpe thing, D and holde it in the flame of a candle, or any other flame, which there wil burne with such crackings, lightnings, and withall yeelede so many strange colours, that it is great pleasure to the beholders, which haue not seene the like before.

*Of Indian Morrice Bels, and diuers other Indian
fruits. Chap. 152.*

1 *Ahouay Theueti.*
Indian Morrice Bels.



2 *Fructus Higuero.*
Indian Morosco Bels.

* *The description.*

1 **T**His fruit groweth vpon a great tree, of the bignes of a Peare tree; ful of branches, garnished with many leaues, which are alwaies greene, three or fower fingers long, and in bredth two; when the branches be cut off, there issueth a milkie iuice, not inferior to the fruite in his venemous qualitie. The trunk or body is couered with a grayish barke; the timber is white and soft,

loft, not fit to make fire of, much leffe for any other vse; for being cut and put to the fire to burne, it yeelds forth such a lothsome & horrible stinke, that neither man nor beast is able to endure it: wherefore the Indians haue no vse thereof, but onely of the fruite, which in shape is like the Greeke letter A, of the bignes of a Chestnut, and couered with a most hard shell, wherein is contained a kernell of a most venomous and poisonfome qualitie, wherewith, the men being angry with their wiues, do poison them, and likewise the women their husbands: they likewise vse to dip or annoint and enueneome their arrowes therewith, the more speedily to dispatch their enimies. Which kernell they take forth with some conuenient instrument, leauing the shell as whole as may be, not touching the kernell with their hands, bicause of the venomous qualitie, which woulde spoile their handes, and sometime take away their life also: in which shels, they put some little stones, and tie them vpon strings, as you may perceiue by the figure, which they dry in the sunne, and after tie them about their legs (as we do bells) to set forth their dances, and Morisco Matachinaes, wherein they take great pleasure, by reason they thinke themselues to excell in those kinde of dances; which rattling sound doth much delight them, bicause it setteth forth the distinction of sounds, for they tune them, and mixe them with great ones, and little ones, in such sort, as we do chimes or bells.

2 There is also another sort heerof, differing onely in forme, they are of the like venomous quality, and vsed for the same purposes.

* *The place.*

These do growe in most parts of the West Indies, especially in some of the Ilands of the Canibals, who vse them in their dances, more then any of the other Indians.

* *The time.*

We haue no certaine knowledge of the time of flowring or bringing the fruite to maturitie.

* *The names and vse.*

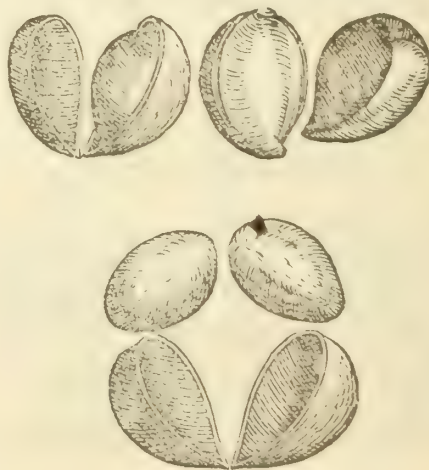
We haue sufficiently spoken of the names and vse heerof, therefore what hath beene saide may suffice.

Of the vomiting and purging Nuts. Chap. 153.

1 *Nuces vomica.*
Vomiting Nuts.



2 *Nuces purgantes.*
Purging Nuts.



* *The description.*

1 **A** *Vicen* and *Serapio* make *Nux vomica*, and *Nux Methel*, to be one, whereabout there hath beene much cauilling; yet the case is plaine, if the text be true, that the Thorne apple is *Nux Methel*. Of the tree that beareth the fruite, that is called in shops *Nux vomica* and *Nux Methel*, we haue no certaine knowledge: some are of opinion, that the fruit is the roote of an herbe, and not the Nut of a tree: and therefore since the case among the learned resteth doubtfull, we leaue the rest that might be saide to a further consideration. The fruit is rounde, flat, like a little cake, of a russet ouerworne colour, fat and firme, in taste sweete, and of such an oilie substance, that it is not possible to stampe it in a mortar to powder; but when it is to be vsed, it must be grated, or scraped with some instrument for that purpose.

2 There be certaine Nuts brought from the Indies, called Purging Nuts, of their qualitie in purging grosse, and filthie humours, for want of good instruction from those that haue trauelled the Indies, we can write nothing of the tree it selfe: the Nut is somewhat long, ouall or in shape like an egge, of a browne colour; within the shell is contained a kernell, in taste sweete, and of a purging facultie.

* *The place and time.*

These Nuts do grow in the desarts of Arabia, and in some places of the east Indies: we haue no certaine knowledge of their springing, or time of maturitie.

* *The temperature.*

Auicenn affirmeth the Vomiting Nut to be of a poisonous qualitie; colde in the fourth degree, hauing a stupifying nature, and bringeth deadly sleepe.

* *The vertues.*

Of the Physicall vertues of the vomiting Nuts, we thinke it not necessarie to write, bicause the danger is great, and not to be giuen inwardly, but mixed with other compositions, and that verie curiously by the hands of a faithfull Apothecarie.

The powder of the Nut mixed with some flesh, and cast vnto Crows & other rauinous fowles, B doth kill, or so dull their senses at the least, that you may take them with your hands.

They make also an excellent sallet, mixed with some meate or butter, and laide in the garden C where cats vse to scrape to burie their excrements, spoiling both the herbes and also seedes newe sowne.

Of diuers sorts of Indian fruits. Chap. 150.

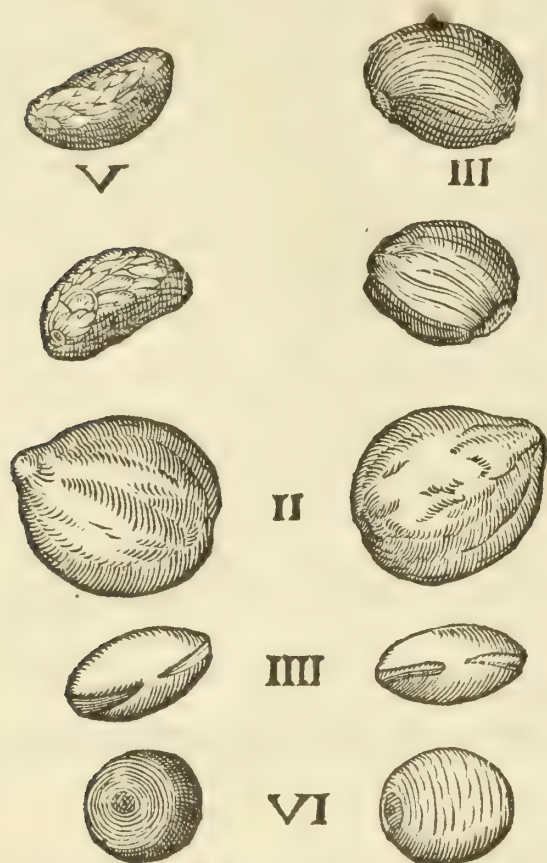
* *The kindes.*

THese fruits are of diuers sorts and kinds, whereof we haue little knowledge, more then the fruits themselues, with the names of some of them: therefore it shall suffice to set forth vnto your viewe the forme onely, leauing vnto time, and those that shall succede, to write of them at large, which in time may know that, that in this time of infancie is vnknowne.

Beretinus fructus.

THe two lowermost of these 4. fruits called *Beretinus fructus*, in these figures, are those that some of the Indians do paie vnto their king for tribute, as we do money, by the relation of Sir *Frances Drake*, who brought them into England, which in forme resemble the Bezoar stone.

Varij fructus peregrini.
Diuers strange Indian fruits.



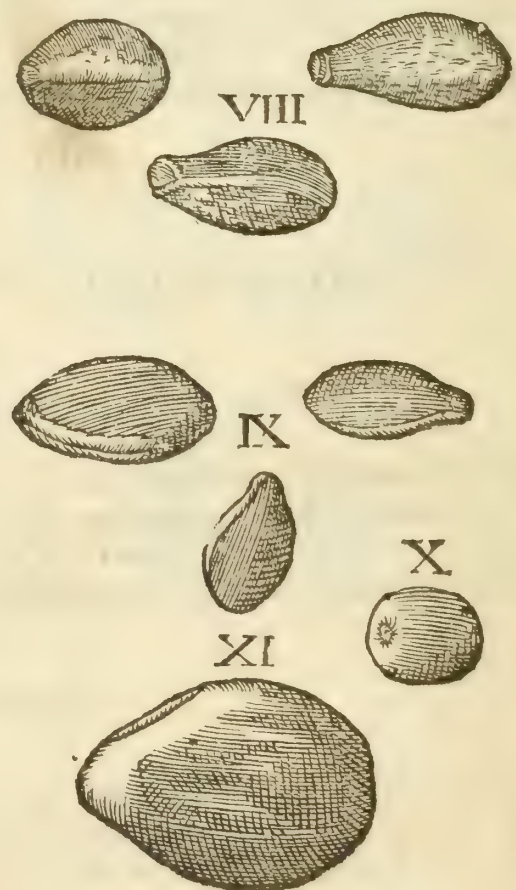
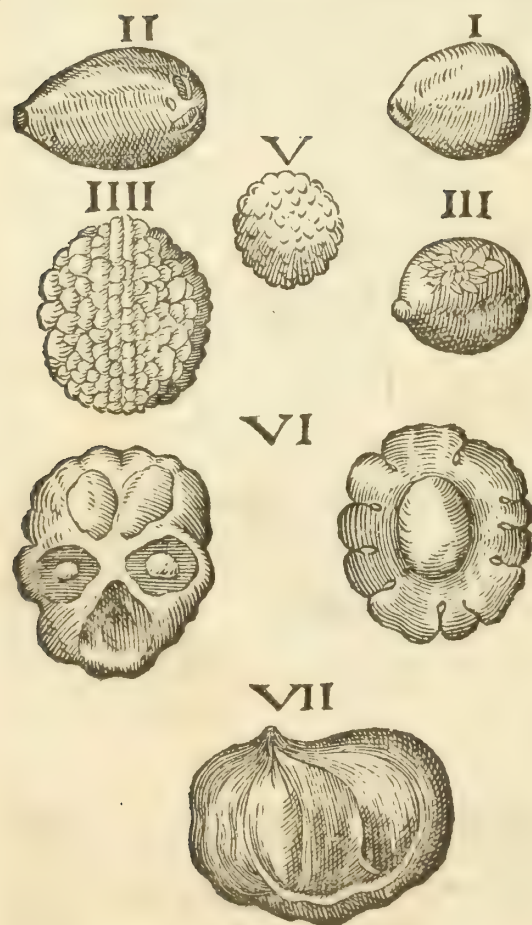
Beretinus fructus.



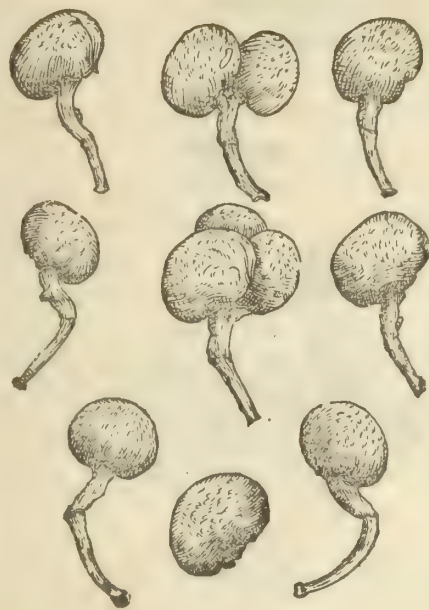
Cacao



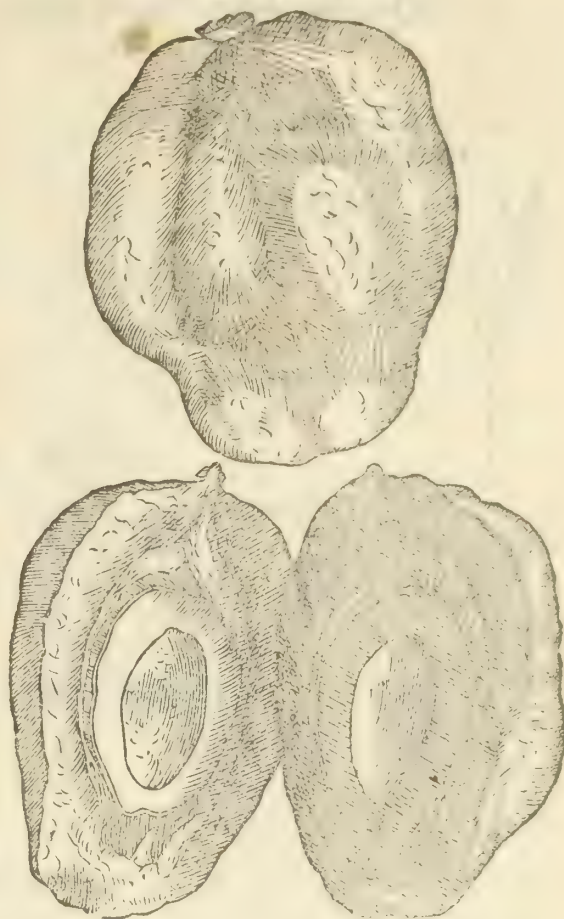
Vndecim genera fructuum peregrinorum.
Eleuen sorts of strange fruits.



1 *Cocci Orientales.*
Scarlet Tufts of the East.



2 *Cuciophora.*
Bastard Indian Nuts.



3 *Fagras, Cubebe & Buna.*
Coculus Indie, Cubebes, and Beanes of Tolu.



Cubebe



Buna



✿ The description.

1 There is brought from the East Indies a certaine Tuft that groweth vpon trees, euen as do the double flowers of the wilde Pomegranate called *Balaustia*, of a most faire Scarlet colour. Of the vse either for phisicke or chirurgerie, we haue no certain knowledge.

2 We haue receiued from the West Indies a certaine fruit like vnto that *Cocci*, which we call Indian Nuts, whereof we haue writren apart: it differeth from those especially in this point, that the husk heerof hath not any hempe or flaxe wherewith to make sailes or other things, but is as it were the huske of a Walnut, inclosing a mishapen nut: the kernell whereof is nothing pleasant to be eaten.

Tttt 1

Of

Of Sun dew, Youth woort, or Ros Solis. Chap. 155.

1 *Ros Solis maior.*
Great Sun dew.2 *Ros Solis minor.*
Little Sun dew.

✱ The description.

1 **S**un dew is a little herbe, and groweth very lowe, it hath a few leaues standing vpon slender stems, very small, something round, a little hollow, and like an eare picker, hairie and reddish as be also the stems, hauing dew and moysture vpon them at the driest time of the yeere, and when the sunne shineth hottest euen at high noone; and a moneth after there spring vp little stalkes, a hand bredth high, on which stand small whitish flowers: the rootes are very slender and like vnto haies.

2 The second kinde is like vnto the former in leaues, stalks, and flowers, but much lesser, wherein consisteth the difference.

✱ The place.

They growe in desert, sandie, and sunnie places, but yet waterie, and seldome other where than among the white marrish Mossie which groweth on the ground and also vpon bogs.

✱ The time.

Sunne dew flourisheth in sommer, it slowreth in May or Iune: it is to be gathered when the weather is most drie and calme. The distilled water heerof that is drawn forth with a glasse Still, is of a glittering yellow colour like golde., and coloureth siluer put therein, like golde.

✱ The names.

It is called of the Latines *Ros Solis*: of diuers *Royella*: it is named of others *Salsi Rosa*, of the dew which hangerth vpon it, when the sunne is at the hottest: it is called in high Dutch *Sonndau* and *Sundau*: in low Dutch *Loepichcrut*, which in English signifieth Lust woort, because sheepe and other cattell, if they do but onely taste of it, are prouoked to lust. It is called in English Sunne dew, Ros Solis, Youth woort: in the North parts Red rot, because it rotteth sheepe, and in Yorke-shire Moore grasse.

✱ The temperature.

It is a searing or causticke herbe, and very much biting; being hot and drie in the fourth degree.

✱ The vertues.

A The leaues being stamped with salt do exulcerate and raise blisters, to what part of the body sooner they be applied.

The

The later Phisitions haue thought this herbe to be a rare and singular remedie for all those that A be in a consumption of the lungs, and especially the distilled water thereof: for as the herbe doth keepe and hold fast the moisture and dew, and so fast, that the extreme drying heate of the sun can not consume and waste away the same; so likewise men thought that heere with the naturall and liuely heate in mens bodies is preferued and cherished. But the vie thereof doth otherwise teach, and reason sheweth the contrarie: for seeing it is an extreme biting herbe, and that the distilled water is not altogether without this biting qualitie, it cannot be taken with safetie: for it hath also been obserued, that they haue sooner perished that vsed the distilled water heereof, then those that abstained from it, and haue followed the right and ordinary course of diet.

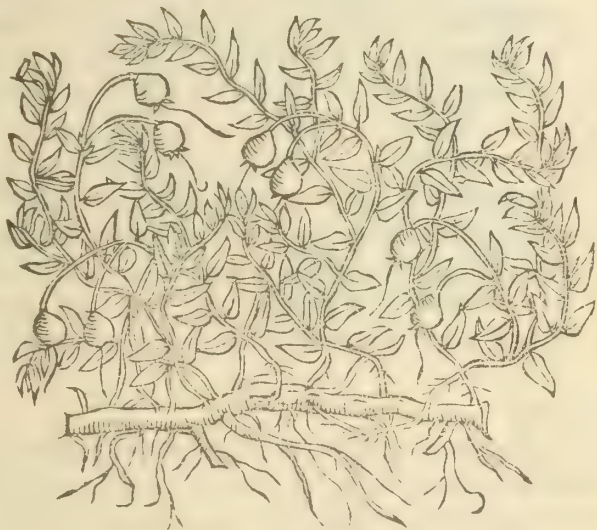
Cattle of the female kinde are stirred vp to lust by eating euen of a small quantitie: which thing B hath greatly increased their vaine opinion, without sence or reason; for it doth not moue nor prouoke cattle to lust, for that it increaseth the substance of the seede, but bicause thorow his sharpe and biting qualitie it stirreth vp a desire of lust, which before was dulled, and as it were asleepe.

It strengthneth and nourisheth the body, especially if it be distilled with wine, and that liquor C made thereof which the common people do call *Rosa Solis*.

If any be desirous to haue the saide drinke effectuell for the purposes aforesaid, let them lay the D leaues of *Rosa solis* in the spirit of wine, adding thereto Cinnamon, Cloues, Maces, Ginger, Nutmegs, Sugar, and a fewe grains of Muske, suffering it so to stand in a glasse close stoppt from the aire, and set in the sunne by the space of ten daies more: then straine the same, and keepe it for your vie.

Of the Marrish Whortes, or Fen berries. Chap. 156.

Vaccinia palustris.
Marrish Whortes.



* *The description.*

THE Marrish Whortle berries growe vpon the bogs, marrish, or moorish groundes, creeping thereupon like vnto wilde Time, hauing many small limmer and tender stalkes, laide almost flat vpon the ground, beset with small narrow leaues, fashioned almost like the leaues of Thyme, but lesser, among which come forth little berries, like vnto the common blacke Whortle berrie in shape, but somewhat longer; sometimes all red; and sometimes spotted or specked with red spots, of a deeper colour; in taste rough and astringent.

* *The place.*

The Marrish Whortle groweth vpon bogs and such like waterish and Fennie places, especially in Cheshire, and Staffordshire, where I haue found it in great plentie.

* *The time.*

The berries are ripe about the end of Iulie, and in August.

* *The names.*

They are called in high Dutch *Masbeeren*, *Greenbesien*: that is to saie Fen grapes, or Fen berries, and Marrish Whortes, or Marrish berries: *Valerius Cordus* nameth them *Oxyocoon*: we haue called them *Vaccinia palustris*, or Marrish Whortle berries, of the likenes they haue to the other berries.

* *The temperature.*

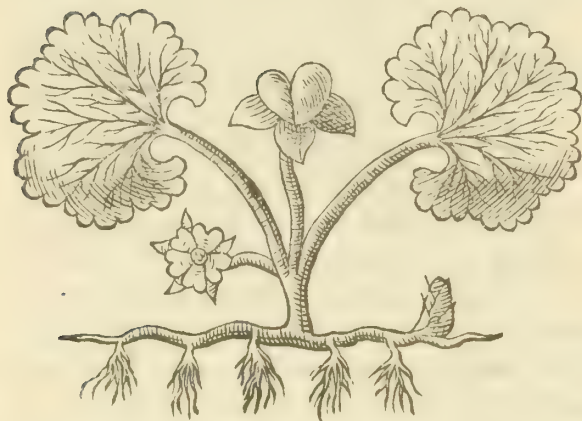
These Whortle berries are colde and drie, hauing withall a certaine thinnesse of partes and substance, which haue notwithstanding a certaine binding qualitie ioyned.

* *The vertues.*

- A They take away the heate of burning agues, and also the drought, they quench the furious heate of choler, they stay vomiting, restore an appetite to meate, which was lost by reason of cholericke and corrupt humors, and are good against the pestilent diseases.
- B The iuice of these also is boyled till it be thicke with sugar added that it may be kept, which is good for all things that the berries are, yea and far better.

Of Cloud-berrie. Chap. 156.

Vaccinia nubis.
Cloud berries.

* *The description.*

THe Cloud berrie hath many small thred-die rootes, creeping far abroad vnder the vpper crust of the earth, (and also the Mosses) like vnto Couch grasse, of an ouerworne reddish colour, set here and there with small tufts of hairie strings: from which rise vp two small stalkes, harde, tough, and of a woodie substance (neuer mo nor leise) on which doe stande the leaues like those of the wilde Mal-low, and of the same colour, full of small nerues or sinewes running in each part of the same: betweene the leaues commeth forth a stalke likewise of a woodie substance, whereon doth growe a small flower consisting of fve leaues, of an herbie or yellowish Greene colour, like those of the wilde Auens: after commeth the fruit, Greene at the first, after yellow, and the sides next the sunne red when they be ripe; in forme almost like vnto a little hart, made as it were of two, but is no more but one; open

aboue, and closed together in the bottome, of a harsh or sharpe taste, wherein is contained three or fower little white feedes.

* *The place.*

This plant groweth naturally vpon the tops of two high mountaines (among the mossie places) one in Yorkshire called Ingleborough, the other in Lancashire called Pendle, two of the highest mountaines in all England, where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, whereupon the people of the countrie haue called them Cloud berries, found there by a curious gentleman in the knowledge of plants, called Master *Hesketh* often remembred.

* *The time.*

The leaues spring vp in May, at which time also it flowreth: the fruit is ripe in Iuly.

* *The temperature.*

The fruit is cold and drie, and very astringent.

* *The vertues.*

- C The fruit quencheth thirst, cooleth the stomacke, and alaieth inflammations being eaten as Whortes are, or the decoction made and drunke.

Of Mosse of trees. Chap. 156.

* The kindes.

There be diuers kindes of Mosses, and those differing for the most part in their native places; some growe and are fastened to trees, others spring from the superficiall or vppermost part of the earth; there be others also that growe in the sea.

Muscus quernus.

The Mosse of the Oke and of other trees.



* The description.

Tree Mosse hath certaine things like haire, made vp as it were of a multitude of slender leaues, now and then all to be iagged, hacket, and finely carued, twisted and interlaced one in another, which cleave fast to the barks of trees, hanging downe from the bodies: one of this kind is more slender and thin, another more thicke, an other shorter, another longer; all of them for the most being of a whitish colour, yet oftentimes there is a certaine one also which is blacke, but lesser and thinner: the most commendable of them all, as *Plinie* saith, be those that are whitish, then the reddish, and lastly such as be blacke.

* The place.

This Mosse is found on the Oke tree, the white and blacke Poplar tree, the Oliue tree, the Birch tree, the Apple tree, the Peare tree, the Pine tree, the wilde Pine tree, the Pitch tree, the Firre tree, the Cedar tree, the Larch tree, and on a great sort of other trees. The best, as *Dioscorides* saith, is that of the Cedar tree, the next of the Poplar, in which kinde the white and the sweete smelling Mosse is the chieftest; the blackish sort is of no account *Mathiolus* writeth, that in Italie that Mosse is sweete which groweth on the Pine tree, the Pitch tree, the Firre tree, and the Larch tree; and the sweetest that of the Larch tree.

* The time.

Mosse vpon the trees continueth all the yeere long.

* The names.

It is called of the Grecians *ἑρπον*: of the Latines *Muscus*: the Arabians and the Apothecaries call it *Vsnea*: in high Dutch *Mos*: in low Dutch *Mosch*: the French men *Lu Mosch*: the Italians *Musgo*: in Spanish *Musco de los arboles*: in English Mosse, tree Mosse, or Mosse of trees.

* The temperature.

Mosse is something colde and binding, which notwithstanding is more and lesse, according to the nature and facultie of that tree on which it groweth, and especially of his barke: for it taketh to it selfe and also retaineth a certaine propertie of that barke, as of his breeder of which he is ingendred: therefore the Mosse which commeth of the Oke doth coole and very much binde, besides his owne and proper facultie, it receiueh also the extreme binding qualitie of the Oke barke it selfe.

The Mosse which commeth of the Cedar tree, the Pine tree, the Pitch tree, the Firre tree, the Larch tree, and generally all the Rosin trees are binding, and do moreouer digest and soften.

* *The vertues.*

- A *Serapio* saith, that the wine in which Mosse hath beene steeped certaine daies, bringeth sound sleepe, strengtheneth the stomacke, staith vomiting, and stoppeth the belly.
- B *Dioscorides* writeth, that the decoction of Mosse is good for women to sit in, that are troubled with the whites; it is mixed with the oyle of Ben, and with oyles to thicken them withall.
- C It is fit to be vsed in compositions which serue for sweet perfumes, and that take away wearisomnesse; for which things that is best of all which is most sweete of sinell.

Of Ground Mosse. Chap. 157.

* *The kindes.*

There groweth also on the superficiall or vppermost part of the earth diuers Mosses, as also vpon rocks and stonie places, and marrish grounds, differing in forme not a little.

1 *Muscu terrestris vulgaris.*
Common ground Mosse.



2 *Muscu terrestris coparius.*
Beefome ground Mosse.

* *The description.*

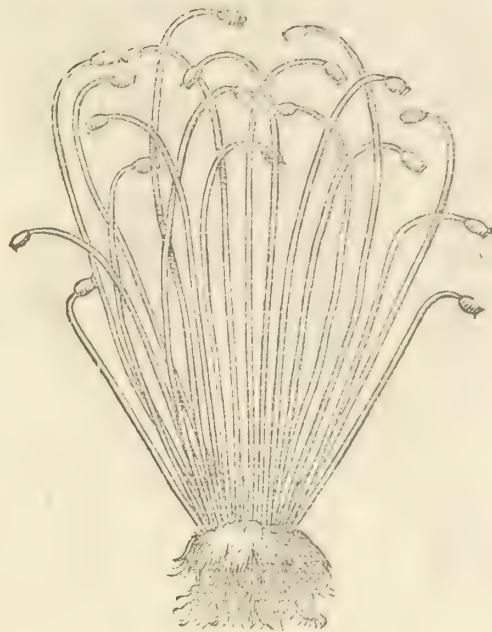
- 1 The common Mosse groweth vpon the earth, and the bottome of olde and ancient trees, but especially vpon such as growe in shadowie woods, and also at the bottome of shadowie hedges and ditches, and such like places: it is very well knowne by the softnes and length thereof, being a Mosse most common, and therefore needeth not any further description.
- 2 Beefome Mosse which seldome or neuer is found but in bogs and marrish places, yet sometimes haue I found it in shadowie drieditches where the sunne neuer sheweth his face; it groweth vp halfe a cubite high; euery particullar leafe consisting of an innumerable sort of hairie threds set vpon a middle rib, of a shining blacke colour like that of English Maiden haire, or the Capillare Mosse *Adiantum aureum*, whereof it is a kinde.

3 *Muscu*

- 3 *Muscus capillaris* *sive* *Adiantum aureum*.
Goldilocks, or Golden Maiden haire Mossie.



- 4 *Muscus capillaris minor*.
Little Golde locks.



✱ *The description.*

3 This kinde of Mossie called *Muscus capillaris*, is seldome found but vpon bogs and moorish places, and also in some shadowie drie ditches where the sunne doth not come. I found it in great abundaunce in a shadowie ditch vpon the left hand neere vnto a gate that leadeth from Hamptsted heath toward Highgate, which place I have shewed vnto diuers expert chirurgions of London, in our wandering abroad for our further knowledge in simples. This kinde of Mossie, the stalks whereof are not about one handfull high, couered with short haire standing very thicke together, of an obscure yellow Greene colour; out of which stalkes spring vp sometimes very fine naked stems somewhat black, vpon the tops of which hang as it were little graines like wheate cornes: the rootes are very slender, and maruellous fine.

4 Of this there is also another kinde altogether lesser and lower. This kinde of Mossie groweth in moyst places also, commonly in olde mossie and rotten trees; likewise vpon rocks, and oftentimes in the chinks and cranies of stone wals.

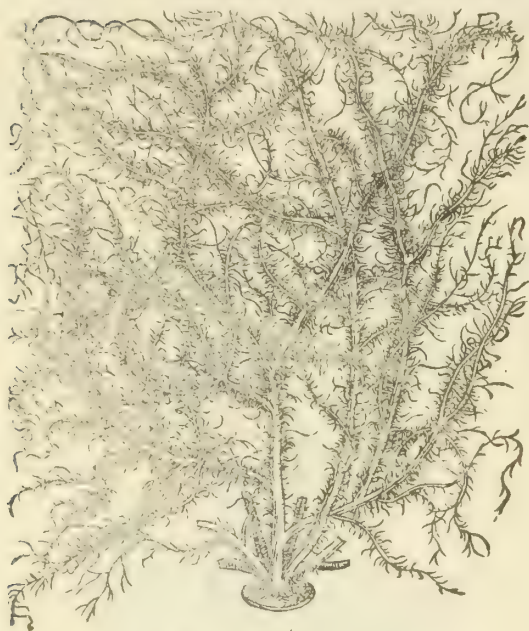
5 There is oftentimes found in the shadowie places of rough and stonie mountaines, a kinde of Mossie hauing many slender branches, which diuide themselves into other smaller branches; whereon are placed confusedly very many small threds like haire, of a browne colour: the roote groweth hard vnto the stones like vnto Sea Coralline.

6 This other kinde of branched Mossie in stalkes and leaues is like the precedent: vpon the endes of the tender branches cometh forth a flower, in shape like vnto a little buckler, or hollowe Mushrom, of a whitish colour tending to yellowesse, and garnished with the like leaues of thote vpon the lower branches.

Of this Mossie there is another kinde, which *L'Obelius* in his learned obseruations hath set forth vnder the title of *Muscus Pyxidatos*, which I haue englished Cup Mossie, or Chalice Mossie; it groweth in the most barren, drie, and grauelly ditch banks, creeping flat vpon the ground like vnto Liver woort, but of a yellowish white colour: among which leaues start vp here and there certaine little things, fashioned like a little cup called a Beaker or Chalice, and of the same colour and substance

the lower leaues, which vndoubtedly may be taken for the flowers: the powder of which Mosse given to children in any liquor for certaine daies together, is a most certaine remedie against that perilous maladie called the Chin cough.

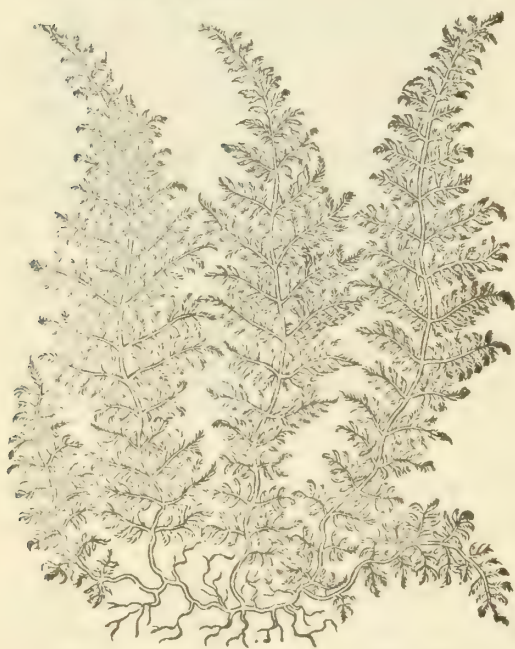
5 *Muscus ramosus.*
Branched Mosse.



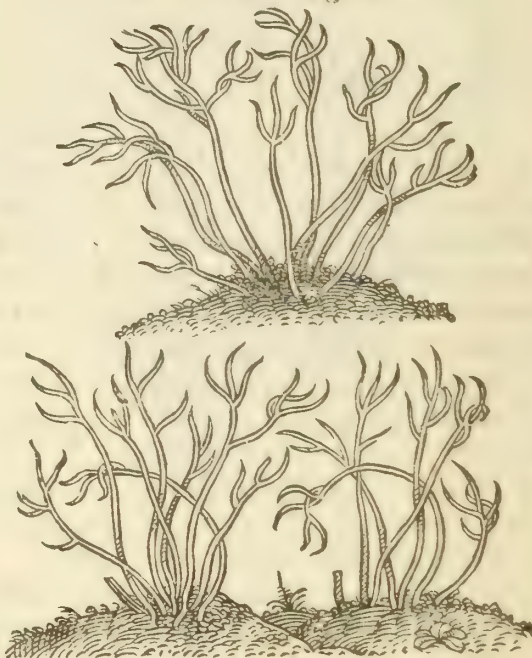
6 *Muscus ramosus floridus.*
Flowring branched Mosse.



7 *Muscus Filiginus.*
Mosse Ferne.



8 *Muscus corniculatus.*
Horned or knagged Mosse.

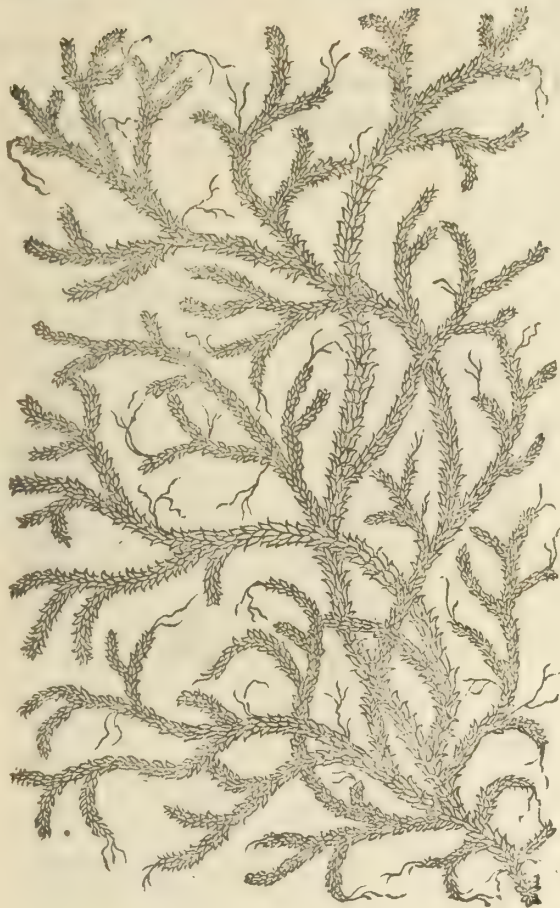


2. The description.

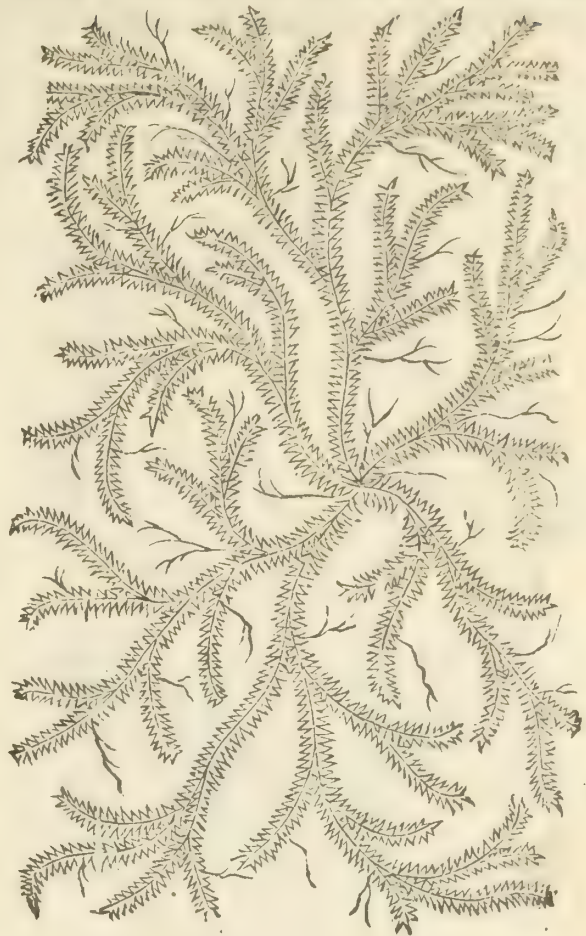
7 There is likewise found in the shadowie places of high mountaines, and at the foote of olde and rotten trees, a certaine kinde of Mosse in face and shew not vnlike to that kinde of oke ferne, called *Dryopteris*. It creepeth vpon the ground, hauing diuers long branches, consisting of many small leaues, euery particular leafe made vp of sundre little leaues, set vpon a middle rib, one opposite to another.

8 There is found vpon the tops of our most barren mountains, but especially where Seacoales are accustomed to be digged, stone to make iron of, and also where oare is gotten for tinne and lead, it riseth foorth of the ground with many bare and naked branches, diuiding themselues at the top into sundrie knags, like the forked hornes of a Deere, euery part whereof is of an ouerworne whitish colour.

9 *Muscus denticulatus.*
Toothed Mosse.



10 *Muscus minor denticulatus.*
Little toothed Mosse.



* *The description.*

9 There is found creeping vpon the ground a certaine kinde of Mosse at the bottome of Heath and Ling, and such like bushes growing vpon barren mountaines, consisting as it were of scales made vp into a long rope or corde, dispersing it selfe farre abroad into sundry branches, thrusting out heere and there certaine rootes like threds, which take holde vpon the vpper crust of the earth, whereby it is sent and dispersed farre abroade: the whole plant is of a yellowish Greene colour.

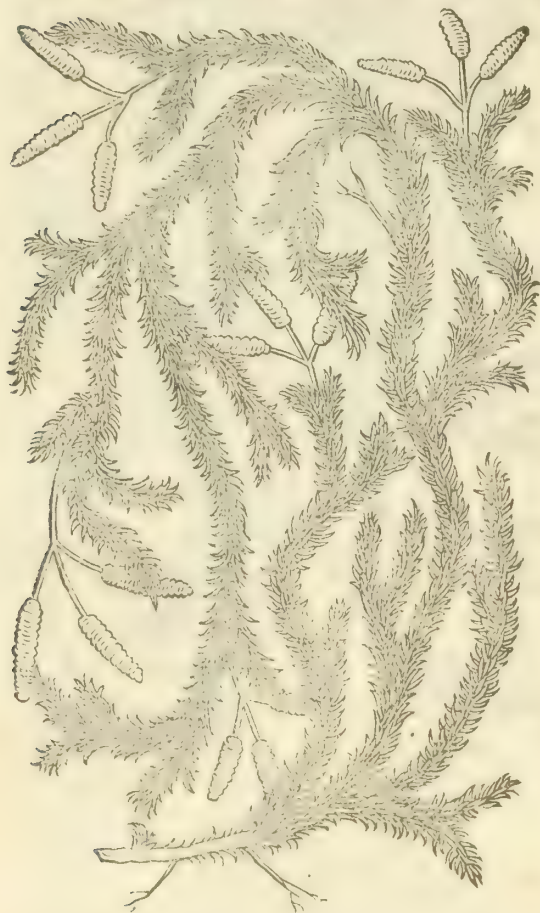
10 This other kinde of Mosse is founde in the like places: it also disperleth it selfe farre abroade, and is altogether lesse then the precedent, wherein consisteth the difference.

11 There is likewise another kinde of Mosse, which I haue not else where found then vpon Hamstead Heath, neere vnto a little cottage growing close vpon the ground among bushes and brakes, which I haue shewed vnto diuers Chirurgeons of London, that haue walked thither with me for their further knowledge in Simples; who haue gathered this kinde of Mosse, whereof some haue made them hat bands, girdles, and also bands to tie such things as they had before gathered, for the which purpose it most fitly serued: some peeces whereof are fixe or eight foote long, consisting as it were of many hairie leaues, set vpon a tough string, very close couched and compact together, from which is also sent forth certaine other branches like the first; in sundry places there be sent downe fine little strings, which serue in steede of rootes, wherewith it is fastned to the vpper part of the earth, and taketh holde likewise vpon such things as growe next vnto it. I here spring also from the branches bare or naked stalkes, on which growe certaine eares, as it were like the catkins or blowings of the Hasell tree, in shape like a little club, or the read Mace, sauing that it is much lesse, and of a yellowish white colour, very well resembling the clawe of a Woolle, whereof it tooke his name; which knobby catkins are altogether barren, and bring forth neither seed nor flower.

12 This kinde of Mosse is found vpon the scull or bare scalpes of men and women, lying long in channell

charnell houses, and other places where the bones of men are kept together: it groweth very thicke, white, like vnto the short Mosse vpon the trunks of olde Okes: it is thought to be a singular remedie against the falling euill, and the Chincough in children if it be powdered, and then giuen in sweete wine, for certaine daies together.

- 11 *Muscus clauatus, siue Lycopodium.*
Club Mosse, or Woolfe claw Mosse.



- 12 *Muscus ex cranio humano.*
Mosse growing vpon the scull of a man.



* *The place.*

Their seuerall descriptions set forth their naturall places of growing.

* *The time.*

They flourish especially in the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

Goldilocke is called in high Dutch *Widertodt*, golden *Widertodt*, *Jung Frauen har*: in low Dutch *Gouden Wiedernoot*: *Fuchsin* nameth it *Polytrichon*, and thought it to be *Polytrichon Apuleij*, or *Apuleius* his Maiden haire, neuerthelesse *Apuleius* his Maiden haire is nothing else but *Dioscorides Trichomanes*, called English Maiden haire, and for that cause we had rather it should be termed *Muscus capillaris*, or Haire Mosse: this is called in English Goldlockes *Polytrichon*; I would rather call it Goldilockes, leauing out *Polytrichon*: it might also be termed Golden Mosse, or Haire Mosse.

Woolfes clawe is called of diuers Herbarists in our age *Muscu terrestris*: in high Dutch *Beerlay*, *Quertilant*, *Weilant*: in lowe Dutch *Wolfs clau*; whereupon we first named it *Lycopodium*, and *Pes Lupi*: in English Woolfes foote, or Woolfes clawe, and likewise Club Mosse: most shops do falsely terme it *Spica celtica*: but they do woorle, and are very much to blame that vse it in compound medicines in steede of *Spica celtica*, or French Spicknard: as touching the rest, they are sufficiently spoken of in their seuerall descriptions.

* *The temperature.*

These Mosses of the earth are drie and astringent, of a binding qualitie, without any heate or colde.

Goldilockes and the Woolfes clawes are dry, and temperate in heate and colde.

* *The*

* The vertues.

The Arabian Phisitians do put Mosse among their cordiall medicines, as fortifying the stomack, A to stay vomite, and to stop the laske.

Mosse boiled in wine and drunke, stoppeth the spitting of bloud, pissing of bloude, the tearmes, B and bloudie fluxe.

Mosse made into powder is good to stanch the bleeding of greene and fresh wounds, and is a C great helpe vnto the cure of the same.

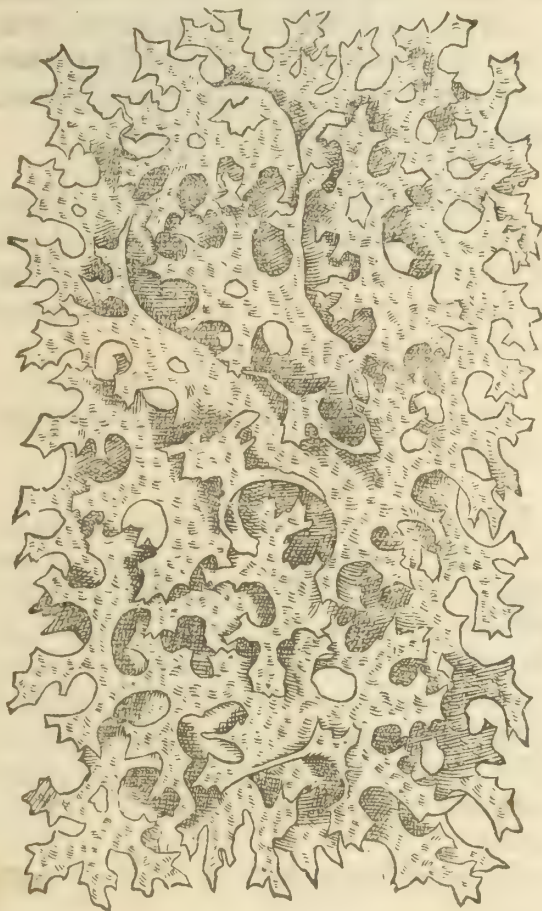
Woolfes claw prouoketh vrine, and as *Hieronymus Tragus* reporteth, wasteth the stone, and dri. D ueth it forth.

Being stamped and boiled in wine, and applied, it mitigateth the paine of the gout. E

Floting wine, which is now become slimie, is restored to his former goodnes, if it be hanged in F the vessell, as the same author testifieth.

Of Liuerwoort. Chap. 158.

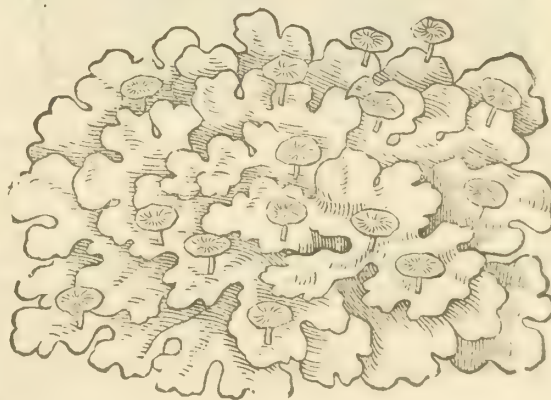
1 *Hepatica terrestris.*
Ground Liuerwoort.



2 *Hepatica altera.*
Small Liuerwoort.



Leber Kraut
Hepatica.



* The description.

Liuerwoort is also a kinde of Mosse which spreadeth it selfe abroad vpon the ground, hauing many vneuen or crumpled leaues lying one ouer another, as the scales of fishes do, greene aboue, and browne vnderneath; among these grow vp small short stalkes, spred at the top like a blasing star, certaine fine little threds are sent downe, by which it cleaueth and sticketh fast vpon stones, and vpon the ground, and by which it liueth and flourisheth.

* *The description.*

2 The second kinde of Liuerwoort differeth not but in stature, it is altogether lesser, and more smooth or euen: the flowers on the tops of the slender stems, are not so much laide open like a star, but the especiall difference consisteth in one chiefe point, that is to say, this kinde being planted in a pot and set in the garden aboue the ground; notwithstanding it spitteth or casteth rounde about the place great store of the same plant, where neuer any did grow before.

3 *Hepatica petraea.*
Stone Liuerwoort.

* *The description.*

3 This is found vpon rockes and stonie places, as well neere vnto the sea, as further into the land; it groweth flat vpon the stones, and creepeth not far abroad as the grounde Liuerwoort doth, it onely resteth it selfe in spots and tufts, set heere and there; of a dustie russet colour aboue, and blackish vnderneath: among the crumpled leaues rise vp diuers small stems, whereupon do grow little starlike flowers, of the colour of the leaues: it is often found at the bottome of high trees, growing vpon high mountaines, especially in shadowie places.

* *The place.*

This is often founde in shadowie and moist places, on rockes and great stones laide by the high way, and in other common pathes, where the sunne beames do seldome come, and where no traeller frequenteth.

* *The time.*

It bringeth forth his blazing stars and leaues oftentimes in Iune and Iuly.

* *The names.*

It is called of the Grecians λειχην: of the Latins *Lichen*: and of some Βρυον, that is to saie, *Muscu*, or *Mosse*, as *Dioscorides* witnesseth: it is named in shops *Hepatica*, yet are there also manie other herbes named *Hepatica*, or *Liuerwoorts*, for difference whereof this may fitly be called *Hepatica petraea*, or *stone Liuerwoort*, ha-

uing taken that name from the Germanes, who call this Liuerwoort *Steyn Leberkraut*: and in low Dutch *Steyn Leuercruyt*: this is commonly called in English *Liuerwoort*.

* *The temperature.*

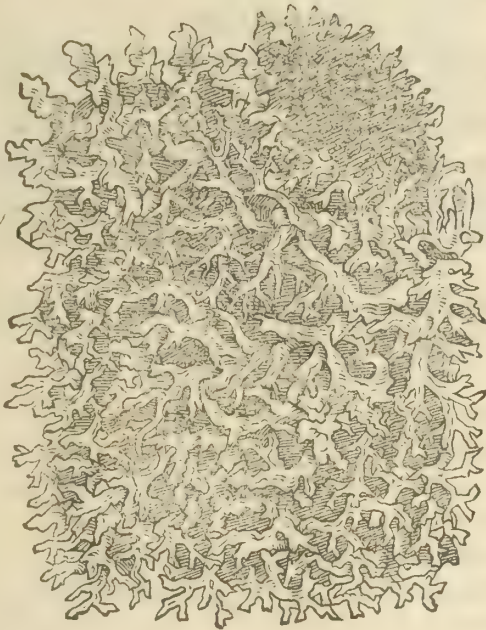
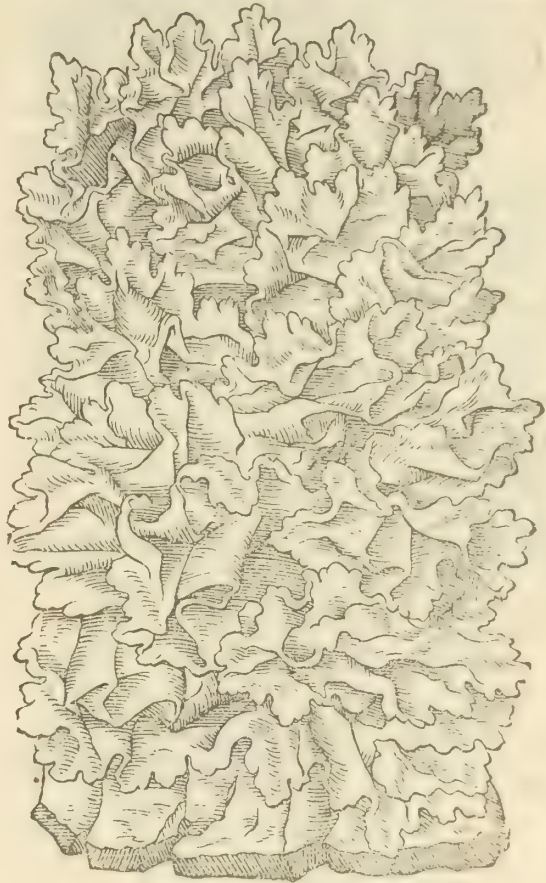
This stone Liuerwoort is of temperature colde and dry, and something binding.

* *The vertues.*

A It is singular good against the inflammations of the liuer, hot and sharpe agues, and tertians which proceede of cholera.

B *Dioscorides* teacheth, that Liuerwoort being applied to the place, stancheth bleeding, taketh away all inflammations; and that it is good for a tetter or ringwoorme, called in Greeke *Λυχην*: and that it is a remedie for them that haue the yellow iandise, euen that which commeth by the inflammation of the Liuer; and that furthermore it quencheth the inflammations of the toong.

Of Lungwoort, or woode Liuerwoort, and Oister Greene. Chap. 159.

1 *Lichen arborum.*
Tree Lungwoort.2' *Lichen Marinus.*
Sea Lungwoort, or Oister Greene.

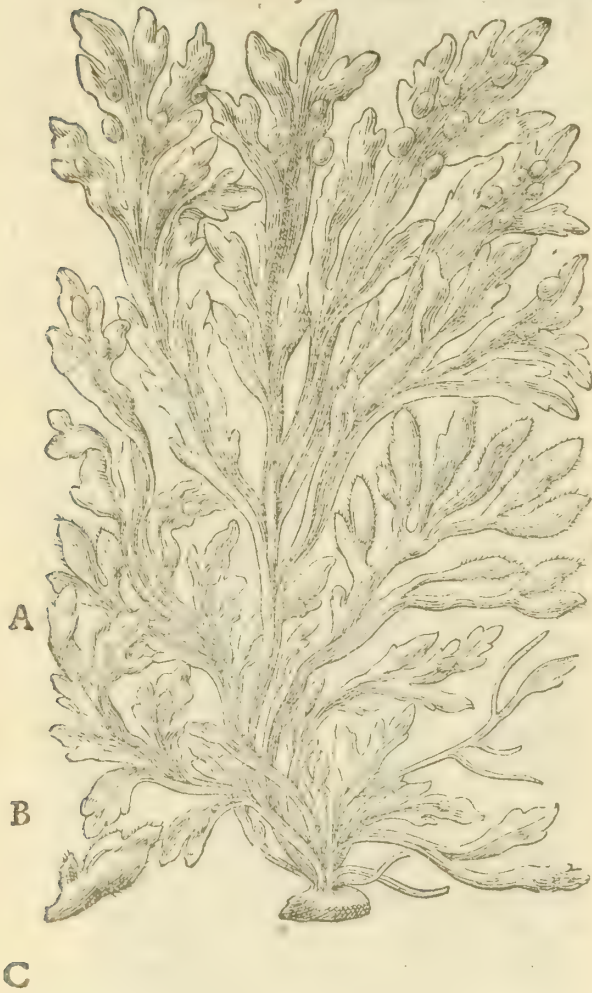
* The description.

1 **T**O Liuerwoort there is ioined Lungwoort, which is also another kinde of Mosse, drier, broader, and of a larger sise, and set with scales: the leaues heereof are greater, and diuersly folded one in another, not so smooth, but more wrinkled, rough and thick almost like a Fell or Hide, and tough withall; on the vpper side whitish, and on the neather side blackish or dustie, it seemeth to be after a sort like to lungs or lights.

2 This kinde of sea Mosse is an herbie matter, much like vnto Liuerwoort, altogether without stalke or stem, bearing many greene leaues, very vneuen or crumpled, and full of wrinkles, somewhat broad, not much differing from leaues of crispe or curled Lettuce: this groweth vpon rockes within the bowels of the sea, but especially among Oisters, and in greater plentie among those Oisters which are called Walsteete Oisters: it is very well knowne euen to the poore Oisterwomen which carrie Oisters to sell vp and down, and are greatly desirous of the said Mosse, for the decking and beautifying of their Oisters, to make them sell the better; this Mosse they call Oister Greene.

3 There is also another sort of sea weede founde vpon the drowned rockes, which are naked and bare of water, at euerie tide. This sea weede groweth vnto the rocke, fastned vnto the same at one ende, being a soft herbie plant, very slipperie, inso much that it is a harde matter to stande vpon it without falling; it rampeth farre abroad, and heere and there set with certaine puffed vp tubercles or bladders, full of winde, which giueth a cracke when it is broken: the leafe it selfe doth somewhat resemble the Oken leafe, whereof it tooke his name *Quercus maritima*, the sea Oke: of some Wrake and Crowe Gall. His vse in Physicke hath not beene set foorth, and therefore this bare description may suffice.

3 *Quercus maritima.*
Sea Oke, or Wrake.



- D Moreover, it stoppeth the bloudie fluxe, and other fluxes and scourings, either vpwards or downwards, especially if they proceede of choler: it staieth vomiting as men saie, and it also stoppeth the belly.
- E Oyster Greene fried with egges and made into a tansie and eaten, is a singular remedy for to strengthen the weakenes of the backe.

* *The place.*

It groweth vpon the bodies of old Okes, Beech, and other wilde trees, in darke and thicke woods; it is oftentimes found growing vpon rockes, and also in other shadowie places.

* *The time.*

It flourisheth especially in the sommer moneths.

* *The names.*

It taketh his name *Pulmonaria* of the likenes of the forme, which it hath with lungs or light, called in Latine *Pulmones*, of some *Lichen*: it is called in high Dutch *Lungenkraut*: in low Dutch *Lungenkrayt*: in French *Herbe a Poulmon*: in English Lungwoort, and woode Liuerwoort.

* *The temperature.*

This seemeth to be colde and drie.

* *The vertues.*

It is reported that shepheards and certaine horteleeches, do with good successe giue the powder heereof with salt vnto their sheepe and other cattle which be troubled with the cough, and be broken winded.

Lungwoort is much commended of the learned Philosophers of our time against the diseases of the lungs, especially for the inflammations and vlcers of the same, being brought into powder, and drunke with water.

It is likewise commended for bloudy & greene wounds, and for vlcers in the secret parts, and also to stay the reds.

Of sea Mosse, or Coralline. Chap. 160.

* *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of Mosse, growing as well within the bowels of the sea, as vpon the rockes, distinguished vnder sundrie titles.

* *The description.*

1 This kinde of Sea Mosse hath many small stalkes finely couered or set ouer with small leaues, very much cut or iagged, euen like the leaues of Dill, but harder, and of a stonie substance.

2 The second is much like vnto the former, but is more finely cut, and groweth more vpright, branching it selfe into many diuisions at the top, growing verie thicke together, and in great quantitie, out of a peece of stone, which is fashioned like an hat or small stonie head, whereby it is fastned vnto the rockes.

1 *Muscus marinus, sive Corallina alba.*
White Coralline, or sea Mosse.



2 *Muscus marinus, sive Corallina rubra.*
Red Coralline, or sea Mosse.



3 *Corallina Anglica.*
English Coralline.



4 *Corallina minima.*
The smallest Coralline.



* *The description.*

3 This thirde kinde of sea Mosse is very well knowne in shops by the name *Corallina*: it yeeldeth forth a great number of shootes, in shape much like vnto Corall; being full of small branches dispersed heere and there, diuersly varying his colour, according to the place where it is founde, being in some places red; in other some yellow; and of an herbie colour; in some graie, or of an Ash colour; and in other some very white.

4 The fourth kind of sea Mosse, is somewhat like the former, but smaller, and not so plentifull where it groweth, prospering alwaies vpon shels, as of Oyters, Muscles, and Scallops, as also vpon rolling stones, in the bottome of the water, which haue tumbled downe from the high cleues and rockes: notwithstanding the old prouerbe; That rolling stones neuer gather Mosse.

- 5 *Muscus Corallinus, sine Corallina montana.*
Corall Mosse, or mountaine Coralline.



- 6 *Fucus marinus.*
Fenell Coralline, or Fenell Mosse.



✱ *The description.*

5 There is found vpon the rocks and mountaines of France, bordering vpon the Mediterranean sea, a certaine kinde of Coralline, which in these parts hath not bene found: it groweth in maner like vnto a branch of Corall, but altogether lesser, of a shining red colour, and of a stonie substance.

6 There is also found vpon the rocks neere vnto Narbone in France, and not far from the sea, a kinde of Coralline; it groweth vp to the forme of a small shrub, branched diuersly; wheron do grow small grasse like leaues, very finely cut or iagged, like vnto Fenell; yet are they of a stonie substance, as are the rest of the Corallines; of a darke russet colour.

✱ *The place.*

These Mosses grow in the sea vpon the rockes, and are oftentimes found vpon Oyster shels, Musckell shels, and vpon stones: I found verie great plentie thereof vnder Reculuers and Margate, in the Ile of Thanet; and in other places alongst the sands from thence vnto Douer.

✱ *The time.*

The time answereth the other Mosses, and are found at all times of the yeere.

✱ *The names.*

Sea Mosse is called in Greeke *Βρύζα θαλάσσια*: in Latine *Muscus marinus*: of the Apothecaries, Italians, and French men *Corallina*: in Spanish *Malharquiana yerua*: in high Dutch *Teermos*: in low Dutch *See Moss*: in English sea Mosse, and of many Corallina, after the Apothecaries word, and it may be called Corall Mosse. The titles shall distinguish the other kinds.

✱ *The temperature.*

Corallina consisteth as *Galen* saith, of an earthie and waterish essence, both of them colde: for by his taste it bindeth, and being applied to any hot infirmitie, it also evidently cooleth: the earthie essence of this Mosse hath in it also a certaine saltnes by reason whereof likewise it drieth mightily.

✱ *The*

* *The vertues.*

Dioscorides commendeth it to be good for the gout, which hath neede to be cooled. A

The later Phisitions haue founde by experience, that it killeth wormes in the belly; it is giuen B
against these to children in the waight of a dram or thereabouts.

That which cleaueth to Corall, and is of a reddish colour, is of most men preferred and taken C
for the best: they count that which is whitish, to be the woorser. Notwithstanding in the French
Ocean, the Britaine, the lowe countrey, or else in the Germane Ocean sea, there is scarce founde
any other then the whitish Coralline, which the nations neere adioining do effectually vse.

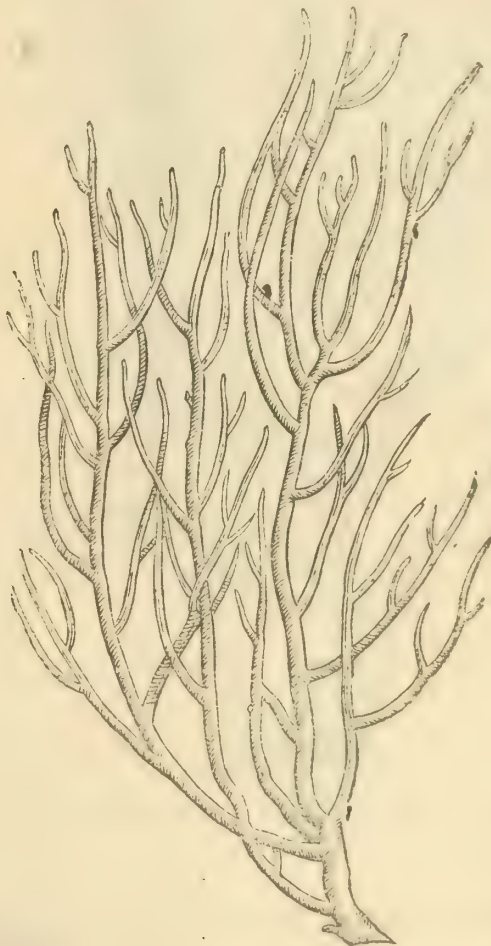
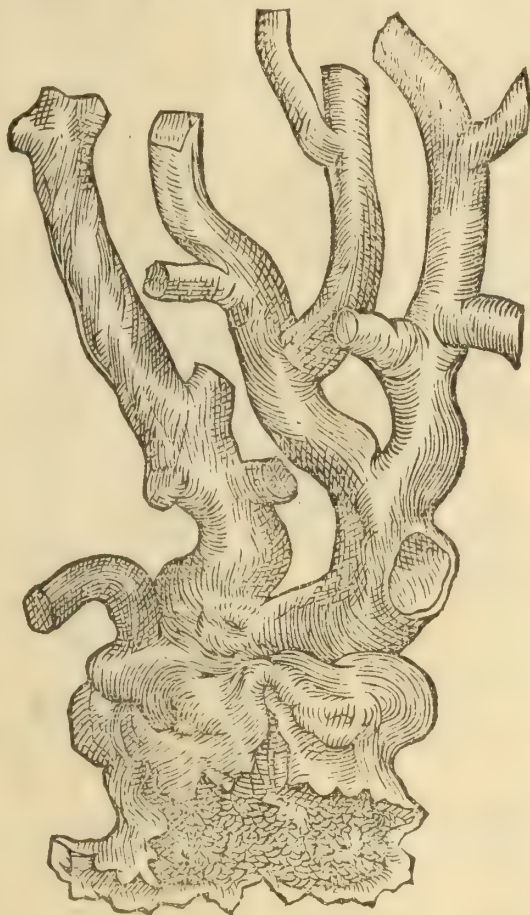
Of Corall. Chap. 161.

* *The kindes.*

T Here be diuers sorts of Corall, differing in colour, one red, another blacke; and one of a white
colour.

1 *Corallium rubrum.*
Red Corall.

2 *Corallium nigrum* *sue Atipathes.*
Blacke Corall.

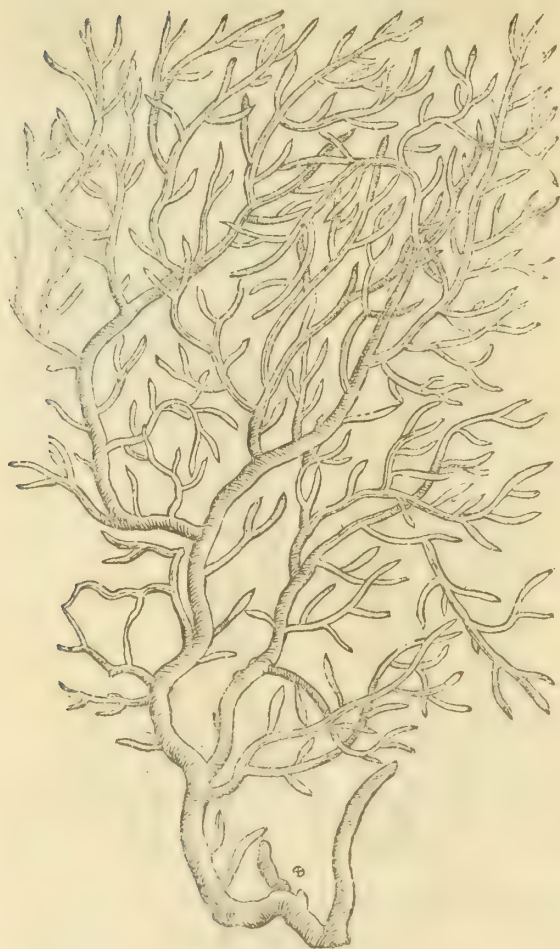
* *The description.*

1 A lthough Corall be a matter or substance, euen as hard as stones; yet I thinke it not amisse
to place and insert it here next vnto the Mosses, and the rather for that the kindes thereof
do shew themselues, as well in the manner of their growing, as in their place and forme,
like vnto the Mosses. This later age wherein we liue, hath found nice kinds heereof then euer were
knowne or mentioned among the old authors. Some of these Corrals growe in the likenes of a
shrub, or stonie matter; others in a straight forme, with crags and ioints, such as we see by experi-
ence: the which for that they are so well knowne, and in such request for Phisicke, I will not stande
to describe; onely this remember, that there is some Corall of a pale yellowe colour, as there be
some red and some white.

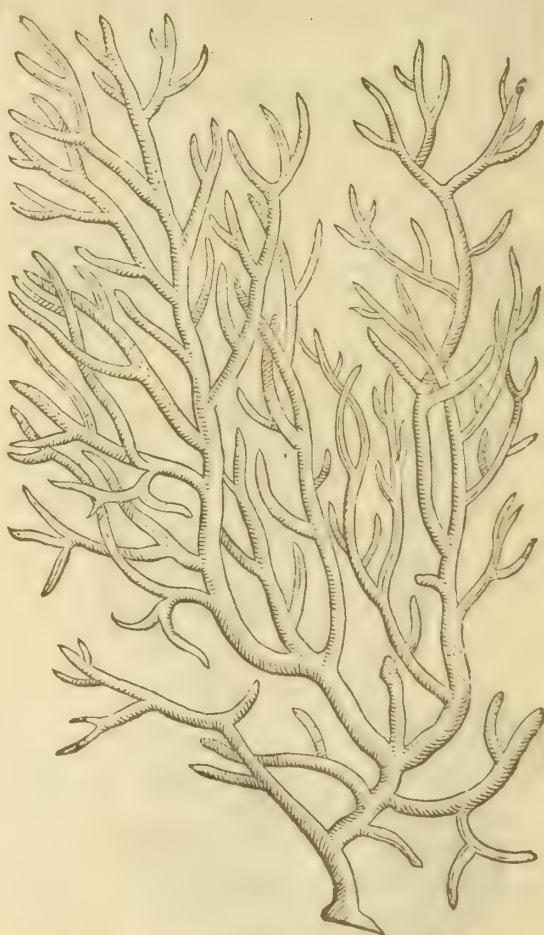
* The description.

2 The black Corall groweth vpon the rocks neere to the sea about Massilia, in maner of the former; heerein differing from it, in that this is of a shining blacke colour, and very smooth, growing vp rather like a tree, then like a shrub.

3 *Corallium album.*
White Corall.



4 *Corallium luteum.*
Yellow Corall.



* The description.

3 The white Corall is like vnto the former, growing vpon the rocks neere the sea, and in the west parts of England, about Saint Michaels mount; but the branches heereof are smaller, and more brittle, finelier disperfed into a number of branches, of a white colour.

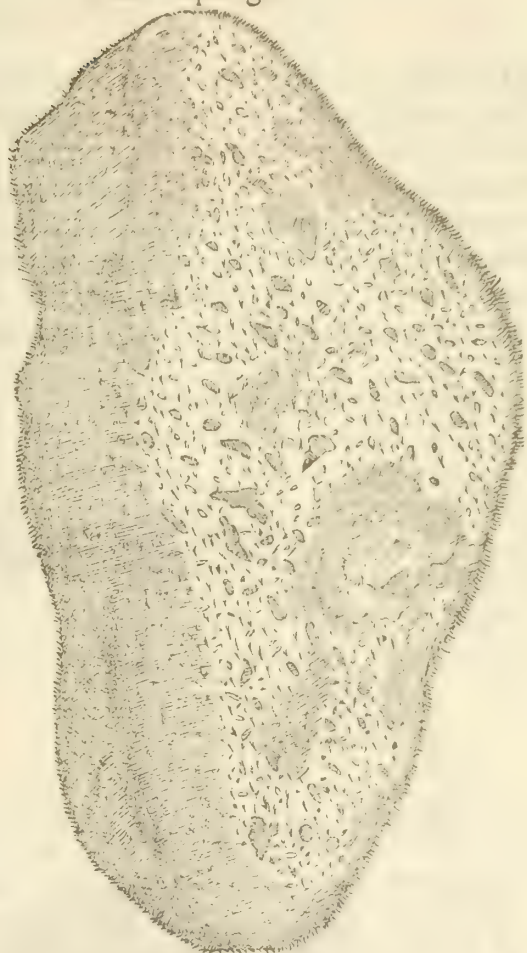
4 The fourth and last groweth also vpon the westerne rockes of the sea, and in the place aforenamed, and varieth his colour, somtimes waxing white, sometimes yellow, and somtimes red.

5 There is found growing vpon the rocks neere vnto the sea, a certaine matter wrought together, of the forme or froth of the sea, which we call sponges, after the Latine name, which may very fitly be inserted among the sea Mosses, whereof to write at large woulde greatly increase our volume, and little profite the Reader, considering we hasten to an end, and also that the vse is so wel knowne vnto all: therefore these fewe lines may serue vntill a further consideration, or a second Edition.

5 *Spongia marina alba.*
White Sponge.



6 *Spongia marina flava,*
Yellow Sponge.



✱ *The place.*

The place of their growing is sufficiently spoken of in their severall descriptions.

✱ *The time.*

The time answereth the other kindes of the sea Mosses.

✱ *The names.*

Corallium rubrum, is called in English red Corall. *Corallium nigrum*, blacke Corall. *Corallina alba*, white Coralline: *Corallina rubens*, red Coralline.

✱ *The temperature.*

Corall bindeth, and meanely cooleth: it clenseth the scars and spots of the eies, and is verie effectuall against the issues of bloud, and easeth the difficultie of making water.

✱ *The vertues.*

Corall drunke in wine or water, preserveth from the spleene; and some hang it about the necks of such as haue *Morbum coritiale*; and it is given in drinke for the same purpose.

It is a souveraigne remedie to drie, to stop, and staicall issues of bloud whatsoeuer in man or woman, and the dysenterie.

Burned Corall drieth more then when it is vnburned, and being given to drinke in water, it A helpeth the gripings of the bellie, and the griefes of the stone in the bladder.

Corall drunke in wine, prouoketh sleepe: but if the patient haue an ague, then it is with better B successe ministred in water, for the Corall cooleth, and the water moistneth the body, by reason whereof it restraineth the burning heate in agues, and represseth the vapours that hinder sleepe.

THE THIRD BOOKE OF THE

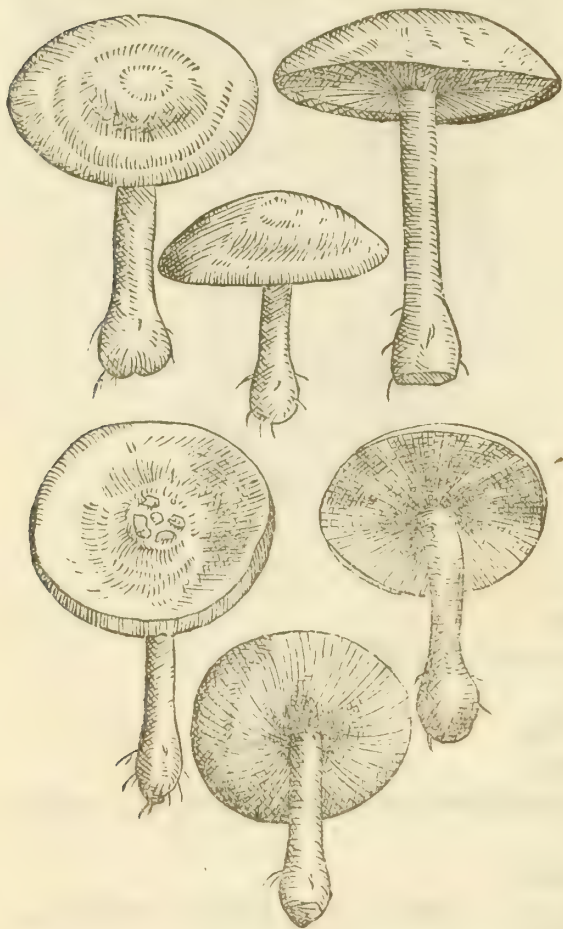
Of Mushrooms, or Toadstooles. Chap. 162.

* The kindes.

Some Mushrooms growe forth of the earth; other vpon the bodies of old trees, which differ altogether in kindes. Many wantons that dwell neere the sea, and haue fish at will, are very desirous for change of diet to feede vpon the birds of the mountaines; and such as dwell vpon the hils or champion grounds, do long after sea fish; many that haue plenty of both, doe hunger after the earthie excrescences, called Mushrooms: whereof some are very venemous and full of poison; others not so noisome; and neither of them very wholesome meate: wherefore for the auoiding of the venemous qualitie of the one, and that the other which is lesse venemous may be discerned from it, I haue thought good to set forth their pictures with their names and places of growing.

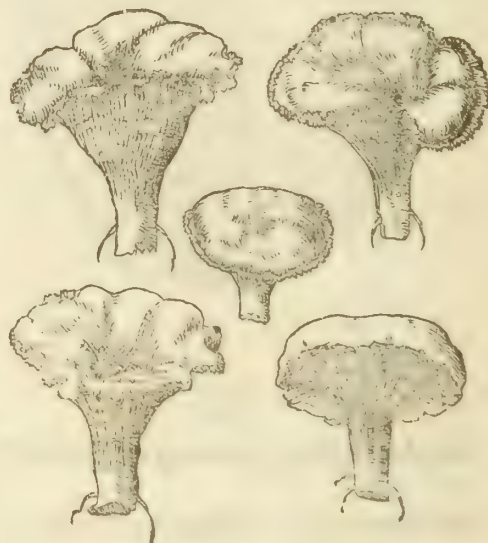
1 *Fungi vulgatissimi esculenti.*

Common Mushrooms, to be eaten.



2 *Fungi lethales.*

Poisonous or deadly Mushrooms.



* The description.

1 **G**Round Mushrooms grow vp in one night, standing vpon a thicke and rounde stalke, like vnto a broad hat or buckler, of a very white colour vntill it begin to wither, at what time it loseth his faire white, declining to yellownes: the lower side is somewhat hollow, set or decked with fine gutters, drawne along from the middle center to the circumference or round edge of the brim.

2 All Mushrooms are without pith, rib, or vaine: they differ not a little in bignes and colour, some are great, and like a broad brimmed hat; others smaller, about the bignesse of a siluer coine called a doller: most of them are red vnderneath; some more, some lesse; others little or nothing red at all: the vpper side which beareth out, is either pale or whitish, or else of an ill fauoured colour like ashes (they call it commonly Ash colour) or else it seemeth to be somewhat yellow.

* The

* The description.

There is another kinde of Mushrooms called *Fungi parvilethales galericulati*: in English deadly Mushrooms, which are fashioned like vnto an hood, and are most venomous and full of poison.

There is a kinde of Mushroom, called *Fungus Clypeiformis Lethalis*, that is also a deadly Mushroom, fashioned like a little buckler.

There is another kinde of Mushroom, which is also most venomous and full of poison, bearing also the shape of a buckler, being called *Fungus venenatus clypeiformis*: in English the stinking venomous Mushroom.

There is also another kinde of Mushroom or Toadstoole, growing in the moosie and shadowie woods, and such like places, which the learned haue left vnto the discretion of the Reader, neither allowing it for foode vnto man, nor yet profitable for any other vse; wherefore I do the more briefly passe them ouer, not purposing to vse many words about such fruitlesse matters.

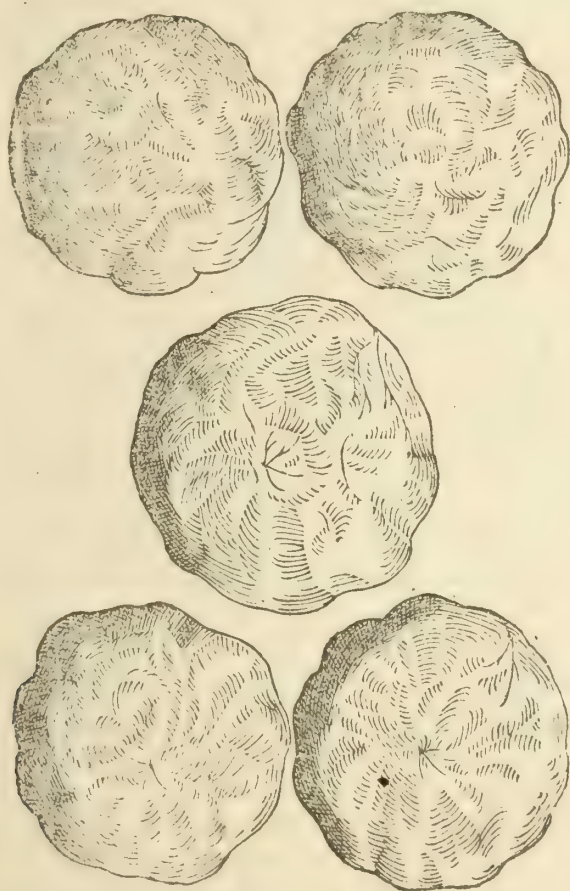
The Mushrooms or Toadstooles which grow vpon the trunks or bodies of old trees, verie much resembling *Auricula Iudæ*, that is Iewes eare, do in continuance of time growe vnto the substance of wood, which the Fowlers do call Touchwood, and are for the most haile circuled or haile round, whose vpper part is somewhat plaine, and sometime a little hollow, but the lower part is plaited or pursed together. This kinde of Mushroom the Grecians do call *agaricus*, and is as full of venome or poison as the former, especially those which grow vpon the Ilex, Oliue, and Oke trees.

There is likewise a kinde of Mushroom called *Fungus Fungosus*, growing vp in moist and shadowie woods, which is also venomous, hauing a thick and tuberous stalke, an handfull high, of a duskish colour; the top whereof is compact of many small diuisions, like vnto the Hony combe.

There is also found another, set forth vnder the title *Fungus virilis penis arcti*, which we English pricke Mushroom, taken from his forme.

3 *Tubera terra.*

Fuslie bals, or Puckfists.



* The description.

3 *Fungus Orbicularis* or *Lupi crepitus*: some do call it *Lucernarum fungi*: in English Fuslie bals, Pucke Fuslie, and Bulfists, with which in some places of England they vse to kill or smolder their Bees, when they woulde drine the Hives, and bereaue the poore Bees of their meate, houses, and lines: these are also vsed in some places where neighbours dwell farre a sunder, to caule and reserve fire from place to place, whereof it tooke the name *Lucernarum fungi*: in forme they are very round, sticking & cleauing vnto the ground, without any stalks or stems; at the first white, but afterwarde of a duskish colour, hauing no hole or breach in them, whereby a man may see into them, which being troden vpon do breath forth a most thinne and fine powder, like vnto smoke, very noisome and hurtfull vnto the eies, causing a kinde of blindnes, which is called Poor-blade, or Sand-blinde.

There is another kinde of *Fungus*, or Mushroom, which groweth in moist meadows, and by ditch sides, five or sixe inches high, couered ouer with a skin like a peece of sheepes leather, of a russet colour; which being taken away there appeereth a long and white stumpe, in forme not much unlike to an handle, mentioned in the title, or like vnto the white and tendet stalke of Aron, but greater: this kinde is also full of venome and poison.

* *The description.*

There is likewise a kinde of Mushrum, with a certaine round excrescence growing within the earth, vnder the vpper crust or face of the same, in drie and grauelly grounds in Pannonia and the Prouinces adioining, which do cause the ground to swell, and be full of hils like Molehils. The people where they grow, are constrained to digge them vp and cast them abroad like as we do Molehils, spoiling their grounds, as Molehils are hurtfull vnto our soile: these haue neither stalks, leaues, fibres, nor strings annexed or fastned vnto them, and for the most part are of a reddish colour, but within of a whitish yellow: the Grecians haue called this tuberous excrescence *idva*, and the Latines *Tubera*: the Spaniards do call them *Turmas de tierra*: in English we may call them Spanish Fussébals.

* *The place.*

Mushrooms come vp about the rootes of trees, in grassie places of medowes, and ley land newly turned; in woods also where the ground is sandie, but yet dankish; they grow likewise out of wood, foorth of the rotten bodies of trees, but they are vnprofitable and nothing woorth. Poisonosome Mushrooms as *Dioscorides* saith, growe where olde rustie iron lieth, or rotten clouts, or neere to serpents dens, or roots of trees that bring foorth venomous fruite. Diuers esteeme those for the best which grow vpon mountaines and hilly places, as *Horace* saith:

Hor. lib. ser. 2.
satyr. 4.

-----*praten sibus optima fungis*
Natura est, aliis malè creditur.

The medow Mushrooms are in kinde the best,
It is ill trusting any of the rest.

* *The time.*

Diuers come vp in Aprill, and last not till Maie: for they flourish but whilest Aprill continueth; others grow later about August; yet all of them after raine, and therefore they are found one yeere sooner; and another later. Mushrooms saith *Plinie* grow in showers of raine, they come of the slime of trees; as the same author affirmeth.

* *The names.*

They are called in Latine *Fungi*: in Greeke *μυκήται*: in Italian *Fonghi*: in Spanish *Hunros*, *Cugumelos*: in French *Campinion*, which worde the low country men also vse, & call them *Campernocin*: in high Dutch *Schwenne*, *Pfifferling*: in English Mushrooms, Toadstooles, or Paddockstooles.

The Mushrooms that come vp in Aprill are called in Latine of diuers *Spongiole*: of the Italians *Prignoli*: and in high Dutch *Bozchel*.

They that are of a light red be called of some *Boleti*, among the later ones which rise and fall away in seuen daies. The white or those which be somewhat yellow, be called in Latin *Suilli*: which the later Phisitions name *Porcini*, or Swine Mushrooms: *Suilli*, saith *Plinie* are dried, being hanged vpon rushes, which are thrust thorow them. The dry ones are in our age also eaten in Bohemia and Austria: they that grow by the rootes of the Poplar trees are called of the Latines *Popalnei*, Poplar Mushrooms.

Puffes Fistles, are commonly called in Latine *Lupi crepitus*, or Woolfes Fistles: in Italian *Pescie de Lupo*: in English Puffes Fistles, & Fussébals in the north. *Plinie* nameth them *Pezica*, as though he should say flat.

Tree Mushrooms be called in Greeke *μυκήται*: in Latine *Fungi arborum*, and *Fungi arborci*: in English tree Mushrooms, or Touchwood: in high Dutch also *Schwenne*. They are all thought to be poisonosome being inwardly taken. *Nicander* writeth that the Mushrooms of the Oliue tree, the Ilex tree, and of the Oke tree bring death.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A *Galen* affirmeth that they are all very colde and moist, and therefore do approuch vnto a venomous and murthering facultie; and ingender a clammy, puitous, and colde nutriment if they be eaten. To conclude, fewe of them are good to be eaten; and most of them do suffocate and strangle the eater. Therefore I giue my simple aduice vnto those that loue such strange and newe fangled meates, to beware of licking honie among thornes, least the sweetenes of the one do not counteruaile the sharpnes and pricking of the other.

Fussébals

Fusleballs are no way eaten, the powder of them doth dry without biting; it is fitly applied to B merigals, kided heeles and such like.

In diuers parts of England where people dwell farre from neighbours, they carie them kindled C with fire, which lasteth long; whereupon they were called *Lucernarum Fungi*.

The dust or powder heerof is very dangerous for the eies, for it hath beene often seene that di- D uers haue beene poreblinde euer after, when some small quantitie thereof hath beene blown into their eies.

The countrey people vse to kill or smoothen Bees with these Fusleballs, being set on fire, for the E which purpose it fitly serueth.

Of the temperature of Fusleballs we finde little, and that briefly set downe, and that it is moist F *Virgil* in his first booke of *Georgickes* doth write, in a forewarning, when he reckoneth vp the signes that go before raine:

*Tum Cornix plena pluuiam vocat improba voce,
Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena:
Nec nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ
Nesciunt hyemem: testacum ardente vident
Scintillare oleum. & putres concrescere Fungos.*

Then with a full call all alone
A sturdie Crowe raine doth demand,
And hauing beside hirselfe none,
She iets vp and downe the dry sand:
And maidens which * night tasks do handle,
A winterly storme haue foreknowne,
When sparkle they marked the candle:
And vp rotten Mushrooms be growne.

*Virg.
Georg.
lib.1.*

* Pinching the flaxe
from the distaffe.

Of great Toothwoorth, or Clownes Lungwoort. Chap. 163.

1 *Dentaria maior Mathioli.*

Great toothwoort, or Lungwoort.

2 *Dentaria minor.*

Little Lungwoort.



* The

* *The description.*

I Here is often found among the Mushrooms a certaine kinde of excrescence, consisting of a iellie, or soft substance, like that of the Mushrooms, and therefore may the more fitly be heere inserted: it riseth foorth of the ground in forme like vnto *Orobanche*, or the Broome Rape, and also in substance, hauing a tender, thicke, tuberous, or mishapen bodie, consisting as it were of scales like teeth (whereof it tooke his name) of a dustie shining colour, tending to purple. The stalke riseth vp in the middle, garnished with little gaping hollow flowers, like those of *Satyrion*; on the outside of an ouerworne whitish colour, dashed ouer with a dustie purple; and within the hollownes thereof, of a darke blackish colour: the whole plant resembleth a rude forme of that gellie, or slimie matter, founde in the fieldes, which we call the falling of stars: the roote is small and tender.

2 There is also another sort heereof founde, not differing from the precedent: the chiefe difference consisteth in that, that this plant is altogether lesser; in other respects like.

* *The place.*

These plants do grow at the bottome of Elme trees, and such like, in shadowie places: I found it growing in a lane called East lane, vpon the right hande as yee go from Maidstone in Kent vnto Cockes Hoath, halfe a mile from the towne; & in other places thereabout: it doth grow also in the fieldes about Croidon, especially about a place called Groutes, being the lande of a worshipfull Gentleman called Master *Garth*: and also in a woode in Kent neere Crayfoord, called Rowe or Rough hill: it groweth likewise neere Harwood in Lancashire, a mile from Whanley, in a wood called Talbot banke.

* *The time.*

They flourish in Maie and Iune.

* *The names.*

There is not any other name extant, more then is set foorth in the description.

* *The temperature and vertues.*

A There is nothing extant of the faculties heereof, either of the ancient or later writers: neither haue we any thing of our owne experience; onely our countrey women do call it Lungwoort, and do vse it against the cough, and all other imperfections of the lungs: but what benefit they reape thereby I know not; neither can any of iudgement giue me further instruction thereof.

Of Saunders. Chap. 164.

* *The kindes.*

THe ancient Greekes haue not knowne the sorts of Saunders: *Garcias* and others describe three, *Album*, *Rubrum*, and *Pallidum*: which in shops is called *Citrinum*.

* *The description.*

I The Saunders tree groweth to the bignes of the Walnut tree, garnished with many goodly branches; wheron are set leaues like those of the Lentisk tree, alwaies green; among which come foorth very faire flowers, of a blew colour tending to blacknes; after commeth the fruite, of the bignes of a Cherrie, Greene at the first, and blacke when it is ripe; without taste, and readie to fall downe with euery little blast of winde: the timber or woode is of a white colour.

2 The second sort differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the woode, which generally of these trees are neere of colour, yet som redder then others, wherein it differeth from the rest.

There is likewise another which groweth very great, the flowers and fruite agree with the other of his kinde: the woode is of a yellowish colour, wherein consisteth the difference.

I *Santalum*

1 *Santalum album*.
White Saunders.

2 *Santalum rubrum*.
Red Saunders.



* *The place.*

The white and yellow Saunders grow naturally, and that in great abundance, in an Iland called Timor, and also in the East Indies beyond the river Sanges or rather Ganges, which the Indians call *Hanga*, and also about Iaua, where it is of better odor then any that groweth else where.

The red Saunders groweth within the river Ganges, especially about Tanasarin, and in the marsh grounds about Charamandel: it groweth far distant from these places, that is to saie, in most parts of Brasile: *Auicen*, *Serapio*, and most of the Mauritanians, call it by a corrupt name *Sandal*: in Timor *Malaca*, and places neere adjoining *Chandama*, in Decan and Guzarate *Sercinda*: in Latine *Sanda'um*, and *Santalum*, adding thereto for the colour *album*, *flauum*, or *Citrinum*, and *rubrum*, red, white, and yellow.

* *The time.*

These trees grow greene winter and sommer, and are not one knowne from another, but by the Indians themselues, who haue taken very certaine notes and markes of them, bicause they may the more speedily distinguish them when the Mart commeth.

* *The names.*

Their names haue beene sufficiently spoken of in their descriptions.

* *The temperature.*

Saunders is colde in the first degree vnto the thirde, and drie in the second. The red Saunders is somewhat colder.

* *The vertues.*

The Indians do vse the decoction made in water, against hot burning agues, and the ouermuch A flowing of the menses, *Erispelas*, the gout, and all inflammations especially if it be mixed with the iuice of Nightshade, Houllecke, or Purflane.

The

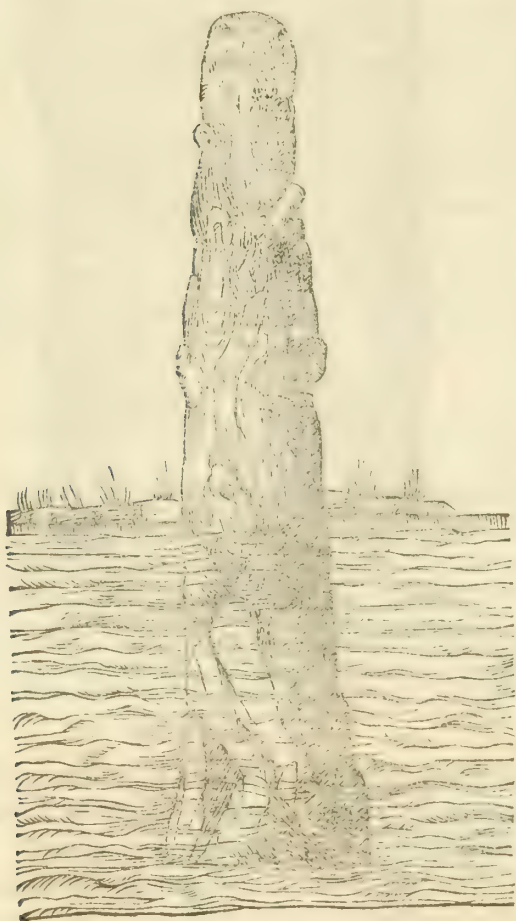
B The white Saunders mixed with Rose water, and the temples bathed therewith, ceaseth the pain of the megrim, and keepeth backe the flowing of humors to the eies.

C *Auiscen* affirmeth it to be good for all passions of the hart, and maketh it glad and merrie, and therefore good to be put in collises, iellies, and all delicate meates which neede to haue their colour made more pleasant to the sight.

Of the Stonie wood, or woode made Stones. Chap. 166.

Ligna lapidea, siue in Lapides conuersa.

The Stonie woode, or woode made stones.



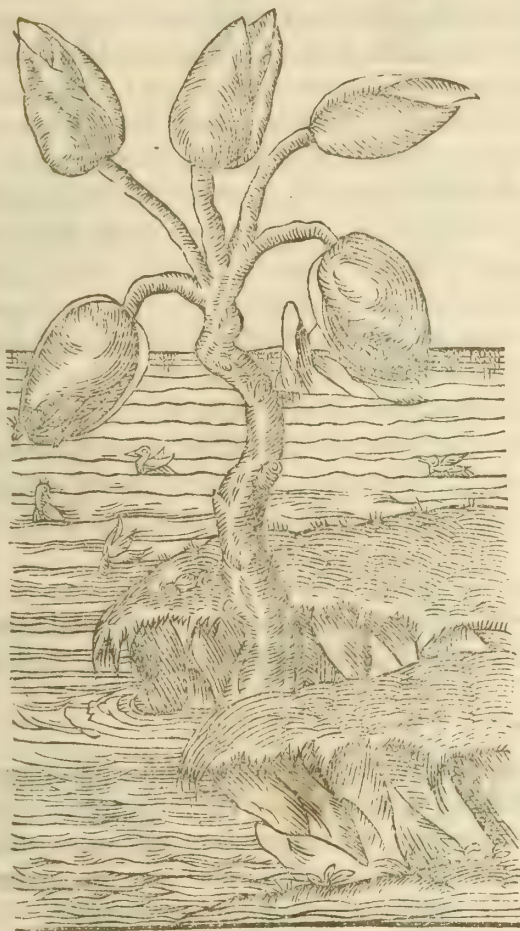
* *The description.*

Among the woonders of England this is one of great admiration, and contrarie vnto mans reason and capacitie, that there shoulde be a kind of woode alterable into the hardnes of a stone called Stonie woode, or rather a kinde of water, which hardneth woode and other things, into the nature and matter of stones. But we know that the works of God are woonderfull, if we do but narrowly search the least of them, which we daily beholde; much more if we turne our eies vpon those that are seldome seene, and knowne but of a fewe, and that of such as haue painfully trauelled in the secrets of nature. This strange alteration of nature is to be seene in sundry parts of England and Wales, through the qualities of some waters and earth, which change such things into stones as do fall therein; or which are of purpose (for triall) put into them. In the north part of Englande, there is a Well neere vnto Knaesborough, which will change any thing into stone, whether it be wood, timber, leaues of trees, mosse, leather gloues or such like. There be diuers places in Bedfordshire, Warwickshire and Wales, where there is ground of that qualitie, that if a stake be driuen into it, that part of the stake which is within the ground will be a firme and hard stone, & al that which is aboue the earth retaineth his former substance and nature. Also my selfe being at

Rougby (about such time as our fantasticke people did with great concourse and multitudes, repaire and run headlong vnto the sacred Wels of *Neuham regis*, in the edge of Warwickshire, as vnto the water of life, which could cure all diseases) I went from thence vnto these Wels, where I founde growing over the same a faire Ash trec, whose boughes did hang ouer the spring of water, whereof some that were seare and rotten, and some that of purpose were broken off, fell into the water, & were all turned into stones. Of these boughes or parts of the tree, I brought vnto London, which when I had broken in peeces, therein might be seene that the pith and all the rest was turned into stones; yea many buds and flowrings of the tree falling into the saide water, were also turned into hard stones, full retaining the same shape & fashion that they were of before they were in the water. I doubt not but if this water were prooued about the hardning of some kinde of confections Physicall, for the preternation of them, or other speciall ends, it would offer greater occasion of admiration for the health and benefite of mankind, then it doth about such things as already haue beene experimented, tending to very litle purpose.

*Of the Goose tree, Barnakle tree, or the tree bearing
Geese. Chap. 167.*

Britannica Concha anatis fer.e.
The breede of Barnakles.



✱ *The description.*

HAving trauelled from the Grasses growing in the bottome of the fenny waters, the woods, and mountaines, euen vnto Libanus it selfe; and also the sea, and bowels of the same: we are arrived to the end of our Historie, thinking it not impertinent to the conclusion of the same, to end with one of the maruels of this land (we may say of the world.) The Historie whereof to set forth according to the woorthines and raritie thereof, woulde not onely require a large and peculiar volume, but also a deeper search into the bowels of nature, then my intended purpose w^l suffer me to wade into, my insufficiencie also considered; leaving the historie thereof rough hewen, vnto some excellent men, learned in the secrets of nature, to be both fined and refined: in the meane space take it as it falleth out, the naked and rude truth, though vnpolished. There are certaine in the north parts of Scotland, & the Islands adjacent, called Orchades, certaine trees, wherupon doe growe certaine shell fishes, of a white colour tending to russet; wherein are containede little liuing creatures: which shels in time of maturitie doe open, and out of them grow those little liuing things; which falling into the water, doe become foules, whom we call Barnakles, in the north of England Brant Geese, and in Lancashire tree Geese: but the other that do fall vpon the land, perish and come to nothing: thus much by the writings of others, and also from the mouths of people of those parts, which may very well accord with truth.

But what our eyes haue seene, and hands haue touched, we shall declare. There is a small lande in Lancashire called the Pile of Foulders, wherein are found the broken peeces of old and brused ships, some whereof haue beene cast thither by shipwracke, and also the trunks or bodies with the branches of old and rotten trees, cast vp there likewise: wheron is found a certaine spume or froth, that in time breedeth vnto certaine shels, in shapelike those of the muskle, but sharper pointed, and of a whitish colour; wherein is contained a thing in forme like a lace of silke finely woven, as it were togither, of a whitish colour; one ende whereof is fastned vnto the inside of the shel, euen as the fish of Oisters and Muskles are; the other ende is made fast vnto the belly of a rude masse or lumpe, which in time commeth to the shap & forme of a Bird: when it is perfectly formed, the shel gaperth open, & the first thing that appeereth is the foresaid lace or string; next come the legs of the Birde hanging out; and as it groweth greater, it openeth the shell by degrees, till at length it is all come forth, and hangeth onely by the bill; in short space after it commeth to full maturitie, and falleth into the sea, where it gathereth feathers, and groweth to a foule, bigger then a Malliard, and lesser then a Goose; hauing blacke legs and bill or beake, and feathers blacke and white, spotted in such maner as is our Magge-Pie, called in some places a Pie-Annet, which the

the people of Lancashire call by no other name then a tree Goose; which place aforesaide, and all those parts adioining, do so much abound therewith, that one of the best is bought for three pence: for the truth heerof, if any doubt, may it please them to repaire vnto me, and I shall satisfie them by the testimonie of good witnesses.

Moreouer, it should seeme that there is another sort heerof; the Historie of which is true, and of mine owne knowledge: for traueilling vpon the shores of our English coast betweene Douer and Runney, I founde the trunk of an olde rotten tree, which (with some helpe that I procured by fishermens wiues that were there attending their husbandes returne from the sea) we drewe out of the water vpon dry lande: on this rotten tree I founde growing many thousandes of long crimson bladders, in shape like vnto puddings newly filled before they be sodden, which were verie cleere and shining, at the neather end whereof did grow a shell fish, fashioned somewhat like a small Muskle, but much whiter, resembling a shell fish that groweth vpon the rocks about Garnsey and Garsey, called a Lympt: many of these shels I brought with me to London, which after I had opened, I founde in them liuing things without forme or shape; in others which were neerer come to ripenes, I found liuing things that were very naked, in shape like a Birde; in others, the Birds couered with soft downe, the shell halfe open, and the Birde readie to fall out, which no doubt were the foules called Barnakles. I dare not absolutely auouch euery circumstance of the first part of this Historie concerning the tree that beareth those buds aforesaide, but will leaue it to a further consideration: howbeit that which I haue seene with mine eies, and handled with mine handes, I dare confidently auouch, and boldly put downe for veritie. Nowe if any will obiect, that this tree which I sawe might be one of those before mentioned, which either by the waues of the sea, or some violent winde, had beene ouerturned, as many other trees are; or that any trees falling into those seas about the Orchades, will of themselues beare the like foules, by reason of those seas and waters, these being so probable coniectures, and likely to be true, I may not without preiudice gainsaie, or indeuor to confute.

* *The place.*

The bordes and rotten planks whereon are found these shels, wherein is bred the Barnakle, are taken vp in a small Island adioining to Lancashire, halfe a mile from the maine land, called the Pile of Foulders.

* *The time.*

They spawne as it were in March and Aprill; the Geese are formed in Maie and Iune, and come to fulnesse of feathers in the moneth after. And thus hauing through Gods assistance, discoursed somewhat at large of Grasses, Herbes, Shrubs, Trees, Mosses, and certaine excrescences of the earth, with other things moe incident to the Historie thereof, we conclude and ende our present volume, with this woonder of England. For which Gods name be euer honored and praised.

The end of the third and last Booke
of the Historie of
Plants.

INDEX LATINVS COPIO- SISSIMVS STIRPIVM IN HOC OPERE I. GERARDI DESCRIPTARVM.

A

A Bacus	pagina 123	<i>Acylum</i>	1160	<i>Alfine</i>	491
<i>Abies</i>	1181.1182	<i>Acynos</i>	549	<i>Alfine maior, minor, & minima</i>	488
<i>Abiga</i>	422	<i>Adiantum</i>	983	<i>Alfine marina</i>	ibid.
<i>Abrotanum</i>	949	<i>Adiantum candidum</i>	ibid.	<i>Alfine petrea</i>	489
<i>Abrotanum mas & foemina</i>	ibid.	<i>Adiantum nigrum</i>	975.983	<i>Alfine folijs Veronica cum ceteris</i>	ibid.
<i>Abrotanum humile</i>	948	<i>Adiantum aureum</i>	1171	<i>spec.</i>	ibid.
<i>Abrotanum inodorum</i>	ibid.	<i>Adonis flos, eiusq. varietas</i>	310	<i>Alfine fontana</i>	490
<i>Abrotanum campestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Ador</i>	62	<i>Alfine fluuialis</i>	ibid.
<i>Absinthium rusticum</i>	938	<i>Adoreum</i>	ibid.	<i>Alfine palustris</i>	491
<i>Absinthium tenuifolium, seu Roma- num</i>	939	<i>Agaricus vel Agaricum</i>	1184	<i>Alfine folijs Trissaginis</i>	492
<i>Absinthium latifolium siue Ponticum</i>	pag. 937.938	<i>Eglops</i>	1163	<i>Alfine corniculata Clusij</i>	ibid.
<i>Absinthium tenuifolium Ponticum</i>		<i>Eglops Narbonensis</i>	68	<i>Alfine Hederacea</i>	493
<i>Galenii</i>	937	<i>Eglops Bromoides</i>	70	<i>Alfine Hederula altera</i>	ibid.
<i>Absinthium marinum</i>	941	<i>Egypus</i>	1142	<i>Alfine sylvatica</i>	85
<i>Absinthium marinum album</i>	940	<i>Egitis</i>	495	<i>Alibea</i>	789
<i>Absinthium marinum latifolium</i>	ibid.	<i>Egonychon</i>	487	<i>Alibea frutex Clusij</i>	788
<i>Absinthium arborescens</i>	943	<i>Ethiopsis</i>	634	<i>Alibea arborescens</i>	ibid.
<i>Absinthium Egyptianum</i>	ibid.	<i>Etitis</i>	495	<i>Alibea palustris</i>	787
<i>Absinthium inodorum</i>	945	<i>Agrifolium</i>	1155.1156	<i>Alibea Ibisus</i>	787
<i>Absinthium marinum, Abrotani fo- mine facie</i>	944	<i>Ageratum</i>	524	<i>Alibea lutea</i>	790
<i>Acanthus</i>	987	<i>Aglaophotis</i>	832	<i>Alus Gallica</i>	661
<i>Acanthus sativus</i>	986	<i>Agnus castus</i>	1201	<i>Alypum montis Ceti</i>	408
<i>Acanthus sylvestris</i>	987	<i>Agrimonia</i>	575	<i>Alyssos Plinij</i>	966
<i>Acanthium album</i>	988	<i>Agrimonia sylvestris</i>	841	<i>Alyssum</i>	380
<i>Acanthium Illyricum purpureum</i>	ibid.	<i>Agricostanum</i>	906	<i>Alyssum Galeni</i>	379
<i>Acacia</i>	1150	<i>Agrioriganum</i>	542	<i>Alyssum Germanicum</i>	ibid.
<i>Acacia Dioecoris</i>	1149	<i>Anaga</i>	422	<i>Amaracus</i>	539
<i>Acacia altera</i>	ibid. 1150	<i>Alabastri Rosarum, siue calyces</i>	1081	<i>Amaradulcis</i>	279
<i>Acacia Pontica</i>	ibid.	<i>Alaternus</i>	1213	<i>Amantilla Valentiana</i>	918
<i>Acarna</i>	997	<i>Alaternus Plinij</i>	1212	<i>Ambrosia</i>	536.950.951
<i>Acarna Theophrasti</i>	1012	<i>Alaternus humilior</i>	ibid.	<i>Amaranthus</i>	254.255
<i>Acarna Walerandi Donrez</i>	ibid.	<i>Albarus</i>	1303	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	ibid.
<i>Acer</i>	1300	<i>Albinum</i>	519	<i>Amaranthus coccineus</i>	254
<i>Acer maior</i>	ibid.	<i>Albucium</i>	87	<i>Amaranthus pannicula sparsa</i>	ibid.
<i>Acer minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Albucus</i>	ibid.	<i>Amaranthus luteus Fuchsij & Tragi</i>	521. 522.
<i>Acetabulum</i>	424	<i>Alcea</i>	786	<i>Amaranthus Galeni</i>	522
<i>Acetosa tuberosa</i>	321	<i>Alcea peregrina</i>	791	<i>Amedanus</i>	1294
<i>Achillea</i>	914.915	<i>Alcea vesicaria</i>	792	<i>Amellus marinus</i>	334
<i>Achillea Sideritis</i>	ibid.	<i>Alcibiadion</i>	658	<i>Ammi</i>	882
<i>Accipitrina</i>	236	<i>Alchimilla</i>	82	<i>Ammi vulgare</i>	881
<i>Acinus</i>	727	<i>Alectorophos</i>	912.913	<i>Ammi Creticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Aconitum</i>	819	<i>Alga palustris</i>	674	<i>Amonum Plinij</i>	289
<i>Aconitum Batrachoides</i>	808	<i>Almonia</i>	1031	<i>Ampelos agria</i>	722
<i>Aconitum hyemale</i>	819	<i>Alisma</i>	359.360.524	<i>Amygdalus</i>	1256
<i>Aconitum saluterum</i>	820	<i>Altharia</i>	650	<i>Amygdalum</i>	ibid.
<i>Aconitum luteum Ponticum</i>	821.822	<i>Allium</i>	140	<i>Amylenum frumentum</i>	63
<i>Aconitum bacciferum</i>	829	<i>Allium siliue Tre</i>	141	<i>Anabasis</i>	958
<i>Acorna</i>	997	<i>Allium vrsinum</i>	ibid. 142	<i>Anacardium</i>	1360
<i>Acories palustris</i>	46	<i>Allium angustum</i>	ibid.	<i>Anagallis</i>	495
<i>Aculeosa</i>	1004	<i>Allium ceruinum</i>	ibid.	<i>Anagallis mas & foemina</i>	494
<i>Acutella</i>	1142	<i>Allium alpinum latifolium</i>	ibid.	<i>Anagallis lutea</i>	ibid.
		<i>Allium non bulbosum</i>	650	<i>Anagallis aquatica</i>	496.497
		<i>Ainus</i>	1294	<i>Anagallis aquatica minor</i>	ibid.
		<i>Alnus nigra</i>	1286	<i>Anagallis aquatica minor flore pillo</i>	ibid.
		<i>Aloe mucronato folio</i>	409	<i>ibid.</i>	
		<i>Alopecuros</i>	81.370		

I N D E X.

<i>Anagyris</i>	1239	<i>Apium aquatilo</i>	862.867	<i>Arundo</i>	34
<i>Anagyris fatida</i>	ibid.	<i>Apium montanum</i>	863	<i>Arundo Cypria</i>	ibid.
<i>Anchomanes</i>	683	<i>Apium sylvestre</i>	866.867	<i>Arundo donax</i>	ibid.
<i>Anchusa</i>	657	<i>Aphyllanthes</i>	512.591	<i>Arundo scriptoria</i>	34
<i>Anchusa Alcibiadon</i>	656	<i>Apolinon</i>	1218	<i>Arundo Saccharina</i>	35
<i>Anchusa lutea</i>	ibid.	<i>Apollinaris</i>	283	<i>Arundo florida</i>	36
<i>Androsace Mathioli</i>	425	<i>Apytes</i>	730	<i>Arundo Indica</i>	ibid.
<i>Androsace annua spuria</i>	ibid.	<i>Aquavita</i>	734	<i>Arundo Lithospermus</i>	82
<i>Androsimum</i>	434.435	<i>Aqua ardens</i>	ibid.	<i>Asarina Mathioli</i>	688
<i>Anemone tuberosa radice</i>	302	<i>Aquilegia</i>	936	<i>Asarum</i>	ibid. 689
<i>Anemone coccinea multiplex</i>	ibid.	<i>Aquilegia carulea</i>	935	<i>Asclepias</i>	751
<i>Anemone Bolbocastani radice</i>	303	<i>Aquileia</i>	936	<i>Asclepias flore albo</i>	ibid.
<i>Anemone latifolia Clusij</i>	ibid.	<i>Aquilciarubra</i>	935	<i>Asclepias flore nigro</i>	ibid.
<i>Anemone maxima Chalcodonica polyanthos</i>	ibid.	<i>Aquilina</i>	936	<i>Asclepias Virginiana</i>	752
<i>Anemone geraniifolia</i>	304	<i>Arabis</i>	207	<i>Ascolymbros</i>	995
<i>Anemone Mathioli</i>	ibid.	<i>Arachidna</i>	1359	<i>Ascyron & Ascyroides</i>	434
<i>Anemone trifolia</i>	305	<i>Arachus</i>	1053.1054	<i>Aspalathum</i>	29
<i>Anemone papaveracea</i>	ibid.	<i>Aracidna</i>	1359	<i>Asparagus</i>	954
<i>Anemonum varietates</i>	306.307	<i>Arbor vita</i>	1187	<i>Asparagus sativus</i>	953
<i>Anethum & Anetum</i>	878	<i>Arbor Goa, sine Indica</i>	1331	<i>Asparagus palustris</i>	ibid.
<i>Anethum tortuosum & sylvestre</i>	895	<i>Arbor Thurifera</i>	1247	<i>Asparagus peiræus</i>	ibid. 955
<i>Angelica</i>	847	<i>Arbor Mirobalanorum</i>	1307	<i>Asparagus sylvestris</i>	953.955
<i>Angelica sativa</i>	846	<i>Arbor rosea</i>	1220	<i>Asparagus sylvestris spinosus Clusij</i>	pag. 954
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	847	<i>Arbor tristis</i>	1342.1343	<i>Asperula & Aspergula odorata</i>	966
<i>Anisum</i>	880	<i>Arbor lude</i>	1240. an Sycomorus ib.	<i>an Alyssos Pliny</i>	ibid.
<i>Anonis</i>	1141.1142	<i>Arbutus</i>	1310.1311	<i>Asphodelus</i>	86.87
<i>Anonis flore albo</i>	1141	<i>Arcium</i>	665	<i>Asphodelus minor</i>	44
<i>Anonis non spinosa purpurea</i>	1142	<i>Areca sine Fausel</i>	1337	<i>Asphodelus lateris</i>	89
<i>Anonis lutea</i>	ibid.	<i>Argemone</i>	301	<i>Asphodelus palustris</i>	ibid.
<i>Anonymos</i>	1286	<i>Argemonia</i>	ibid.	<i>Asphodelus Lancastris</i>	ibid.
<i>Anserina</i>	841	<i>Argemone capitulo tornulo &c.</i>	300	<i>Asphodelus bulbosus</i>	89
<i>Anteuphorbium</i>	1014	<i>Argentina</i>	841	<i>Asphodelus hyacinthinus</i>	90
<i>Anthemis</i>	616	<i>Aria Theophrasti</i>	1146	<i>Asphodelus fœmina</i>	ibid.
<i>Anthericos</i>	87	<i>Aris</i>	687	<i>Asplenium</i>	978.979
<i>Anihora</i>	820	<i>Arisarum</i>	ibid.	<i>Asplenium sylvestre vel magnū</i>	979
<i>Anibos</i>	1081	<i>Arisarum latifolium</i>	686	<i>Asprella</i>	958
<i>Anthropomorphos</i>	281	<i>Arisarum angustifolium</i>	ibid.	<i>Aster marinus</i>	334
<i>Anthyllis</i>	420.497	<i>Arisarum latifolium Mathioli</i>	687	<i>Aster Atticus</i>	392.393.428
<i>Anthyllis lentifolia</i>	498	<i>Aristolochia</i>	698	<i>Aster Italorum</i>	392
<i>Anthyllis leguminosa</i>	1060	<i>Aristolochia Clematis</i>	697	<i>Aster montanus</i>	ibid.
<i>Anthyllis Valentina Clusij</i>	452	<i>Aristolochia longa & mas</i>	698	<i>Aster hirsutus</i>	ibid.
<i>Antipathes</i>	1381	<i>Aristolochia rotunda & fœmina</i>	ibid.	<i>Asterion</i>	393
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	439. eiusq. varietates	<i>Armeniacum</i>	1261	<i>Asteriscon</i>	ibid.
<i>Antirrhinum minus</i>	438.439	<i>Armeria</i>	479.481. eius varietas	<i>Astragalus</i>	1059
<i>Antophylli</i>	1351	<i>Armeria rubra latifolia</i>	479	<i>Astragalus Syriacus</i>	1058
<i>Antura</i>	820	<i>Armeria suave rubens</i>	ibid.	<i>Astragalus Lusitanicus Clusij</i>	ibid.
<i>Aparine</i>	963.964	<i>Armerius flos primus Dodonai</i>	481	<i>Astrantia</i>	849
<i>Aparina maior Pliny</i>	963	<i>Armerius flos tertius</i>	482	<i>Astrantia nigra</i>	828
<i>Aphaca</i>	1053	<i>Armoracia</i>	186.481	<i>Athanasia</i>	526
<i>Aphace</i>	217	<i>Armoraria</i>	481	<i>Atractylis</i>	1008.1009
<i>Aphricanus flos</i>	611 an sit Petulius	<i>Armoraria pratensis mas & fœmina</i>	pag. 480	<i>Atriplex</i>	257
<i>Apiastrum</i>	720	<i>Armoraria sylvestris</i>	481	<i>Atriplex sativa alba</i>	256
<i>Apies</i>	906	<i>Arnoglossa</i>	340	<i>Atriplex purpurea</i>	ibid.
<i>Apios vera</i>	407	<i>Aronia</i>	683.1266	<i>Atriplex sylvestris</i>	257
<i>Apium</i>	862	<i>Arsela</i>	301	<i>Atriplex marina</i>	ibid.
<i>Apium risus</i>	309	<i>Artemisia</i>	946	<i>Atriplex fœrida</i>	258
<i>Apium bortenfe</i>	861 an Petroselinum	<i>Artemisia mater herbarum</i>	945	<i>Avena vesca</i>	68
<i>Apium crispum sine multifidum</i>	861	<i>Artemisia tenuifolia</i>	527.945	<i>Avena nuda</i>	ibid.
<i>Apium palustre vel rusticum</i>	862	<i>Artemisia marina</i>	219.946	<i>Avena sativa</i>	69
		<i>Arthetica herba</i>	637	<i>Auornus</i>	1286
		<i>Arum</i>	685	<i>Aurelia</i>	520
		<i>Arum maius & minus</i>	ibid.	<i>Auricula vrsi</i>	640. eius varietates
				<i>ibid.</i>	643
					<i>Auricula</i>

I N D E X.

Auricula vrsi 2. *Clusij* 641
Auricula vrsi rubescens 642
Auricula vrsi minima *ibid.*
Auricula muris 514

B

B *Accharis* 648
Baccharis Dioscoridis 391
Baccharis Monspeliensium 647
Bacchion 665
Balanus Myrepsica, sive glans vnguentaria 1214
Balaustia 1262
Balsamina 291
Balsamina mas 290
Balsamina femina *ibid.* 291
Balsamina cucumerina 291
Balsamina amygdaloides *ibid.*
Balsamella *ibid.*
Balsaminum *ibid.*
Balsamita mas vel maior 523.524
Balsamita femina 523
Balsamum 1345
Balsami fructus 1344
Barba hirci 596.886
Barbarea 188
Bardana 665
Bardana maior & minor 664
Basilicum gariophyllatum 547
Bati 428
Batrachion 805
Batrachium album 806
Batrachium Apuleij 808.811
Bechium 667
Bellis maior 509
Bellis hortensis varietas 510
Bellis minor 512
Bellis cerulea sive globular. 511.512
Bellis minor sylvestris *ibid.*
Bellis media sylvestris *ibid.*
Bellis cerulea Apulea 511
Bellis cerulea Monspeliaca 512
Beta 251.252
Betonica 577.578
Betonica flore albo 577
Betonica aquatica 579
Betula sive Betulla 1295
Betulus 1296
Bifolium 327
Bipenula 888
Bipinella 887.888
Bisaria 683
Bistacion 1248
Bistorta 323
Bistorta maior 322
Bistorta minor *ibid.*
Bistorta latifolia *ibid.*
Blattaria 634
Blattaria Plinij 633
Blattaria flore purpureo *ibid.*
Blitum 253
Bolbocastanon 906
Bolbocastani altera icon *ibid.*
Boleti 1386

Borago 653
Borago hortensis *ibid.*
Borago flore albo *ibid.*
Borago semper virens *ibid.*
Botrys 950.951
Brassica 249
Brassica leporina 232
Brassica vulgaris sativa 244
Brassica sativae crispa *ibid.*
Brassica rubra *ibid.*
Brassica capitata alba *ibid.*
Brassica capitata rubra 245
Brassica patula *ibid.*
Brassica florida 246
Brassica Tophosa *ibid.*
Brassica Sabanda 247
Brassica Sabanda crispa *ibid.*
Brassica marina Anglica 248
Brassica selinoides *ibid. & c.*
Brassica Cypria 249
Brassica canina 264.755
Britannica Plinij 325
Britannica Concha anatifera 1391
Briza monococcus 68
Bromos sterilis 69
Bromos altera *ibid.*
Brumaria 182
Bruta 1193. an Sabina altera *ibid.*
Bryonia 720
Bryonia alba *ibid.*
Bryonia nigra 721.722
Bryonia nigra sylvestris 721
Bubonium 393
Bucinus vel Bucinum 924
Buglossa & Buglossa domestica 655
Buglossa vulgaris *ibid.*
Buglossa sylvestris *ibid.*
Buglossum luteum *ibid.*
Buglum 506
Bugula *ibid.*
Bugula flore albo *ibid.*
Bulbus esculentus 105
Bulbus vomitorius 106
Bulbus Eriophorus *ibid.*
Bulbus bombicinus cōmentitius 107
Bulbus agrestis 130
Bunias 181
Bunias sylvestris L'Obelij *ibid.*
Bunium 906
Bupthalmum 607
Bupthalmum verum *ibid.*
Bupthalmum album *ibid. an sit*
Consiligo, Sesamoides, Helleborastru & Chrysanthemum 607.608
Bupleurum 485
Bupleurum angustifolium Monspeliense *ibid.*
Bupleurum latifolium Monspel. *ibid.*
Bursa pastoris 214.215
Bursa pastoria minima 214
Butomus 41
Byne 64
Buxus 1226
Buxus humilis *ibid.*

C

C *Achrys* 858
Cactus 992
Calamintha 557
Calamintha montana vulgaris 556
Calamintha montana praestantior *ibid.*
Calamogrostis 7
Calamus Peruvianus spinosus L'Ob. *pag.* 1015
Calamus sagittalis L'Obelij 33
Calamus Saccharatus 35
Calamus aromaticus & odoratus 57
Calceolus Mariae 359
Calceolus Sacerdotis *ibid.*
Calendula 603
Calendula multiflora maxima 600
Calendula maior & minor polyanthos *ibid.*
Calendula multiflora orbiculata 600
Calendula simplici flore 601
Calendula maior prolifera 602
Calendula Alpina 603
Calendula arvensis *ibid.*
Calicularis 283
Callionymum 332
Callitrichum 983.985
Caliba 603
Caliba poetarum *ibid.*
Caliba Aphricana 611
Caliba palustris 671
Caliba palustris maior 670
Caliba palustris minor *ibid.*
Caliba palustris multiplex 671
Camelina 213.214
Campana arvensis 356
Campana cerulea 715
Campanella 714
Campanula 366
Campanula persicifolia 367
Campanula lactescens pyramidalis *ibid.*
Campanula rotundifolia *ibid.*
Campanula lutea linifolia *ibid.*
Campanula minor alba 368
Campanula minor purpurea *ibid.*
Cachrys 858
Candela regia 630
Canella 1248
Canella folium & bacillus *ibid.*
Cania 571
Canis cerebrum 439
Canina herba 264
Caninum graminum 22
Canirubus 749.1088
Cannabina herba 574
Cannabis 572
Cannabis spuria *ibid.*
Cannacorus 36
Cantabrica 473.478
Capillaris 983.985
Capillus Veneris verus 982.983
Capillus Veneris Syriacus 982
Aaaaa 2 *Cypria*

I N D E X.

<i>Capnos</i>	930	<i>Caryophyllus Mediterraneus</i>	482	<i>Cerasa</i>	1323
<i>Capparis</i>	749	<i>Caryophyllus marinus minimus</i>	L'Obel.	<i>Cerasus</i>	ibid.
<i>Capparis folio acuto</i>	748	<i>belij</i>	ibid. 483	<i>Cerasus vulgaris</i>	1319
<i>Capparis rotundior folio</i>	ibid.	<i>Caryophyllus Indicus</i>	611	<i>Cerasus praecox sine Belgica</i>	ibid.
<i>Capparis fabago</i>	750	<i>Caryophyllus sylvestris</i>	479	<i>Cerasus serotina</i>	1320
<i>Capparis leguminosa</i>	ibid.	<i>Caryophyllus virginicus</i>	477	<i>Cerasus uno pediculo plura</i>	ibid.
<i>Capriola</i>	26	<i>Caryophyllus sylvestris multiplex</i>	474	<i>Cerasus Hispanica & Gasconica</i>	ibid.
<i>Capfella</i>	206	<i>Caryophyllus sylvestris simplex</i>	ibid.	<i>Cerasus multiflora fructus edes</i>	1321
<i>Capficum</i>	293	<i>Caryophyl. plumar. varietates</i>	474	<i>Cerasus multiflora pauciores fructus edens</i>	ibid.
<i>Capficum longioribus filiquis</i>	292		475	<i>Cerasus animum nigra & racemosa</i>	pag. 1322
<i>Capficum minimis filiquis</i>	ibid.	<i>Caryophyllus montanus purpureus</i>	475	<i>Cerasus racemosa rubra</i>	ibid.
<i>Caranum</i>	730	<i>Caryophyllus montanus Clusij</i>	476	<i>Cerasus nigra</i>	1323
<i>Cardamine</i>	203	<i>Caryophyllus Aphyllanthos</i>	ibid.	<i>Ceratia filiqua</i>	1241. an <i>Acrides</i>
<i>Cardamine trifolia</i>	202	<i>Caryophyllus holostius</i>	477	<i>S. Iohan. Baptist.</i>	ibid.
<i>Cardamine latifolia</i>	ibid.	<i>Caryophyllus holostius arvensis</i>	ibid.	<i>Ceratonia</i>	ibid.
<i>Cardamine lactea</i>	ibid.	<i>Caryophyllus minor sylvestris folijs latioribus</i>	481	<i>Ceraunia</i>	414
<i>Cardamine alpina</i>	ibid.	<i>Cassia</i>	468	<i>Cerefolium</i>	883
<i>Cardamomum</i>	1356. 1358	<i>Cassia poetica L'Obelij</i>	1110	<i>Cerefolium vulgare</i>	882
<i>Cardamomi genera</i>	ibid.	<i>Cassia nigra</i>	1242	<i>Cerefolium magnum</i>	ibid.
<i>Cardamum</i>	188	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	ibid.	<i>Cereus Peruvianus spinosus L'Obelij</i>	pag. 1015
<i>Cardopatum</i>	996	<i>Cassilago</i>	283	<i>Cerimthe maior</i>	431
<i>Carduus</i>	992	<i>Cassia vel Cassia lignea</i>	1349	<i>Cerimthe minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Carduus Marie vel lacteus</i>	989	<i>Cassutha</i>	462	<i>Cerofolium</i>	883
<i>Carduus Lencographus</i>	ibid.	<i>Cassutha</i>	ibid.	<i>Cerrus</i>	1163
<i>Carduus Chrysanthemus</i>	993. 994	<i>Castanea</i>	1253. 1254	<i>Cerrus maiore glande</i>	1162
<i>Carduus globosus</i>	990	<i>Castanea equina</i>	ibid.	<i>Cerrus minore glande</i>	ibid.
<i>Carduus Chrysanthemus Peruanus</i>	pag. 993. 995	<i>Cataputia maior</i>	405	<i>Cernicaria</i>	366
<i>Carduus niger</i>	998	<i>Cataputia minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Cernicaria maior</i>	ibid.
<i>Carduus stellatus</i>	1003	<i>Cattaria herba</i>	554	<i>Cestrum Morionis</i>	42
<i>Carduus solstitialis</i>	ibid.	<i>Caucon</i>	958	<i>Chamacerasus</i>	1113. 1323
<i>Carduus Veneris</i>	1006	<i>Cauda equina femina</i>	957	<i>Chamacissum</i>	705
<i>Carduus Fullonum</i>	ibid.	<i>Cauda muris</i>	345. 346	<i>Chamacistus</i>	1102
<i>Carduus benedictus</i>	1009	<i>Caucalis</i>	868	<i>Chamecyparissus</i>	952
<i>Cardui sylvestres</i>	1013	<i>Caucalis albis floribus</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamadaphne</i>	748. 1219
<i>Carduus ferox</i>	1010	<i>Caucalis Hispanica</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamedrys</i>	531. 534
<i>Carduus viarum</i>	1011	<i>Caulis</i>	249	<i>Chamedrys maior & minor</i>	530
<i>Carduus muscatus</i>	ibid.	<i>Cauliflora</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamedrys latifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Carduus lanceatus</i>	ibid.	<i>Caulorapum</i>	251	<i>Chamedrys sylvestris & spuria</i>	ibid.
<i>Carduus echinatus</i>	1014	<i>Caulorapum rotundum</i>	250		pag. 531
<i>Careum</i>	879	<i>Caulorapum longum</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamaefilix marina Anglica</i>	981
<i>Carex</i>	41	<i>Cedrelue ad est Cedrus abies, aut Cedrina abies</i>	1171	<i>Chamagenista Anglica</i>	1132
<i>Carum</i>	ibid.	<i>Cedria</i>	ibid. 1180	<i>Chamagenista Pannonica</i>	ibid.
<i>Carica</i>	1328	<i>Cedrus</i>	1171	<i>Chamatis angustifolia & tenuifolia</i>	pag. 52
<i>Carlina</i>	995	<i>Cedrus Libani</i>	ibid.	<i>Chameitea sine salix pumila</i>	1205
<i>Carlina prior</i>	996	<i>Cedrus Lycia</i>	1187. 1192	<i>Chamelea</i>	1215. 1216
<i>Carlina altera</i>	ibid.	<i>Cedri minores vel humiles</i>	1191	<i>Chamelea, Arabum Tricocos</i>	1215
<i>Cartina sylvestris</i>	995	<i>Cedri Phoenicea vel Punica</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamelea Germanica, sine Meze-reon</i>	1216
<i>Carnabadiu</i>	879	<i>Celtis</i>	1309	<i>Chameleagnus</i>	1228
<i>Carpbos</i>	1027	<i>Centaurium</i>	436	<i>Chameleon</i>	996. 998
<i>Carpinus</i>	1296	<i>Centaurium paruum</i>	437	<i>Chameleon albus</i>	1169
<i>Carpobalsamum</i>	1245	<i>Centaurium paruum luteum L'Obelij</i>	pag. 437	<i>Chameleon albus Dioscoridis</i>	995
<i>Carthamus</i>	1007		436	<i>Chameleon niger</i>	998
<i>Carthamus sylvestris</i>	1009	<i>Centauris</i>	ibid. 467	<i>Chameleon niger Salmanticensis</i>	ibid.
<i>Caryophyllata</i>	842. 843	<i>Centunculus</i>	748. 519	<i>Chameleuce</i>	667
<i>Caryophyllata montana</i>	ibid.	<i>Centuncularis</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamalinum perpusillum</i>	447
<i>Caryophyllata alpina pentaphylla</i>	ib.	<i>Cepa</i>	134	<i>Chamamelum</i>	616 615
<i>Caryophyllata alpina guttata</i>	ibid.	<i>Cepa agraria</i>	132	<i>Chamamelum nudum odoratum</i>	ibid.
<i>Caryophyllus</i>	1352	<i>Cepa alba</i>	134	<i>Chamamelum Romanum</i>	616
<i>Caryophyllus florens</i>	ibid.	<i>Cepa rubra</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamamelum Anglicum flore multiplici</i>	
<i>Caryophylli veri Clusij</i>	1351	<i>Cepulle</i>	ibid.		
<i>Caryophyllus multiplex</i>	472	<i>Cepa muris</i>	137		
<i>Caryophyllus maximus multiplex</i>	ib.				
<i>Caryophyllus segetum</i>	356				

I N D E X.

<i>triplici</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cinara maxima Anglica</i>	991	<i>Cochlearia rotundifolia</i>	324
<i>Chamemorus</i>	1090	<i>Cinara sylvestris</i>	992	<i>Cochlearia Britannica</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chamenerium</i>	388	<i>Cinara spinosa</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cocci orientales</i>	1365
<i>Chamapeuce</i>	1110	<i>Cinnamalis</i>	983	<i>Coccus insectoria, vel Coccum infec-</i>	
<i>Chamapeuce, i. humilis pinus</i>	1178	<i>Cinnamomum</i>	1349	<i>torum</i>	1160
<i>Chamaperichlymenum</i>	1113	<i>Circea Luteiana</i>	280	<i>Coccus cnidii</i>	1215.1218
<i>Chamapytis</i>	423	<i>Circea</i>	281	<i>Coccygia</i>	1293
<i>Chamapitys vermiculata</i>	420	<i>Cissampelos</i>	261.713	<i>Coggygia Theophrasti</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chamapitys mas</i>	421	<i>Citocacium</i>	1215	<i>Coggygia Plinij</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chamapitys foemina</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Citromalum</i>	1280	<i>Colocasia</i>	685
<i>Chamapitys Austriaca</i>	422.423	<i>Citrulus officinarum</i>	767	<i>Colus rustica</i>	1009
<i>Chamaplatanus</i>	1237	<i>Citrulus minor</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colutea</i>	1116.1118
<i>Chamaplium</i>	198	<i>Cistus</i>	1099	<i>Colutea scorpioides</i>	1116
<i>Chamarhododendros Alpigena</i>	1221	<i>Cistus mas angustifolius</i>	1093	<i>Colutea scorpioides humilis</i>	1117
<i>Chamarhododendros montana</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cistus mas dentatus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colutea scorpioides montana Clusii</i>	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Chamarrhibes</i>	1335	<i>Cistus mas cum Hypocistide</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colutea minima sine coronilla</i>	1118
<i>Chamaeice</i>	407	<i>Cistus mas tenuifolius</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colutea sine polygala Valentina Clu-</i>	
<i>Chamexylon</i>	519	<i>Cistus foemina</i>	1094	<i>sii</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Charantia</i>	291	<i>Cistus foemina Matthioli</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colchicum</i>	130
<i>Charephillum</i>	883	<i>Cistus folio Flalumi</i>	1095	<i>Colchicum Anglicum purpureu</i>	127
<i>Chelidonium</i>	669.911	<i>Cistus folio thymi</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colchicum Pannonicum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chelidonium minus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cistus folio lanandule</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colchicum minus</i>	128
<i>Chelidonium mains</i>	911	<i>Cistus humilis tenuifolius</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colchicum Illyricum</i>	129
<i>Chenopodium</i>	259	<i>Cistus humilis Austriacus Clusii</i>	1096	<i>Colchicum parvum montanum lu-</i>	
<i>Chiliodynamis</i>	1129	<i>Cistus humilis serpilli folio</i>	1097	<i>teum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chironium</i>	436	<i>Cistus exoticus L'Obelij</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colchicum foemininum Germani-</i>	
<i>Chondrilla</i>	227	<i>Cistus adulterinus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>cum</i>	130
<i>Chondrilla cerulea</i>	224	<i>Cistus annuus</i>	1098	<i>Colocynthis</i>	769.768
<i>Chondrilla cerulea latifolia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cistus annuus longifolius L'Obelij</i>	<i>ib.</i>	<i>Colocynthis pyriformis</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chondrilla lutea</i>	225	<i>Cistus ledon 1. Clusii</i>	1103	<i>Colubrina</i>	323.683
<i>Chondrilla Hispanica</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cistus ledon p. pulchra fronde</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Columbaria</i>	582
<i>Chondrilla inacea</i>	226	<i>Cistus ledon 5. Clusii</i>	1104	<i>Colus Iouis</i>	627
<i>Chondrilla marina L'Obelij</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cistus ledon 6 Clusii</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colymbade</i>	586
<i>S. Christophori herba</i>	829	<i>Cistus ledon cum hypocistide L'Obelij</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Colymbades</i>	1207
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	603.606	<i>pag.</i>	1105	<i>Coma</i>	596
<i>Chrysanthemum Peruvianum</i>	614	<i>Cistus ledon myrtifolium</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Coma aurea</i>	520.522
<i>Chrysanthemum latifolium</i>	604.605	<i>Cistus ledum sileiacum</i>	1106	<i>Concha Britannica Anatifere</i>	1391
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum, & Valenti-</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cistus ledum Rosmarini folio</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Condradum</i>	551
<i>num</i>		<i>Cistus ledum Matthioli</i>	1107	<i>Conila</i>	883
<i>Chrysocome</i>	521.522	<i>Cistus ledum alpinum Clusii</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Conos</i>	1174
<i>Chrysocome Galeni</i>	522	<i>Curago</i>	560	<i>Confiligo</i>	826
<i>Chrysolachanon</i>	257	<i>Claucula</i>	708	<i>Confiligo Ruellij</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chrysogonon</i>	840	<i>Claua Herculis</i>	674	<i>Consolida media</i>	506
<i>Cicer</i>	1047	<i>Clausus</i>	1352	<i>Consolida minor</i>	508.512
<i>Cicer sativum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Clausus Veneris</i>	674	<i>Consolida Saracenica</i>	347
<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Clematis batica</i>	739	<i>Consolida media vulnerariorum</i>	599
<i>Cicer nigrum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Clematis altera</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Consolida maior flore purpureo</i>	660
<i>Cicer candidum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Clematis varietates</i>	740.742	<i>Consolida maior flore albo</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Cicer sylvestre</i>	1048.1049	<i>Clematis vrens</i>	741	<i>Consolida regalis 923. eius varietas</i>	
<i>Cicer sylvestre latifolium</i>	1048	<i>Clematis Pannonica</i>	742	<i>pag.</i>	922.923
<i>Cicera</i>	1054	<i>Clematis Pannonica maior</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Consolida regalis sativa</i>	922
<i>Cicerbita</i>	232	<i>Cleonicum</i>	545	<i>Consolida regalis sylvestris</i>	923
<i>Cichorion</i>	227	<i>Clinopodium</i>	545.549	<i>Conuoluulus</i>	690.714
<i>Cichorium</i>	221	<i>Chymenon Italarum</i>	435	<i>Conuoluulus marinus</i>	690
<i>Cichorium sativum</i>	220	<i>Chymenum</i>	579.1054	<i>Conuoluulus minimus spicaefolius</i>	713
<i>Cichorium sativum latifolium</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cnecus</i>	1007	<i>Conuoluulus minor</i>	714
<i>Cichorium sylvestre</i>	222	<i>Cnecus sativus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Conuoluulus albus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Cichorium luteum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cnecus supinus</i>	1009	<i>Conuoluulum caruleum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Cicuta</i>	904.903	<i>Cneoron</i>	1216.1218	<i>Conyza</i>	391
<i>Cicuta latifolia foetidissima</i>	903	<i>Cneoron album Theoph.</i>	1216.1219	<i>Conyza maior</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Cicutaria latifolia</i>	904	<i>Cneoron nigrum</i>	1218	<i>Conyza minima</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Cicutaria tenuifolia</i>	905	<i>Cnicus</i>	1007	<i>Cor Indicum</i>	271
<i>Cicutaria palustris</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cicm sylvestris</i>	<i>ibid.</i> 1009	<i>Corakina 1380. eius varietas</i>	1079
<i>Cinara</i>	992	<i>Coccalus</i>	1174	<i>Corallina Anglica</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
				<i>Corallina</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Corallina minima</i>	1379	<i>Crocus sine flore</i>	123	<i>Cyperus</i>	29
<i>Corallina montana</i>	1380	<i>Crocus vernus</i>	125	<i>Cyperus longus & esculentus</i>	28
<i>Corallion</i>	495	<i>Crocus florens</i>	123	<i>Cyperus rotundus & typhinus</i>	29
<i>Coralloides</i>	835	<i>Crocus vernus minor</i>	125	<i>Cypripedium 1210. An ligustrum</i>	ibid.
<i>Corallium</i>	1383	<i>Cruciata</i>	965	<i>Cytinus</i>	1099. 1262
<i>Corallium rubrum</i>	1381	<i>Cucuphora</i>	1365	<i>Cytisus</i>	1024. 1121. 1125
<i>Corallium nigrum, sine Antipathes ib.</i>		<i>Cucubalus</i>	268	<i>Cytisus filiquosus</i>	1122
<i>Corallium album</i>	1382	<i>Cucumis</i>	765	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i>	ibid.
<i>Corallium luteum</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	ibid.	<i>Cytisus incanus</i>	1123
<i>Corchorus</i>	495	<i>Cucumis vulgaris</i>	762	<i>Cytisus pinnatus</i>	ibid.
<i>Corcoros</i>	549	<i>Cucumis Turcicus</i>	ibid.	<i>Cytisus cornutus</i>	1124
<i>Corymbidrum</i>	859	<i>Cucumis anguinus</i>	763	<i>Cytisus adulterinus, sine Alysson fruti-</i>	ibid.
<i>Coriandrum alterum</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucumis pyriformis</i>	ibid.	<i>cans</i>	ibid.
<i>Coriandrum putci</i>	983	<i>Cucumis ex Hispanico semine natus</i>	pag. 764	<i>Cytisus semper virens</i>	1127
<i>Coriophora</i>	161	<i>Cucumis agrestis, & erraticus, &</i>		<i>Cytisi sylvestres</i>	ibid.
<i>Coriosmiles</i>	ibid.	<i>asininus</i>	766	<i>Cytisus Marcelli</i>	1129
<i>Cornu ceruinum</i>	ibid. 347	<i>Cucurbita</i>	400		
<i>Cornum</i>	1282	<i>Cucurbita anguina</i>	777		
<i>Cornus</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucurbita lagenaria</i>	ibid.		
<i>Cornus mas Theophrasti</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucurbita sativa</i>	778		
<i>Cornus femina Theophrasti</i>	1283	<i>Cucurbita cameraria, vel plebeia</i>	ibi.		
<i>Cornus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>ibi.</i>			
<i>Corona imperialis</i>	153. 154	<i>Cucurbita sylvestris</i>	779		
<i>Corona imperialis, duplici corona</i>	153	<i>Cucurbita sylvestris fungiformis</i>	ibid.		
<i>Corona regia</i>	278. 1035	<i>Cultia, Sativa, urbana Quercus</i>	1157		
<i>Corona terre</i>	705	<i>Cuminum</i>	907		
<i>Corona solis</i>	614	<i>Cuminum sativum Dioscoridis</i>	ibid.		
<i>Corona fratrum</i>	990	<i>Cuminum sylvestre</i>	908		
<i>Coronopus primus, secundus, tertius,</i>		<i>Cuminum Aethiopicum & regium</i>	pag. 882		
<i>pag.</i>	344. 345	<i>Cuminum filiquosum</i>	908		
<i>Coronopus Ruellij</i>	346	<i>Cuminum corniculatum</i>	909		
<i>Corruca</i>	955	<i>Cunila</i>	461. 542		
<i>Cortices rosarum</i>	1081	<i>Cumilago</i>	391		
<i>Cortusa Mathioli</i>	645	<i>Cupressus</i>	1186		
<i>Cortusa verior Icon.</i>	ibid.	<i>Cupressus altera sine sylvestris</i>	1185		
<i>Corylus</i>	1250. 1251	<i>Cupressus Cretica</i>	1193		
<i>Corylus sylvestris</i>	1250	<i>Cuscutum</i>	1160		
<i>Costus</i>	524	<i>Cyanus</i>	594		
<i>Costus hortorum</i>	ibid.	<i>Cyanus maior</i>	592		
<i>Costus minor hortensis</i>	ibid.	<i>Cyani varietates</i>	ibid. 592. 593. 594		
<i>Costus niger</i>	829.	<i>Cyanus vulgaris</i>	592		
<i>Cotinus</i>	1207	<i>Cyanus variegatus</i>	593		
<i>Cotinus Coriaria Plinij</i>	1293	<i>Cyanus flos</i>	594		
<i>Cotonaria</i>	519	<i>Cyanus ceruleus multiflorus</i>	594		
<i>Cotula foetida</i>	617	<i>Cyclamen</i>	695		
<i>Cotula lutea</i>	ibid.	<i>Cyclamen orbiculato folio</i>	694		
<i>Cotyledon palustris</i>	424	<i>Cyclamen folio Hedera</i>	ibid.		
<i>Cotyledon altera Dioscoridis</i>	412	<i>Cyclaminus</i>	695		
<i>Crassula</i>	416	<i>Cyclaminus altera</i>	279. 722		
<i>Crassula maior Hispanica</i>	ibid.	<i>Cynocrambe</i>	263. 755		
<i>Crassula fabaria</i>	416	<i>Cynoglossos</i>	659		
<i>Crateogonon</i>	85	<i>Cynoglossum</i>	ibid.		
<i>Crateogonon album & rubrum</i>	44	<i>Cynorrhodos</i>	1088		
<i>Crateogonon Euphrosyne</i>	85	<i>Cynobatos</i>	749		
<i>Cretanum</i>	428	<i>Cynobatus</i>	1088		
<i>Crimmon</i>	64	<i>Cynosorchis</i>	157		
<i>Crinita</i>	983	<i>Cynosorchis maior</i>	156		
<i>Crista Galli</i>	912. 913	<i>Cynosorchis maculata</i>	157		
<i>Crithmum</i>	428	<i>Cynosorchis palustris</i>	ibid.		
<i>Crithmum marinum</i>	427	<i>Cynosorchis morio mas</i>	158		
<i>Crithmum spinosum</i>	ibid.	<i>Cynosorchis morio femina</i>	ibid.		
<i>Crithmum Chrysanthemum</i>	ibid.	<i>Cynopastus</i>	832		
<i>Crocodillon</i>	998				
<i>Crocus</i>	124				

D

<i>Dactylus Idaeus</i>	831
<i>Damasorum</i>	360
<i>Damasorum notatum</i>	359
<i>Daphne</i>	1223
<i>Daucus</i>	873
<i>Daucus sylvestris</i>	868
<i>Daucus Cretensis vernus</i>	874
<i>Delphinium</i>	923
<i>Dens caninus herbariorum</i>	155
<i>Dens caninus flore albo, angustiori-</i>	ibid.
<i>bis folijs</i>	ibid.
<i>Dens leonis</i>	228
<i>Dens leonis cichorizatus</i>	ibid.
<i>Dentaria</i>	835
<i>Dentaria bulbifera</i>	833
<i>Dentaria coralloide radice, sine Den-</i>	
<i>taria encaphylos</i>	833
<i>Dentaria heptaphyllos Clusij</i>	834
<i>Dentaria pentaphyllos Clusij</i>	ibid.
<i>Dentaria maior Mathioli</i>	1387
<i>Dentaria minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Dentillaria Rondeletij</i>	1070
<i>Distamnium</i>	652
<i>Distamnium Creticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Digitus Veneris</i>	674
<i>Digitalis</i>	647
<i>Digitalis varietas</i>	646
<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i>	647
<i>Dionysias</i>	435
<i>Diospiros</i>	82
<i>Diosphoron</i>	487
<i>Dipsacus</i>	1006
<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>	1005
<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i>	ibid.
<i>Dolichus</i>	1041. 1042
<i>Dorcadion</i>	683
<i>Doronicum</i>	622
<i>Doronicum maius officinarum</i>	620
<i>Doronicum minus</i>	ibid.
<i>Doronicum radice repente</i>	621
<i>Doronicum brachiata radice</i>	ibid.
<i>Dorycnium</i>	1138
<i>Doronicum Monspeliensium</i>	ibid.
<i>Draba</i>	207
<i>Dorycnium</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Doryenium Hispanicum</i>	1128
<i>Draco herba</i>	193
<i>Draco sylvestris</i>	484
<i>Draco arbor</i>	1339
<i>Draconis fructus</i>	ibid.
<i>Draconis sanguis</i>	1340
<i>Dracontium</i>	683
<i>Dracontion Pliny</i>	323
<i>Dracontium maius</i>	682
<i>Dracontium minus</i>	ibid.
<i>Dracontium maius Mathioli</i>	683
<i>Dracunculus</i>	ibid.
<i>Dracunculus Dodonai</i>	323
<i>Dracunculus aquaticus</i>	683
<i>Dracunculus polyphyllus</i>	ibid.
<i>Dryopteris</i>	974
<i>Dryopteris nigra</i>	975
<i>Dulcichinum</i>	29
<i>Dulcamara</i>	279

E

E Bulus, & Ebulum	1238
Echinastrum	795
Echium	658
Elaphoboscum	871
Elatine	501
Elatine altera	ibid.
Eleagnus	1228
Eleagnus Cordi	ibia.
Elephantosis	665
Elleborine Alpina	803
Elleborastrum	607
Eliochryson	520
Elioselinum	862.867
Elychnium	625
Elychinium	ibid.
Emeros	1157
Eminion	68
Empetron	429.455
Endivia crispa	221
Eneaphyllon	327
Ensis	96
Enula	649
Ephedra	958
Ephemeron	130
Ephemerum Mathioli	395
Epilinum	462
Epilobion	388
Epimajorana	539
Epimedium	389
Epimelis	1266
Epipactis	803
Epithymum	462
Epithymum Græcorum	459
Epithymbrum	462
Equapium	866
Equinalis	958
Equisetis	ibid.
Equisetum	ibid.
Equisetum minus	955
Equisetum nudum	ibid.
Equisetum segetale	956
Equisetum palustre	ibid.

<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	957
<i>Eranthemum</i>	310
<i>Erica</i>	1200
<i>Erica vulgaris, sive Pumila</i>	1196
<i>Erica pumila alba</i>	ibid.
<i>Erica maior, flore purpurante</i>	Clusij
pag.	1197
<i>Erica maior, flore albo</i>	ibid.
<i>Erica cruciata</i>	ibid.
<i>Erica pyramidalis</i>	ibid.
<i>Erica tenuifolia</i>	1198
<i>Erica tenuifolia caliculata</i>	ibid.
<i>Erica baccifera latifolia</i>	1199
<i>Erica baccifera tenuifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Erigerum</i>	217
<i>Erigerum tomentosum</i>	ibid.
<i>Erigeron maritimum</i>	219
<i>Erioccephalus</i>	990
<i>Eriofis</i>	29
<i>Eriobanon</i>	1099
<i>Eruca sativa</i>	191
<i>Eruca sylvestris</i>	ibid.
<i>Eruca sylvestris angustifolia</i>	192
<i>Eruca peregrina</i>	216
<i>Eruca cantabrica</i>	ibid.
<i>Eruum sativum</i>	1054
<i>Eryngae vel Eryngium</i>	1000. 1004
<i>Eryngium borussicum</i>	1003
<i>Eryngium montanum</i>	1002
<i>Eryngium planum, vel Alpinum</i>	1003
<i>Eryngium caeruleum</i>	1001
<i>Eryngium pumilum Clus.</i>	1002. 1003
<i>Eryngium spurium L. Dodonaei</i>	1001
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	999. 1000
<i>Eryngium Mediterraneum</i>	999
<i>Erysimum</i>	214
<i>Erysimum Dioscoridis</i>	198
<i>Erysimum sylvestre</i>	ibid.
<i>Erythrodanum</i>	962
<i>Esula maior Germanica</i>	404
<i>Esula minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Eucorymus</i>	1286
<i>Eucorymus Theophrasti</i>	1284
<i>Eucorymus latifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Eucorymus Pannonica</i>	1295
<i>Eupatoria</i>	575
<i>Eupatorium</i>	ibid.
<i>Eupatorium Mesuae</i>	524
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	574
<i>Eupatorium adulterinum</i>	ibid.
<i>Eupatorium Anticinum</i>	ibid.
<i>Euphrasia</i>	537
<i>Euphrasia caerulea Tab. Mont.</i>	ibid.
<i>Euphrasia altera</i>	85
<i>Euphorbium</i>	1016. 1014
<i>Euphrosyne</i>	537. 85
<i>Euphrosinum</i>	654
<i>Exupera</i>	581

F

F <i>Aba</i>	1036
<i>Faba suilla</i>	283
<i>Faba Iouis</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Faba inuersa</i>	416

<i>Fabaria</i>	416
<i>Faba Aegyptia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Faba hortensis</i>	1036
<i>Faba sylvestris</i>	<i>ibid.</i> 1037
<i>Faba Gracorum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Faba fresa, vel Fracta</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Fagi-triticea</i>	83
<i>Fagi-triticum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Fagus</i>	1255
<i>Far</i>	62
<i>Far halicastrum</i>	63
<i>Farfugium</i>	667
<i>Farranum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Fasculus</i>	1041
<i>Fasculus Hircinus</i>	1045
<i>Fasculus</i>	1041
<i>Fabrifuga</i>	527
<i>Fegopyrum</i>	83
<i>Fel terre</i>	436.437
<i>Ferrum equinum</i>	1056.1057
<i>Ferula</i>	898.899
<i>Ferulago</i>	898
<i>Ferula nigra</i>	899
<i>Festuca</i>	67.1163
<i>Festuca Italica</i>	67
<i>Festuca altera</i>	69
<i>Ficus</i>	1328.1327
<i>Ficus sativa</i>	1328
<i>Ficus Pharaonis</i>	1327
<i>Ficus Aegyptia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Ficus Indica</i>	1329.1330.1331
<i>Filago</i>	517
<i>Filago minor</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Filago humilis</i>	519
<i>Filipendula</i>	902.900
<i>Filipendula montana</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Filipendula angustifolia</i>	901
<i>Filipendula cicutæ facie</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Filipendula aquatica</i>	902
<i>Filix</i>	970
<i>Filix mas</i>	969.970
<i>Filix foemina</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Filix palustris, vel aquatilis</i>	971
<i>Filix latifolia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Filix Querna</i>	974
<i>Filicula</i>	972.985
<i>Filicula fontana mas & foemina</i>	980
<i>Filicula petraea mas & foemina</i>	981
<i>Fistularia</i>	913
<i>Flammula Ionis surrecta</i>	741
<i>Flos amoris</i>	255
<i>Flos regius</i>	923
<i>Flos Tigridis</i>	107
<i>Flos Coculi</i>	203.481
<i>Flos Adonis</i>	310
<i>Flos heræ</i>	792
<i>Flos Constantinopolitanus</i>	380
<i>Flos Cadi</i>	381
<i>Flos Creticus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Flos Hierosolymorum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Flos Ambarnalis</i>	450
<i>Flos S. Jacobi</i>	219
<i>Flos caryophyllæus</i>	473
<i>Flos Meleagris</i>	123
<i>Flere</i>	

I N D E X.

Flores Armerij	480	Funis arborum	714	Geranium maculatum, sine fuscum	
Flos aureus	520	Fusanum	1286	pag.	799
Flos solis	614			Geranium sanguinarium	ibid.
Flos solis maior & minor	612	G		Geranium moschatum inodorum	800
Flos solis minor mas & foemina	613			Geranium inodorum album	ibid.
Flos Rose	1081	Galedragon Plinij	1006	Geum alpinum	645.843
Flos Cranius	594	Galega	1068	Geum Plinij	ibid.
Flos Iunci	40	Galluricum	626.627	Gilarum	457
Flos frumentorum	ibid.	Galluricum alterum	626	Gingidium	885
Flos Aphricanus	611	Galeopsis	568.579	Gingidium latifolium	ibid.
Flos Aphricanus maior polyanthos		Galeopsis lutea	627	Gingidium Hispanicum	ibid.
pag.	609	Galla arbor	1167	Gladiolus	96
Flos Aphricanus minor multiflorus		Galla maior & minor	1165	Gladiolus palustris Cordi	27
pag.	610	Galla cum fructu	1167	Gladiolus Narbonensis & Italicus	95
Flos Aphricanus maior simplici flore		Gallarum diversarum figura	1166.	Gladiolus segetalis	96
pag.	611			Glaus	1158
Foenum	2	1167		Terra glandes	1057.1058
Foenumgracum	1026.1027	Galli crus Apulei	26	Glans unguentaria	1214
Foenumgracum sylvestre	1068	Galli centrum	627	Glandis calyx	1158
Foeniculus marinus	428	Gallinæ	968.967	Glans Iouis	1154
Foeniculum	877	Gallij varietates	968	Glans Sardiniana	ibid.
Foeniculum vulgare	ibid.	Galbuli	1186	Glans palmarum	1134
Foeniculum dulce	ibid.	Garosmus garum olens Pena & L.O.		Glastum	394
Foeniculum tortuosum	893	belij	285	Glastum sativum	394
Folium Indicum vel Indum	1351	Geminalis	628	Glaux Dioscoridis	1061.1062
Fontalis	675	Genesta	1132	Glaucium	275.295
Fraga	845.844	Genicularis	918	Glaux exigua maritima	448
Fraga subalba	ibid.	Genista	1130.1132	Globularia	512
Fragaria	844	Genista Hispanica	1131	Glycyrrhiza	1120
Fragaria vesca sine sterilis	845	Genista tenuifolia	ibid.	Glycyrrhiza Echinata Dioscoridis	
Frangula	1286	Genista spinosa	1140	pag.	1119
Fraxinella	1065	Genista spinosa maior & minor	1138	Glycyrrhiza vulgaris	ibid.
Fraxinus	1289	Genista spinosa flore albo	1139	Glycyrrhiza succus	1120
Fraxinus bubula sine magna	1290	Genista spinosa humilis	ibid.	Glycyrrhizon	995
Fraxinus sylvestris	ibid.	Genista aculeata	1140	Gnaphalium	519
Fraxinus vulgaris	ibid.	Genista aculeata minor, sine nepa		Gnaphalium Anglicum	515
Fraxinus montana	ibid.	Theophrasti	ibid.	Gnaphalium vulgare	ibid.
Fritillaria variegata	122	Genista tinctoria	1136	Gnaphalium Hieronymi Bocchij	27
Frittillus	123	Genistella tinctoria vel infectoria		Gnaphalium maritimum	516
Fructus ficus Indica	1329	pag.	1134	Gnaphalij varietates	ibid.
Fructus varij peregrini	1364	Genistella pinnata	1135	Gnaphalium Alpinum	517
Unde-		Genistella globulata	ibid.	Gorgonium	487
cim genera fructuum peregrinorum		Genistella Lagopodidis maior & minor		Gossypium	753
ibid.		pag.	ibid.	Gramen pratense maius & minus	2
Frumentum	76	Gentiana	352	Gramen minimum rubrum & album	
Frumentum Asiaticum	75	Gentiana maior	351	pag.	3
Frumentum Turcicum	ibid.77	Gentiana maior 2. Clusij	ibid.	Gramen minus duriusculum	ibid.
Frumenti Indici spica	ibid.	Gentiana minor cruciata	ibid.	Gramen inaceum	ibid.
Frumenti Indici varietates	75.76	Gentiana Pennei minor	351	Gramen segetale	5
Fucus herba	657	Gentiana concava	353	Gramen barundinaceum	ibid.
Fucus agrestis	1009	Gentianella Alpina 11. Clusij	354	Gramen agrorum	ibid.
Fucus marinus	1380	Gentianella alpina verna	ibid.	Gramen sulcatum & pictum	ibid.25
Fuligo	1179	Geranium	796	Gramen mulaceum	6
Fumaria	930	Geranium columbinum	793	Gramen maius aquaticum	ibid.
Fumaria varietates	927.928	Geranium alterum	ibid.	Gramen Serghinum	7
Fumaria tenuifolia	928	Geranium Robertianum	794	Gramen barundinaceum panniculatum	ibid
Fumaria latifolia minor	929	Geranium Dioscoridis primum	795	Gramen panniculatum	8
Fumaria alba latifolia	ibid.	Geranium tuberosum vel bulbosum		Gramen sylvaticum aut nemorosum	ibid.
Fungi	1386	ibid.		pag.	ibid.
Fungi arbori	ibid.	Geranium moschatum	796	Gramen tomentosum acerosum	ibid.
Fungi lucernarum	1385	Geranium batrachoides	797	Gramen plumosum	ibid.
Fungi vulgarissimi esculenti	1384	Geranium batrachoides album	ibid.	Gramen Alopecuroides maius & minus, &c.	9
Fungi lachales	ibid.1385	Geranium Creticum	798	Gramen Typhin maius & minus	10
Fungus orbicularis	1385	Geranium Malacoides	ibid.	Gramen	
Fungus virilis penis arrecti	ibid.	Geranium violaceum	800		

I N D E X.

<i>Gramen cyperoides</i>	11
<i>Gramen innceum aquaticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen aquaticum</i>	12
<i>Gramen aquaticum spicatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen fluitatile</i>	13
<i>Gramen fluitatile spicatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen gemellatum</i>	14
<i>Gramen geniculatum aquaticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen panicum</i>	15
<i>Gramen panicum paruum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen echinatum</i>	16
<i>Gramen exile hirsutum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen hirsutum nemorosum</i>	17
<i>Gramen cyperinum nemorosum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen marinum spicatum</i>	18
<i>Gramen marinum spicatum alterum</i>	18
pag.	
<i>Gramen innceum marinum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen palustre cyperoides</i>	19
<i>Gramen cyperoides paruum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen aquaticum cyperoides vul-</i>	
<i>gatus</i>	20
<i>Gramen cyperoides spicatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen syluaticum minus</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen innceum syluaticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen harundinaceum maius &</i>	
<i>minus</i>	21
<i>Gramen caninum</i>	22
<i>Gramen caninum nodosum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen caninum marinum</i>	23
<i>Gramen caninum marinum alterum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen caninum supinum</i>	24
<i>Gramen striatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen Marina esculentum</i>	25
<i>Gramen tomentosum</i>	27
<i>Gramen aculeatum Plinij</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen leucanthemum</i>	43
<i>Gramen marinum</i>	483
<i>Gramen polyanthemum</i>	ibid.
<i>Gramen Parnassi maius & minus</i>	
pag.	691
<i>Gratiola</i>	466.467
<i>Gratiola latifolia</i>	466
<i>Gromphena Plinij</i>	603
<i>Grossularia</i>	1143
<i>Grossus</i>	1328
<i>Guaiacum Pataninum</i>	1310
<i>Guinea</i>	793
<i>Gummalis</i>	795

H

H <i>Haliscabum solinum</i>	271
<i>Haliscabum</i>	ibid.
<i>Haliscabum peregrinum</i>	ibid.
<i>Halimus</i>	420
<i>Harenaria</i>	347
<i>Harmala</i>	1072
<i>Harundo</i>	34.35
<i>Harundo vallatoria</i>	32.34
<i>Harundo Cypria</i>	ibid.
<i>Harundo Saccharina</i>	35
<i>Harundo florida</i>	36

<i>Hastula regia</i>	87.89
<i>Hedera</i>	708
<i>Hedera attollens vel assurgens</i>	ibid.
<i>Hedera helix vel sterilis</i>	ibid.
<i>Hedera corymbosa</i>	ibid.
<i>Hedera arborea</i>	ibid.
<i>Hedera muralis</i>	ibid.
<i>Hedera terrestris</i>	705. an Chama-
<i>cissus veterum</i>	ibid.706
<i>Hedera Cilicia</i>	712
<i>Hedera humilis</i>	705
<i>Hederalis</i>	751
<i>Hederula aquatica</i>	681
<i>Hedypnois</i>	221.224
<i>Hedypnois Plinij</i>	228
<i>Hedysarum</i>	1057
<i>Hedysarum maius</i>	1056
<i>Hedysarum glycyrrizatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Helenium</i>	649
<i>Helianthe</i>	1102
<i>Helianthemum</i>	ibid.
<i>Helianthemum Anglicum luteum</i>	
pag.	1100
<i>Helianthemum Anglicum album</i>	ib.
<i>Helianthemum luteum Germanicum</i>	
ibid.	
<i>Helianthemum Sabaudicum</i>	1101
<i>Helianthemum angustifolium</i>	ibid.
<i>Helice</i>	1205
<i>Heliocallis</i>	1102
<i>Helieboraster</i>	49
<i>Helieboraster maximus</i>	826
<i>Helieborastrum</i>	608.825
<i>Helieborus niger ferulaceus</i>	607
<i>Helieborus niger verus</i>	825
<i>Helieborus albus</i>	356.357
<i>Helieborus albus praeox</i>	356
<i>Helieborine</i>	358.359
<i>Helieborine flore albo</i>	358
<i>Helieborine angustifolia quinta Clusij</i>	
ibid.	
<i>Heliochrysen</i>	520
<i>Heliochrysos syuestris</i>	522
<i>Heliotropium</i>	266
<i>Heliotropium maius & minus</i>	264
<i>Heliotropium supinum Clusij & L'O-</i>	
<i>belij</i>	265
<i>Heliotropium rectum</i>	264
<i>Heliotropium trioccurum</i>	265
<i>Helxne</i>	261
<i>Helxne cissampelos</i>	713.714
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	91
<i>Hemerocallis Valentina</i>	137.151
<i>Hemerocallis Chalcidonica</i>	152
<i>Hepatica</i>	1376
<i>Hepatica terrestris</i>	1375
<i>Hepatica altera</i>	ibid.
<i>Hepatica petrea</i>	1375
<i>Hepatica aquatica</i>	681
<i>Hepatica alba</i>	ibid.692
<i>Hepatica trifolia</i>	1032
<i>Hepatica aurea</i>	ibid.
<i>Hepatorium</i>	574
<i>Hepatorium cannabinum</i>	ibid.

<i>Hepatorium adulterinum</i>	575
<i>Hepsema</i>	720
<i>Heptaphylon</i>	840
<i>Herba sacra</i>	581
<i>Herba anatum</i>	680
<i>Herba Gerardii</i>	848.849
<i>Herba salax</i>	192
<i>Herba Hungarica</i>	726
<i>Herba S. Iacobi</i>	219
<i>Herba cancri</i>	266
<i>Herba Simeonis</i>	786
<i>Herba Opsago</i>	270
<i>Herba sacra vel sancta</i>	286
<i>Herba Liburnica</i>	301
<i>Herba fortis</i>	347
<i>Herba Paris</i>	328.329
<i>Herba Doria L'Obelij</i>	350
<i>Herba cattaria</i>	554
<i>Herba pedicularis</i>	598
<i>Herba coxendicum</i>	424
<i>Herba Siciliana</i>	435
<i>Herba simiana</i>	439
<i>Herba studioforum</i>	444
<i>Herba pulicaris</i>	471
<i>Herba margarita</i>	512
<i>Herba impia</i>	517.519
<i>Herba Greca</i>	524
<i>Herba D. Maria</i>	ibid.
<i>Herba Indica</i>	565
<i>Herba Egyptia</i>	566
<i>Herba casta</i>	831
<i>Herba benedicta</i>	843
<i>Herba alba</i>	944
<i>Herba salutaris</i>	1153
<i>Herba Trinitatis</i>	1032
<i>Herbutum</i>	217
<i>Herculania</i>	581
<i>Herculis claua</i>	674
<i>Herniaria</i>	454.455
<i>Herniola</i>	ibid.
<i>Hermaphroditicaorchis</i>	162
<i>Hiberis</i>	197
<i>Hierabotane</i>	531.531
<i>Hieris</i>	93
<i>Hieribulus vel Hierobulus</i>	ibid.
<i>Hieracium</i>	237
<i>Hieracium maius & minus Diefen-</i>	
<i>ridis</i>	232
<i>Hieracium falcatum L'Obelij</i>	235
<i>Hieracium nigrum</i>	233
<i>Hieracium leporinum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hieracium latifolium</i>	ibid.
<i>Hieracium montanum</i>	237
<i>Hieracium Aphacoides</i>	214
<i>Hieracium umbacum latifolium</i>	
ibid.236	
<i>Hieracium primum Clusij</i>	237
<i>Hieracium longius radicum</i>	234
<i>Hieracium officinum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hieracium s. Clusij</i>	ibid.&c.238
<i>Hippomanes</i>	278
<i>Hippolapathum sativum</i>	213
<i>Hippolapathum rotundifolium</i>	ibid.
<i>Hippoglossum</i>	761
B b b b b	Hippoglossum

I N D E X.

<i>Hippogl. summas & femina</i>	761	<i>Hypocistis</i>	1099	<i>Iuncus bombicinus</i>	27
<i>Hipp. gl. spon. Mauboch</i>	ibid.	<i>Hyssopus</i>	465	<i>Iuncus cyperoides floridus paludosus</i>	27
<i>Hipp. gl. summa</i>	866	<i>Hyssopus Arabum</i>	464	pag.	27
<i>Hippofelinum agreste</i>	869	<i>Hyssopus Arabum flore rubro</i>	ibid.	<i>Iuncus angulosus, quadratus, & trian-</i>	
<i>Hier. barba</i>	596	<i>Hyssopus albis floribus</i>	465	gularis	29
<i>Hirci triticum</i>	83	<i>Hyssopus tenuifolia</i>	ibid.	<i>Iuncus marinus gramineus</i>	30
<i>Hirculus</i>	920			<i>Iuncus tenuis</i>	ibid.
<i>Hirundinaria</i>	751	I		<i>Iuncus aquaticus</i>	31
<i>Hirundinaria minor</i>	669	<i>I. Iacobea</i>	219	<i>Iuncus acutus</i>	ibid.
<i>Hirundinaria maior</i>	911	<i>I. Iacobea marina</i>	218	<i>Iuncus odoratus</i>	40
<i>Holchus</i>	67	<i>I. Iacea</i>	704	<i>Iuniperus</i>	1189
<i>Holosteum</i>	42	<i>I. Iacea nigra</i>	588.590	<i>Iuniperus maximus, vel Iuniperus</i>	
<i>Holosteum Mathioli</i>	2	<i>I. Iacea nigra varietas</i>	589	maximus Illyricus carulea bacca	1189
<i>Holosteum Salamanticum</i>	342	<i>I. Iacea maior</i>	588	pag.	1189
<i>Holosteum paruum</i>	ibid.	<i>I. Iacea montana</i>	589	<i>Ixia 1169. an Chameleon niger</i>	ibid.
<i>Holosteum petraeum</i>	243	<i>I. Iacea tuberosa</i>	ibid.		
<i>Holostium lacuna</i>	514	<i>I. Iasminum 746. eius varietates 745.</i>		L	
<i>Hordeum</i>	64	746		<i>L. Abeonia</i>	562
<i>Hordeum nudum</i>	66	<i>I. Iasminum Mexicanum</i>	273	<i>L. Labrum Veneris</i>	1006
<i>Hordeum polystichum vernum</i>	64	<i>I. Iberis cardamantica</i>	197	<i>Labrusca</i>	727
<i>Hordeum distichon</i>	67	<i>I. Ibiga</i>	422	<i>Labrumum</i>	1239
<i>Hordeum spurium</i>	ibid.	<i>I. Ibisus</i>	789	<i>Laccacum suis bacillis</i>	1350
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	71	<i>Imperatoria</i>	848.849	<i>Lacer</i>	854
<i>Horminum</i>	628	<i>Ilex</i>	1159.1161	<i>Lachryma lobi</i>	82
<i>Horminum sylvestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Ilex coccigera vel coccifera</i>	ibid.	<i>Lactucella</i>	232
<i>Horminum luscum</i>	627	<i>Ilex glandifera</i>	1161	<i>Lactuca leporina</i>	ibid.
<i>Horminum Tridentinum</i>	ibid.	<i>Illecebra</i>	415.416	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	239
<i>Horminum sylvestre folijs purpureis</i>	628	<i>Inguinalis</i>	393	<i>Lactuca crispa</i>	ibid.
pag.	628	<i>Inula</i>	649	<i>Lactuca crispa altera</i>	240
<i>Humi. baxus</i>	1226	<i>Insana</i>	285	<i>Lactuca Sabaudica</i>	ibid.
<i>Hyacinthus 97. eius variae species</i>		<i>Insana mala</i>	274	<i>Lactuca capitata</i>	ibid.
pag. 97.98.99.100.103.104		<i>Inybum sativum</i>	221.222	<i>Lactuca inybaea</i>	ibid.
<i>Hyacinthus Anglicus</i>	99	<i>Inybum erraticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Lactuca Cecilians</i>	241
<i>Hyacinthus stellatus Euchsii</i>	97	<i>Inybum sylvestre</i>	221.223	<i>Lactuca Romana</i>	ibid.
<i>Hyacinthus Germanicus liliflorus</i>	98	<i>Inybum sylvestre latifolium</i>	ibid.	<i>Lactuca Cypria</i>	ibid.
pag.	98	<i>Inul. rustica</i>	661	<i>Lactuca agnina</i>	242
<i>Hyacinthus comosus</i>	103	<i>Iris</i>	46.50	<i>Lactuca agnina latifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Hyacinthus botryoides</i>	105	<i>Iris vulgaris</i>	46	<i>Lachryma abietis, vel abiegna</i>	1182
<i>Hyacinthus Neoticorum Dodonaei</i>	ibid.	<i>Iris palustris lutea</i>	ibid.	<i>Lachryma Iuniperi</i>	1189
<i>Hyacinthus sylvestris Cordi</i>	ibid.	<i>Iris Florentina</i>	47	<i>Ladanon vel Ladon</i>	1108
<i>Hyacinthus exiguus Tragi</i>	ibid.	<i>Iris Dalmatica maior & minor</i>	48	<i>Lagopodium</i>	1023.1024
<i>Hyacinthus autumnalis maior</i>	98	<i>Iris biflora</i>	49	<i>Lagopus</i>	ibid.
<i>Hydrolapathum magnum</i>	312	<i>Iris violacea</i>	ibid.	<i>Lagopus maximum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hydrolapathum minus</i>	ibid.	<i>Iris Pannonica</i>	ibid.	<i>Lamium</i>	568
<i>Hydropiper</i>	361	<i>Iris Camerarij</i>	ibid.	<i>Lamij varietates</i>	567.568
<i>Hydrophilum</i>	867	<i>Iris lutea variegata</i>	51	<i>Lamium Pannonicum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hyophthalmon</i>	393	<i>Iris Chalcedonica</i>	ibid.	<i>Lampsa</i>	199
<i>Hyofiris</i>	223	<i>Iris sylvestris Byzantina</i>	52	<i>Lampuca</i>	236
<i>Hyofiris mascula</i>	227	<i>Iris bulbosa 93. eiusq. varietates</i>		<i>Lanceola</i>	342
<i>Hyofiris</i>	223	pag.	92.93	<i>Lapathum</i>	314
<i>Hyofcyamus</i>	283	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>	94	<i>Lapathum acutum</i>	311
<i>Hyofcyamus Peruvianus 278.285.</i>		<i>Iris & Irion</i>	198	<i>Lapathum acutum minimum</i>	ibid.
286.		<i>Isatis</i>	394	<i>Lapathum sanguineum</i>	314
<i>Hyofcyamus niger</i>	283	<i>Ischamon</i>	26	<i>Lapathum acidum</i>	321
<i>Hyofcyamus albus</i>	ibid.	<i>Ischamon Plinij</i>	ibid.	<i>Lapathum tuberosum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hyofcyamus luteus</i>	284	<i>Isophyllon</i>	485	<i>Lappa inuerva</i>	575
<i>Hyofcyamus dubius</i>	ibid.	<i>Isopyrum</i>	1025	<i>Lappa minor</i>	964
<i>Hypericum</i>	432.433	<i>Iua moschata</i>	422	<i>Larix</i>	1180
<i>Hypericum Syriacum</i>	ibid.	<i>Iua moschata Monspeliaca</i>	ibid.	<i>Laricis ramulus</i>	1183
<i>Hypericum tomentosum L'Obelij</i>	433	<i>Iuglans</i>	1252	<i>Larix cum agarico suo</i>	ibid.
<i>Hypecon</i>	792	<i>Iunbe Arabum</i>	1318	<i>Lafer</i>	854
<i>Hypecoum Clusij</i>	909	<i>Iuncaria Salmanticensis</i>	958	<i>Laserpitium</i>	853.854
<i>Hypochaeris, porcellia</i>	227	<i>Iuncus</i>	40	<i>Lathyrus</i>	405
				<i>Lathyrus</i>	

I N D E X.

M	
M. Acaled Gesneri	1211
Macis	495
Macis	1353. 1354
Madin	720
Maierana	539
Maierana maior	518
Maierana maior Anglica	ibid.
Maierana tenuifolia	539. an Maio-
runa sic Sampsychum	539
Melancholyma	1351
Bbbbb 2	Maia

I N D E X.

<i>Mala Aethiopica</i>	276	<i>Marrubiastrum</i>	566	<i>Mercurialis mas</i>	<i>ibid. &c.</i>
<i>Mala insana</i>	274	<i>Martagon album Byzantinum</i>	147	<i>Mercurialis sylvestris</i>	264
<i>Malicorium</i>	1262	<i>Martagon imperiale</i>	151	<i>Mespilus</i>	1265.1266
<i>Malinathalla</i>	274.276	<i>Marum</i>	540.544.545	<i>Mespilus Aronia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malua hortensis</i>	782	<i>Marum Syriacum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Mespilum</i>	1266
<i>Malua rosea simplex peregrina</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Maſtiche</i>	1244	<i>Meum</i>	895
<i>Malua purpurea multiplex</i>	783	<i>Mater Herculania</i>	674	<i>Mezereon</i>	1216
<i>Malua hortensis multiplici flore</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Matricalis</i>	581	<i>Milium</i>	73
<i>Malua arborea flore nigro multiplici pag.</i>	784	<i>Matricaria</i>	526.527	<i>Milium sylvestre</i>	26
<i>Malua sylvestris</i>	785.786	<i>Matricaria duplici flore</i>	526	<i>Milium nigrum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malua sylvestris pumila</i>	785	<i>Murifalua</i>	627	<i>Milium Indicum</i>	77
<i>Malua crispa</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Mecchoacan 723. an sit Bryonia species aut Rha album</i>	724	<i>Milium Sylvaicum</i>	85
<i>Malua verbenaca</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Mecon Ceratites</i>	295	<i>Millefolium</i>	679.914
<i>Malua boraria</i>	791	<i>Mecchoacan Peruianum</i>	723	<i>Millefolium sylvestre</i>	902
<i>Malum</i>	1275	<i>Medica</i>	1030	<i>Millefolium terrestre vulgare</i>	914
<i>Malum cotoneum</i>	1264	<i>Medium Dioscoridis</i>	53	<i>Millefolium flore rubro</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malum medicum siue citrium</i>	1282	<i>Mel frugum</i>	79	<i>Millefolium luteum</i>	915.916
<i>Malum Hespericum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melampodion</i>	826	<i>Millefolium nobile</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malum Limonium</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melampyrum</i>	214	<i>Millefolium stratiotes</i>	916
<i>Malum Anarantium, siue Anerantium</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melampyrum album</i>	83	<i>Millefolium minus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malum spinosum</i>	278	<i>Melampyrum luteum</i>	84	<i>Millemorbia</i>	580
<i>Malum terrestre</i>	281	<i>Melanthium</i>	924.926	<i>Militaris</i>	914
<i>Malum Armeniacum</i>	1261	<i>Melanthium sylvestre</i>	924	<i>Militaris Aizoides</i>	677
<i>Malum Punicum</i>	1262	<i>Melanthium Damascenum</i>	925	<i>Militaris aquatica</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malus persica</i>	1259	<i>Melica</i>	77	<i>Mimulus herba</i>	913
<i>Malus armeniaca</i>	1261	<i>Melesia</i>	1082	<i>Mirabilia Perumana</i>	273
<i>Malus armeniaca maior & minor pag.</i>	1260	<i>Melilotus</i>	1035	<i>Mirobalani Chebula, Bellerica, Emblica, Indica</i>	1316
<i>Malus granata, siue Malus punica pag.</i>	1262	<i>Melilotus Syriaca odora</i>	1033	<i>Muhridarium</i>	535
<i>Malus</i>	1275	<i>Melilotus Italica & Patanina</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Muloche</i>	791
<i>Malus carbonaria</i>	1273	<i>Melilotus Germanica</i>	1024	<i>Molochia</i>	549
<i>Malus carbonaria longo fructu</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melilotus coronata</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Molon</i>	901
<i>Malus regalis</i>	1274	<i>Meliphylon</i>	560	<i>Mollugo</i>	968
<i>Malus reginalis</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melissa</i>	558.560	<i>Mollugo montana</i>	967
<i>Malus sylvestris rubens</i>	1276	<i>Melissa Turcica</i>	558	<i>Moly</i>	145
<i>Malus sylvestris alba</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melissa Molucca lenis & spinosa</i>	559	<i>Moly Hippocraticum</i>	142
<i>Malus sylvestris minor</i>	1277	<i>Melissophylon</i>	560	<i>Moly Dioscorideum</i>	143
<i>Malus duracina sylvestris</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melitena</i>	562	<i>Moly serpentinum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malus medica, siue Malus citria</i>	1280.1278	<i>Melutis</i>	560	<i>Moly Homericum</i>	144
<i>Malus limonia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melo</i>	771.772	<i>Moly Indicum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Malus arantia</i>	1279	<i>Melo Saccharinus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Molybdana</i>	1070
<i>Malus Assyria</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Melo Hispanicus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Molle, siue Molly Clusij & L'Obelij pag.</i>	1346.1347
<i>Malus Cotonea</i>	1284	<i>Melocarduus echinatus Pena & L'Obelij</i>	1013	<i>Monophyllon</i>	330
<i>Malus canina</i>	281	<i>Melopepon</i>	772	<i>Montiummus</i>	1297
<i>Mandragoras</i>	281	<i>Melortum</i>	279	<i>Morion</i>	281
<i>Manna gramen</i>	26	<i>Melospinum</i>	278	<i>Morosycon</i>	1327
<i>Manna graminis species altera</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Memacylum</i>	1311	<i>Morum</i>	1325
<i>Marathrum</i>	877	<i>Memiren Serapionis</i>	669	<i>Morum Rybi</i>	1091
<i>Maratriphyllon flore & semine Ranunculi aquatici, Hepatica facie</i>	679	<i>Mentha</i>	553	<i>Morus</i>	1325
<i>S. Maria herba</i>	553	<i>Mentha sativa rubra</i>	552	<i>Morus alba</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Marinella</i>	918	<i>Mentha cruciata</i>	<i>ibid.</i> 553	<i>Morus Aegyptia</i>	1327
<i>Marisca</i>	134	<i>Mentha Sarracenica</i>	553	<i>Mula herba</i>	979
<i>Marrubium</i>	562	<i>Mentha Romana</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Mudion</i>	1157
<i>Marrubium album</i>	561	<i>Mentha Graca</i>	520	<i>Muralis</i>	261
<i>Marrubium Hispanicum</i>	562	<i>Mentha corymbifera</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Muralium</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Marrubium Creticum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Mentha cardiaca</i>	553	<i>Muris cauda</i>	346
<i>Marrubium aquat. & palustre</i>	565	<i>Mentha angustifolia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Murica</i>	1195
<i>Marrubium nigrum</i>	566	<i>Mentha Felina</i>	554	<i>Musa</i>	1333
<i>Marrubium spurium</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Mentha Cantaria altera</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Musa Serapionis</i>	1333
		<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	555	<i>Musa fructus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
		<i>Mentha sisymbria</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Muscari Clusij</i>	105
		<i>Mentastrum</i>	557	<i>Muscari flauum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
		<i>Mercurialis</i>	262	<i>Muscipula L'Obelij</i>	481.482
				<i>Muscens</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Muscus</i>	1369.1376
<i>Muscus quernus</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus terrestris</i>	1374
<i>Muscus terrestris vulgaris</i>	1370
<i>Muscus terrestris scoparius</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus capillaris</i>	1371.1374
<i>Muscus capillaris minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus ramosus</i>	1372
<i>Muscus ramosus floridus</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus filicinus</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus corniculatus</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus denticulatus</i>	1373
<i>Muscus denticulatus minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus clauatus, sine Lycopodium</i>	pag. 1374
<i>Muscus ex cranio humano</i>	ibid.
<i>Muscus marinus</i>	1379.1380
<i>Muscus corallinus</i>	ibid.
<i>Mustum</i>	729
<i>Myagrum</i>	213.214
<i>Myosuros</i>	346
<i>Myrica</i>	1195.1200
<i>Myriophyllum</i>	679
<i>Myrrha, & Myrrhis</i>	883
<i>Myrrhida Pliny</i>	796
<i>Myrtus acuta</i>	759
<i>Myrtus sylvestris</i>	ibid.
<i>Myrtus agria</i>	760
<i>Myrtus arbor</i>	1226.1227
<i>Myrtus Boetica latifolia, vel Myrtus laurea</i>	1227
<i>Myrtus exotica, & Tarentina</i>	ibid.
<i>Myrtus candida, nigra, sylvestris,</i>	ibid.
<i>Myrtus Brabantica</i>	1228
<i>Myrtocistus Thome Pennici</i>	Angli pag. 1097
<i>Myxa, & Myxaria</i>	1315

N

N <i>Apellus</i>	824
<i>Napellus Moysis</i>	820
<i>Napellus verus caruleus</i>	823
<i>Napus</i>	181
<i>Napium</i>	199
<i>Narcissus</i>	114
<i>Narcissi varia species</i>	108.109.110.111.112.113.
<i>Narcissus caruleus Bocchij</i>	98
<i>Narcissus medio purpureus</i>	108
<i>Narcissus medio purpureus precocior</i>	pag. 109
<i>Narcissus medio luteus</i>	110
<i>Narcissus serotinus minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Narcissus pisanus</i>	ibid.
<i>Narcissus totus albus</i>	111
<i>Narcissus innrisolius praecox</i>	112
<i>Narcissus Persicus</i>	113
<i>Narcissus autumnalis maior</i>	ibid.
<i>Narcissus luteus polyanthos</i>	116
<i>Narcissus Constantinopolitanus</i>	137
<i>Nardus</i>	921
<i>Nardus rustica</i>	688.843.918

<i>Nardus Cretica</i>	918
<i>Nardus Indica</i>	921
<i>Nardus Celtica</i>	919
<i>Nardus Celtica repens</i>	ibid.
<i>Nardus montana</i>	922
<i>Nardus Narbonensis</i>	921
<i>Nastos Clusij</i>	34
<i>Nasturtium</i>	195
<i>Nasturtium Hibernum</i>	188
<i>Nasturtium hortense</i>	194
<i>Nasturtium Hispanicum</i>	ibid.
<i>Nasturtium petraeum L'Obelij</i>	ibid.
<i>Nasturtium Indicum</i>	196
<i>Nasturtij Indici flores & semina</i>	ibid.
<i>Nasturtium sylvestre</i>	197
<i>Nasturtium aquaticum</i>	200.201
<i>Nasturtium aquaticum minus</i>	203
<i>Nasturtium tectorum</i>	206
<i>Nepa Theophrasti</i>	1140
<i>Nepheleon</i>	665
<i>Nerion</i>	1220
<i>Nerium sine Olcander</i>	ibid.
<i>Nerium flore albo</i>	1220
<i>Nicophoron</i>	711
<i>Nidus anis</i>	176
<i>Nigella</i>	926
<i>Nigella Romana</i>	ibid.
<i>Nigella flore albo multiplici</i>	925
<i>Nigellastrum</i>	926
<i>Nuces cupressi</i>	1186
<i>Nuges fagi</i>	1255
<i>Nuces pineae</i>	1174
<i>Nuces vomica</i>	1362
<i>Nuces purgantes</i>	ibid.
<i>Nuclei</i>	727
<i>Nucula Indica</i>	1338
<i>Nucula terrestris</i>	906
<i>Nummularia</i>	505
<i>Nummularia minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux auellana arbor</i>	1250
<i>Nux vesicaria</i>	1249
<i>Nux auellana pumila Byzantina</i>	pag. 1251
<i>Nux Portica</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux parua</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux Heracleotica</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux Praenestina</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux auellana</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux Ingians</i>	1252
<i>Nux regia</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux Persica</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux Indica arbor</i>	1338
<i>Nux Indica</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux Myristica & Macis</i>	1353
	1354
<i>Nux moschata</i>	ibid.
<i>Nux Bandensis</i>	ibid.
<i>Nymphaea</i>	674
<i>Nymphaea parua</i>	671
<i>Nymphaea varietas</i>	672
<i>Nymphaea alba minor</i>	673
<i>Nymphaea lutea minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Nymphaea lutea minima</i>	674

O

O <i>Cellus Damascenus</i>	473
<i>Ocellus Barbaricus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ocimum</i>	547
<i>Ocimum magnum</i>	ibid.
<i>Ocimum medium citratum</i>	ibid.
<i>Ocimum minus gariophyllatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Ocimum sylvestre</i>	548
<i>Ocularis</i>	537
<i>Ocymastrum</i>	551
<i>Ocymastrum multiflorum</i>	ibid.
<i>Ocymastrum alterum</i>	ibid.
<i>Ocymum</i>	549
<i>Ocymoides</i>	ibid.
<i>Ocymoides repens</i>	ibid.
<i>Odontites</i>	85
<i>Oenanthe</i>	906
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	902
<i>Olea sativa</i>	1206.1027
<i>Olea sylvestris, & Olea Aethiopica</i>	ibid.
	pag.
<i>Oleago</i>	1215
<i>Oleastellus</i>	ibid.
<i>Oleaster</i>	1207
<i>Oliua</i>	ibid.
<i>Oliuella</i>	1215
<i>Olsenichium</i>	867.902
<i>Olus</i>	257.866
<i>Olus aureum</i>	257
<i>Olus spinacheum</i>	260
<i>Olus Hispanicum</i>	ibid.
<i>Olus atrum</i>	866
<i>Omphacis</i>	1158
<i>Omphacitis</i>	1166
<i>Onitis</i>	542
<i>Onobrychis</i>	1062.1064
<i>Onobrychis flore purpureo</i>	1062
<i>Onobrychis 2. Clusij</i>	1063
<i>Onobrychis 3. Clusij, flore pallido</i>	pag. ibid.
<i>Onobrychis montana 4. Clusij</i>	1064
<i>Onocleia</i>	657
<i>Ononis</i>	1142
<i>Onosma</i>	658
<i>Onopordon</i>	1010
<i>Onopteris mas, & foemina</i>	975
<i>Opalis grata</i>	439
<i>Ophioglosson</i>	327.329
<i>Ophris</i>	327
<i>Ophris bifolia, & trifolia</i>	326
<i>Ophthalmica</i>	537
<i>Opulus</i>	1237
<i>Opuntia</i>	1330.1333
<i>Orbicularis radix</i>	695
<i>Oreoselinum</i>	863
<i>Orchis</i>	173
<i>Orchis mas</i>	159
<i>Orchis Delphinia</i>	ibid.
<i>Orchis Saurodes</i>	161
<i>Orchis melittias</i>	163
<i>Orchis myodes</i>	ibid.
<i>Orchis myodes lutea</i>	164
<i>Orchis</i>	

INDEX.

<i>Orchis myodes minor</i>	164	<i>Paeonia lunaris</i>	ibid.	<i>Pastoris Bursa</i>	215
<i>Orchis ornithophora</i>	165	<i>Palatia</i>	695	<i>Pecten Veneris</i>	884
<i>Orchis ornithophora folio maculoso</i>	ibid.	<i>Paliurus</i>	1153.1154	<i>Pedicularis</i>	913
<i>Orchis ornithophora candida</i>	ibid.	<i>Palma</i>	1333.1334	<i>Peduncularia</i>	398
<i>Orchis stracemantica</i>	ibid.	<i>Palmapius, sine Palma confusa</i>	1335	<i>Peganon</i>	1072
<i>Orchis stracemantica minor</i>	166	<i>Palmarum fructus, & flores cum E-</i>	ibid.	<i>Pentaphyllon</i>	839
<i>Orchis andrachnitis</i>	ibid.	<i>late</i>	ibid.	<i>Pentaphyllum purpureum</i>	836
<i>Orchis Fritia</i>	168.169	<i>Palma cerebrum</i>	1336	<i>Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre</i>	ibid.
<i>Orchis Leodiensis</i>	ibid.	<i>Palmites</i>	1335.1336	<i>Pentaphyllum petrosum heptaphyllum</i>	ibid.
<i>Ochimastrum</i>	795	<i>Palma Christi</i>	170	<i>Clusij</i>	837
<i>Oreoselinum</i>	863	<i>Palma Christi mas</i>	169	<i>Pentaphyllum supinum</i>	ibid.
<i>Origanum sylvestre</i>	542	<i>Palma Christi foemina</i>	ibid.	<i>Pentaphyllea incana planta</i>	838
<i>Origanum Heracleoticum</i>	541	<i>Palma Christi palustris</i>	175	<i>Peplis</i>	406
<i>Origanum album</i>	ibid.	<i>Palma Christi radice repente</i>	ibid.	<i>Peplion</i>	1219
<i>Origanum Anglicum</i>	ibid.	<i>Palmula</i>	1334	<i>Peplus</i>	ibid.
<i>Origanum Craticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Paludapium</i>	862	<i>Pepo</i>	775
<i>Orneoglossum</i>	1289	<i>Panax Heracleum</i>	850	<i>Pepo maximus oblongus</i>	773
<i>Ornithogalum</i>	132	<i>Panax Heracleum maius</i>	ibid.	<i>Pepo maximus rotundus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ornithogalum Pannonicum</i>	ibid.	<i>Panax Coloni</i>	852	<i>Pepo maximus compressus</i>	774
<i>Ornithogalum luteum</i>	ibid.	<i>Papaces</i>	851	<i>Pepo maximus clypeatus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ornithopodium</i>	1061	<i>Papaces Herculanum</i>	ibid.	<i>Pepo Indicus minor rotundus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ornus</i>	1290	<i>Pancratium</i>	137	<i>Pepo Indicus angulosus</i>	ibid.
<i>Orbus receptus Herbariorum</i>	1051	<i>Pancratium Clusij</i>	136	<i>Pepo Indicus fungiformis</i>	775
<i>Oroxium</i>	439	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	ibid.	<i>Pepones siliestres</i>	776
<i>Ornula</i>	627	<i>Pancratium maritimum luteum</i>	ibid.	<i>Pepanella</i>	889
<i>Oryza</i>	73	<i>Panicum</i>	79	<i>Perdicium</i>	261
<i>Osmunda</i>	971	<i>Panicum sylvestre, & palustre</i>	26	<i>Pergalum</i>	301
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	ibid.	<i>Panicum Indicum, & Panicum ce-</i>	78	<i>Perfoliata</i>	430
<i>Osteocollon</i>	661	<i>ruleum</i>	78	<i>Perfoliata vulgaris</i>	ibid.
<i>Osiris</i>	444	<i>Panicum melyn, & Panicum sylve-</i>	79	<i>Perfoliata siliquosa</i>	ibid.
<i>Osiris alba</i>	442	<i>stre</i>	79	<i>Perichymenum</i>	743
<i>Osiris purpureo cerulea</i>	ibid.	<i>Panus</i>	1163	<i>Perichymenum perfoliatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Osiris Graecorum</i>	443	<i>Papanerculum</i>	182	<i>Perichymenum stans aut rectum</i>	ibid.
<i>Ostrya, vel Ostrya</i>	1255	<i>Papaner</i>	298	<i>pag.</i>	1113
<i>Othouma</i>	611	<i>Papaner palustre</i>	674	<i>Perichymenum rectum Sabaudicum</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxalis</i>	319	<i>Papaner cornuti varietates</i>	294	<i>pag.</i>	1111
<i>Oxalis tuberosa</i>	ibid.	<i>Papaner sativum album</i>	296	<i>Perichymenum rectum Germanicum</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxalis tenuifolia</i>	320	<i>Papaner sativum nigrum</i>	ibid.	<i>pag.</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxalis Romana</i>	ibid.	<i>Papaner nigrum polyanthon</i>	ibid.	<i>Perichymenum rectum cum fructu</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxalis crispa</i>	ibid.	<i>Papaneris cetera varietates</i>	296.	<i>ceruleo</i>	1112
<i>Oxalis minor, & minima</i>	321		297. 298	<i>Perichymenum rectum cum fructu</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxya</i>	1255	<i>Papaner Rheas</i>	299	<i>nigro</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxyacantha Galeri</i>	1144.1145	<i>Papaner erraticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Perisloca</i>	755
<i>Oxyacanthus</i>	1146	<i>Papaner fluidum</i>	ibid.	<i>Perislocarepens</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxyacantha</i>	1088	<i>Papaner spumicum</i>	467.551	<i>Perperca</i>	688
<i>Oxycedrus</i>	1191	<i>Papyrus Nilotica</i>	37	<i>Perperca, vel Perperca malus</i>	1259
<i>Oxycedrus Phoenicia</i>	ibid.	<i>Parietaria</i>	261	<i>Perperca praecox</i>	1258
<i>Oxycedrus Lycia</i>	ibid.	<i>Paronychia</i>	500	<i>Perperca varietates</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxycoccon</i>	1367	<i>Paronychia latifolia</i>	499	<i>Perperca</i>	361
<i>Oxylapathum</i>	311	<i>Paronychia vulgaris</i>	ibid.	<i>Perpercaria maculosa</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxymysine</i>	760	<i>Paronychia rutaceo folio</i>	ibid.	<i>Perpercaria siliquosa</i>	ibid.
<i>Oxys 1031. eius varietas</i>	1030	<i>Paronychia laciniata</i>	ibid.	<i>Persicum malum</i>	1259
<i>Oxytriphyllum Scribonij Largi</i>	1022	<i>Parthenis</i>	946	<i>Personata & Personata</i>	665
		<i>Parthenium</i>	527.618	<i>Pes leoninus</i>	182.518
		<i>Parthenion</i>	946	<i>Pes gallinaceus</i>	206.868
		<i>Passula montana</i>	398	<i>Pes asperinus</i>	259
		<i>Pastinaca</i>	870	<i>Pes leporis</i>	1023.1024
		<i>Pastinaca latifolia sativa</i>	ibid.	<i>Petasites.</i>	668
		<i>Pastinaca aquatica</i>	201	<i>Petasites, florens</i>	ibid.
		<i>Pastinaca latifolia sylvestris</i>	870	<i>Petasites folia</i>	ibid.
		<i>Pastinaca marina</i>	428	<i>Petrifidula</i>	888
		<i>Pastinaca sativa tenuifolia</i>	872	<i>Petrifidulum</i>	861.865
		<i>Pastinaca sylvestris tenuifolia</i>	873	<i>Petrifidulum Macedonicum</i>	ibid.
				<i>Petrifidulum Macedonicum, Eub.</i>	864
				<i>Petrifidulum</i>	

P

<i>Paeonia</i>	831
<i>Paeonia mas & foemina</i>	830
<i>Paeonia foemina multiplex</i>	831
<i>Paeonia foemina polyanthos flore albo</i>	ibid.
<i>pag.</i>	ibid.
<i>Paeonia foemina altera, vel Paeonia promiscua</i>	ibid.

I N D E X.

Petroselinum Macedonicum verum pag. 864
S. Petri herba 537
Peucedanum, siue Peucedanos 896.
 897
Peucedanum maius *ibid.*
Peziza 1386
Phalangium 44.45
Phalangium ramosum 44
Phalangium Creta 44
Phalaris 80
Phalaris pratensis *ibid.*
Phaseolus 1041
Phaseolus 1041.1042
Phaseolus albus & niger 1038
Phaseolus Brasiliensis 1040
Phaseoli Brasiliensis ad vinum *ibid.*
Phaseoli Brasiliensis 12. genera 1041
Phaseolorum 12. genera *ibid.*
Phaseoli Americi purgantes 1040
Phaseolus Aegyptiacus *ibid.*
Phasganum 96
Phasganion 665
Phellandrium 888
Philanthropos 575.964
Philipendula 902
Philipendula aquatica *ibid.*
Phillyrea 1208.1210.1213
Phillyrea angustifolia 1209
Phillyrea, latiore folio *ibid.*
Phillyrea ferrata 2. Clusij 1210
Phillyrea arbor, verior Macaleb
pag. 1211
Philyca 1213
Phistacion 1248
Phleum 42
Phœnicion 495
Phœnix 71
Phyllitis 976.977
Phyllitis multifida 976
Phyllon 262
Phyllon Thelygonon 263.264
Phyllon Arrhenogonon *ibid.*
Phyteuma 318
Picea 1172.1173
Pilosella 514
Pilosella maior 513
Pilosella repens *ibid.*
Pilosella minor latifolia 514
Pilosella flore caruleo *ibid.*
Pillula cupressi 1186
Pimpinella 888.889
Pimpinella Saxifraga 887
Pimpinella maior 888
Pimpinella hortenensis 889
Pimpinella sylvestris *ibid.*
Pimpinella sanguiferba *ibid.*
Pimpinella spinosa Camerarij 1148
Pinaestellum 897
Pinaster 1177
Pinguicula 644.645
Pinus 1174
Pinus sativa, siue domestica 1173
 1174

Pinus sylvestris 1175.1177
Pinus sylvestris mugo *ibid.* 1178
Pinus sylvestris montana *ibid.*
Pinus sylvestris montana minor *ibid.*
Pinus maritima maior 1176.1177
Pinus Macedonum mas 1178
Pinus Idæa Theophr. sili *ibid.*
Piper 1356
Piper Indicum, & Calecutibium 293
Piper aquaticum 361
Piper Hispanicum 293
Piper agreste 1202
Piper Æthiopicum 1355.1356
Piper nigrum, album & longum
pag. 1355
Piper longum, maius & minus *ibid.*
Piper Mathioli 1356
Piperitis 293
Pissaphalton 1271
Pistacia 1248
Pistacion *ibid.*
Pistacium Cermanicum 1249
Pisum 1047
Pisum minus, siue Romanum 1045
 1047
Pisum minus *ibid.*
Pisum cordatum 271
Pisum umbellatum 1045
Pisum excorticatum *ibid.*
Pisum sylvestre 1046
Pisum sylvestre perenne *ibid.*
Pisum Græcorum 1054
Punitaria 398
Pitys 1173
Puyocampe *ibid.*
Puyusa 404
Pix liquida 1180
Pix arida vel sicca *ibid.*
Placida Quercus 1157
Plantago 340
Plantago aquatica 337.338
Plantago aquatica humilis *ibid.*
Plantago latifolia *ibid.*
Plantago incana *ibid.*
Plantago latifolia minor 339
Plantago angustifolia minor *ibid.*
Plantago rosea spicata 340
Plantago rosea exotica *ibid.*
Plantago quinqueneruia &c. 340
Plantago Hispaniensis 343
Plantago angustifolia albida *ibid.*
Platanaria 41
Platanus 1237.1303
Platarchapia, siue pyra hyemalis
pag. 1274
Platomela, siue pyra aestiva *ibid.*
Plumbago 361
Plumbago Plinij 1069.1070
Pneumonanthe 353
Polemonium 551
Polemonium, siue trifolium fruticans
pag. 1129
Polentia 65
Policaria 391

Polium 528.529
Poly montani varietates 528.529
Polyacantha 1004
Polyanthemum 805
Polyanthemum aquaticum 681
Polygala 451
Polygala repens 499
Polygala varietates *ibid.* 450
Polygala obsoleto flore. *ibid.*
Polygonon *ibid.*
Polycarpum 85
Polycritum *ibid.*
Polygonatum 756.758
Polygonatum minus 756
Polygonatum 1. Clusij *ibid.*
Polygonatum ramosum *ibid.*
Polygonatum acutum Clusij 757
Polygonatum angustifolium *ibid.*
Polygonum 453
Polygonum minus vulgare 451.452
Polygonum minus minus *ibid.*
Polygonum montanum *ibid.*
Polygonum selinoides 453
Polypodium 972
Polypodium quercinum 974
Polytrichum 983.985.1374
Polytrichon Apuleij *ibid.*
Polytrichon Cassiani 257
Pomum 1275
Pomum aureum 275
Pomum spinosum 278
Pomum Hierosolymitanum 291
Pomum mirabile *ibid.*
Pomum cydonium 1262
Pomum Assyrium 1281
Pomus 1275
Populago 671
Populus alba 1301.1302
Populus nigra 1301.1303
Populus libyca 1302
Populus tremula, siue montana *ibid.*
 1303
Populus Americana 1302
Porcellia 236
Porram 138
Porrum tonsile 139
Portulaca 419
Portulaca domestica 418
Portulaca marina 420
Portulaca sylvestris 416.418
Potamogeton latifolium 675
Potamogeton angustifolium *ibid.*
Potentilla 841
Potentilla maior 886
Poterion L'Obelij 1148
Pothos 956
Primula veris 512.637
Primula veris maior 635
Primula veris flore pleno 636
Primula pratensis inodora lutea 635
Primula hortensis Anglica 636
Primula veris flore geminato *ibid.*
Primula veris minor *ibid.*
Primula flore viridi 637
 Primula

I N D E X.

<i>Primula veris</i> varietas	639
<i>Prinos</i>	1161
<i>Proserpinaca</i>	452
<i>Prunella</i>	507.508
<i>Prunella L'Obelij</i>	507
<i>Prunella flore albo</i>	508
<i>Prunus</i>	1313
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	1311
<i>Prunus mirobalanus</i>	ibid.
<i>Prunus Amygdalina</i>	1312
<i>Prunus Damascena</i>	ibid.
<i>Prunus sylvestris</i>	1313
<i>Prunus sylvestris florens</i>	ibid.
<i>Prunus Damascena</i>	1314
<i>Prunus Hispanica</i>	ibid.
<i>Prunus Hungarica</i> siue <i>Tanonica</i>	ibid.
<i>Prunus Gallica</i>	ibid.
<i>Pseudoacorus</i>	46
<i>Pseudobambusa luteus</i>	89
<i>Pseudobunium</i>	188
<i>Pseudocapsicum Dodonai</i>	289
<i>Pseudocytisi</i>	1127
<i>Pseudocytisus primus & secundus</i>	pag. 1126
<i>Pseudocytisus hirsutus</i>	1127
<i>Pseudodictamnium</i>	651.652
<i>Pseudobelleborus</i>	826
<i>Pseudohermoadactylus</i>	131
<i>Pseudomelanthium</i>	926
<i>Pseudonarcissus multiplex</i>	115
<i>Pseudonarcissus Anglicus & Hispanicus</i>	ibid.
<i>Pseudomrsine</i>	1228
<i>Pseudorhizubarum</i>	1068
<i>Pseudospartium Hispanicum</i>	1127
<i>Pseudospartium Hispanicum aphyllon</i>	ibid.
<i>Pseudospartium album aphyllon</i>	ibid.
<i>Pfora</i>	586
<i>Psidium</i>	471
<i>Psidium semper virens L'Obelij</i>	ibid.
<i>Ptarmica</i>	483.484
<i>Ptarmica Austriaca</i>	ibid.
<i>Ptarmica duplici flore</i>	483
<i>Pteridion</i>	974
<i>Ptychia</i>	65
<i>Pulegium</i>	546
<i>Pulegium regium</i>	545.546
<i>Pulegium mas.</i>	545
<i>Pulegium angustifolium</i>	546
<i>Pulegium sylvestre</i>	652
<i>Pulicaria</i>	391.471
<i>Pulmonia</i>	793
<i>Pulmonaria</i>	663.1378
<i>Pulmonalis</i>	663
<i>Pulmonaria maculosa</i>	662
<i>Pulmonaria folijs Echij</i>	ibid.
<i>Pulmonaria angustifolia 2. Classij</i>	663
<i>Pulmonaria Gallorum</i>	ibid.
<i>Pulsatilla</i>	309
<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	308
<i>Pulsatilla rubra</i>	ibid.
<i>Pulsatilla flore albo</i>	309
<i>Pyrafter</i>	1272

<i>Pyrethrum officinarum</i>	618
<i>Pyrethrum sylvestre</i>	484.618
<i>Pyrola</i>	330
<i>Pyromelo</i>	771
<i>Pyrum</i>	1269
<i>Pyrus cultiva, siue urbana</i>	ibid.
<i>Pyrus praeox</i>	1267
<i>Pyrus lacobea</i>	ibid.
<i>Pyrus regalis</i>	1268
<i>Pyrus Palatina</i>	ibid.
<i>Pyrus cydonia</i>	ibid.
<i>Pyrus Episcopata</i>	ibid.
<i>Pyrus superba, siue Catherina</i>	1269
<i>Pyrus hyemalis</i>	ibid.
<i>Pyrus sylvestris</i>	1271.1272
<i>Pyrus strangulatoria maior & minor</i>	pag. 1270
<i>Pyrus sylvestris minima</i>	1271
<i>Pyrus pedicularia</i>	1272
<i>Pyrus coruna</i>	ibid.
<i>Pythion</i>	683
<i>Pyxantha</i>	1151

Q

<i>Quadrifolium phzum siue fuscum</i>	1029
<i>Quercula</i>	535
<i>Quercula minor</i>	531
<i>Quercus</i>	1157.1167
<i>Quercus vulgaris</i>	1156
<i>Quercus vulgaris cum glande & musco suo</i>	ibid.
<i>Quercus humilis</i>	1157
<i>Quercus marina</i>	1378
<i>Quinqueneruia</i>	342
<i>Quinqueneruia rosea</i>	341.342
<i>Quinquefolium</i>	839
<i>Quinquefolium maius</i>	836
<i>Quinquefolium vulgare</i>	ibid.
<i>Quinquefolium sylvaticum</i>	837
<i>Quinquefolium Tormentilla facie</i>	838
<i>Quisquilium</i>	1160

R

<i>Racemus</i>	727
<i>Radicula sativa</i>	183
<i>Radix marica & naronica</i>	46
<i>Radix nautica</i>	37
<i>Radix spiritus sancti</i>	847
<i>Radix cana 934. eius diverse species</i>	931.932.933. an sit Capnos chelidonia
<i>Radiolus</i>	997
<i>Ranunculus palustris</i>	814
<i>Ranunculus flammens</i>	814.815
<i>Ranunculus Platyphyllos siue longifolius</i>	ibid.
<i>Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus, Byzantinus siue Asiaticus</i>	813
<i>Ranunculus sanguineus multiplex</i>	812
<i>pag.</i>	

<i>Ranunculus Tripolitanus</i>	812.813
<i>Ranunculus albus multiflorus</i>	812
<i>Ranunculus niueus polyanthos</i>	ibid.
<i>Ranunculus maximus Anglicus</i>	810
<i>Ranunculus maximus multiplex</i>	ibid.
<i>Ranunculus aquaticus</i>	681
<i>Ranunculus caruleus</i>	797
<i>Ranunculus pratensis & hortensis</i>	pag. 804.805
<i>Ranunculus surrectis cauliculis</i>	804
<i>Ranunculus aruorum</i>	805
<i>Ranunculus Alpinus albus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ranunculus Illyricus</i>	806
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	807
<i>Ranunculus nemorosus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ranunculus barrachoides</i>	808
<i>Ranunculus gramineus L'Obelij</i>	ibi.
<i>Ranunculus autumnalis Classij</i>	809
<i>Ranunculus Lusitanicus Classij</i>	ibid.
<i>Ranunculus globosus</i>	ibid. 810
<i>Ranunculus Alpinus</i>	ibid.
<i>Rapeium</i>	182
<i>Rapum</i>	178
<i>Rapum maius & minus</i>	177.180
<i>Rapum geniste</i>	1130
<i>Rapum porcium</i>	698
<i>Rapum sylvestre</i>	179.180
<i>Rapistrum aruorum</i>	ibid.
<i>Rapistrum aquaticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Rapicantis</i>	251
<i>Rapunculus nemorosus</i>	370
<i>Rapunculum alopecuron</i>	ibid.
<i>Raphanus sinensis</i>	183
<i>Raphanus orbiculatus</i>	184
<i>Raphanus pyriformis</i>	ibid.
<i>Raphanus sylvestris</i>	185.186
<i>Raphanus aquaticus</i>	185
<i>Raphanus rusticus aut magnus</i>	pag. 187
<i>Raphanus sylvestris officinarum</i>	ibi.
<i>Rapuntium maius</i>	369
<i>Rapuntium paruum</i>	ibid.
<i>Reduna</i>	500
<i>Remora aratri</i>	1142
<i>Resina</i>	1179
<i>Resina cedrina</i>	1171
<i>Resina liquida</i>	1179
<i>Resina abiegna</i>	1182
<i>Resina Lurigna vel laricea</i>	1184
<i>Resina lentiscina</i>	1244
<i>Rha</i>	317
<i>Rhabbarum & barbaricum</i>	ibid.
<i>Rha ponticum</i>	317
<i>Rha capitatum L'Obelij</i>	ibid.
<i>Rhabbarum monachorum</i>	314
<i>1068</i>	
<i>Rhabbarum florens</i>	316
<i>Rhabbarum siccatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Rhamnus</i>	1153
<i>Rhamnus tertius Classij</i>	1152
<i>Rhamnus solutius</i>	1154
<i>Rheon</i>	317
<i>Rheseda Plinij</i>	216
<i>Rheseda</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Rheseda maxima</i>	ibid.	<i>Rubus viticula</i>	711	<i>Sambucus aquatilis</i> sine palustris	
<i>Rhodia radix</i>	426	<i>Rubus ceruinus</i>	ibid.	pag.	1236
<i>Rhododaphne</i>	1220	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>	1090	<i>Sambucus rosea</i>	ibid.
<i>Rhododendron</i>	ibid.	<i>Rumex</i>	311.314	<i>Sambucus rosea</i> flore purpurante	ibid.
<i>Rhodon</i>	1081	<i>Rumex sativus</i>	ibid.	<i>Sambucus humilis</i>	1238
<i>Rhoe</i>	1292	<i>Rumex acidus</i>	321	<i>Sampsyschum</i>	559
<i>Rhoe culinaria</i>	ibid.	<i>Rupertianum</i>	794	<i>Sanamunda</i>	843
<i>Rhoe opsoniorum</i>	ibid.	<i>Ruscus</i>	759	<i>Sandalum</i>	1389
<i>Rhus</i>	1292	<i>Ruscum</i>	ibid.	<i>Sanguinale</i>	22
<i>Rhus sylvestris</i> Plinij	1228	<i>Ruta</i>	1072	<i>Sanguinalis</i>	452
<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	1291.1292	<i>Ruta muraria</i>	983	<i>Sanguinaria</i>	26.347.452.889
<i>Rhus myrtifolius</i>	1291	<i>Ruta palustris</i>	1068	<i>Sanguis Draconis</i>	314
<i>Ricinus</i>	399.400	<i>Ruta pratensis</i>	ibid.	<i>Sanguisorba</i>	889
<i>Ricinus Americum</i>	ibid.	<i>Ruta hortensis</i>	1070.1072	<i>Sanguis Herculeus</i>	357
<i>Rima Maria</i>	650	<i>Ruta sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Sanicula</i>	801
<i>Rincum marinum</i>	428	<i>Ruta sylvestris graecolens</i>	1070	<i>Sanicula guttata</i>	644.645
<i>Robur</i>	1157	<i>Ruta sylvestris minima</i>	1071	<i>Sanicula Alpina</i> Clusij	645
<i>Robur maius</i>	1165.1167	<i>Ruta montana</i>	ibid.	<i>Sanicula Eboracensis</i>	644
<i>Rorella</i>	1366			<i>Sanicula maior</i>	802
<i>Ros solis</i>	1366	S		<i>Sanicula femina</i>	828
<i>Ros solis maior</i>	ibid.	<i>Sabina</i>	1193	<i>Sanicula Alpina</i>	843
<i>Ros solis minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Sabina sterilis</i>	ibid.	<i>Santalum</i>	1389
<i>Ros cali</i>	26	<i>Sabina baccifera</i>	ibid.	<i>Santalum album</i>	ibid.
<i>Rosa ultramarina</i>	784	<i>Sabina altera</i>	ibid.	<i>Santalum rubrum</i>	ibid.
<i>Rosa Iunonis</i>	147	<i>Sabina genuina baccifera, atrocaru-</i>		<i>Santolina</i>	852
<i>Rosa hyemalis</i>	ibid.	<i>lea</i>	1194	<i>Santonicum</i>	841
<i>Rosa Dominarum</i>	281	<i>Sagapenum</i>	898.899	<i>Sapa</i>	730
<i>Rosa fatuina</i>	821	<i>Sagittaria maior & minor</i>	336	<i>Saponaria</i>	360
<i>Rosa mariana</i>	381	<i>Sagittaria minor angustifolia</i>	337	<i>Saponaria gentiana</i>	ibid.
<i>Rosa alba vel spineola Rosa</i>	1079	<i>Sagmina</i>	58	<i>Saponaria altera</i>	551
1081		<i>Salicaria</i>	388	<i>Sarcocolla herba</i>	301
<i>Rosa campana</i>	ibid.	<i>Salicasterum</i>	722	<i>Sassafras arbor</i>	1341
<i>Rosa rubra</i>	1079.1081	<i>Salicetum</i>	1235	<i>Satureia</i>	461
<i>Rosa Prouincialis sine Damascena</i>	ibid.	<i>Saluaris</i>	619	<i>Satureia hortensis</i>	ibid.
<i>Rosa Prouincialis minor</i>	1079	<i>Saluunca</i>	922	<i>Satureia hortensis astua</i>	ibid.
<i>Rosa sine spinis</i>	1082	<i>Salix</i>	1203.1205	<i>Satureia Sancti Iuliani</i>	ibid.
<i>Rosa Hollandica sine Batava</i>	1081	<i>Salix marina</i>	1202	<i>Satyria basilica</i>	170
<i>Rosa moschata</i>	1086	<i>Salix America</i>	ibid.	<i>Satyrium</i>	159
<i>Rosa moschata simplici flore</i>	1084	<i>Salix aquatica</i>	1203	<i>Satyrium abortivum</i>	173
<i>Rosa moschata multiplex</i>	ibid.	<i>Salix caprea rotundifolia</i>	ibid.	<i>Sauchromaton</i>	176
<i>Rosa holoserica</i>	1085	<i>Salix caprea latifolia</i>	ibid.	<i>Sauritis</i>	683
<i>Rosa lutea</i>	ibid.	<i>Salix rosea Anglica</i>	1204	<i>Saxifraga</i>	495
<i>Rosa Cinnamomea pleno flore</i>	1086	<i>Salix humilis</i>	1205	<i>Saxifraga alba</i>	891
<i>Rosa sylvestris odora</i>	1087	<i>Salix perticalis</i>	ibid.	<i>Saxifraga aurea</i>	693
<i>Rosa canina inodora</i>	ibid.	<i>Salicis tertia species</i>	ibid.	<i>Saxifraga aurca</i>	ibid.
<i>Rosa pimpinella</i>	1088	<i>Salix pumila</i>	ibid.	<i>Saxifraga minor</i>	887
<i>Rosa sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	ibid.	<i>Saxifraga Anglicana</i>	891
<i>Rosa canina</i>	ibid.1099	<i>Salix Gallica, Sabina & Amerina</i>	ib.	<i>Saxifraga rubra</i>	902
<i>Rosa syluatica</i>	ibid.	<i>Salix Rosa</i>	1366	<i>Saxifraga lutea</i>	1035
<i>Rosa Hiericonteia</i>	1201	<i>Salvia</i>	624	<i>Saxifraga maior</i>	888
<i>Rosa Hiericonteia maior</i>	1200	<i>Salvia agrestis</i>	536	<i>Saxifraga Dioscoridis</i>	457
<i>Rosa Hiericonteia siccata</i>	ibid.	<i>Salvia Romana</i>	524.552.553	<i>Scabiosa</i>	586
<i>Rosmarinus</i>	858	<i>Salvia maior</i>	623	<i>Scabiosa maior vulgaris</i>	582
<i>Rosmarinum coronarium, vel Rosma-</i>		<i>Salvia minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Scabiosa campestris sine segetum</i>	
<i>rinus coronaria</i>	1109.1110	<i>Salvia Indica</i>	ibid.	pag.	583
<i>Rosmarinum sylvestre, vel Rosmari-</i>		<i>Salvia Alpina</i>	ibid.	<i>Scabiosa rubra Austriaca</i>	ibid.
<i>nus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Salvia vite</i>	983	<i>Scabiosa montana</i>	584
<i>Rubia & Rubeia</i>	962	<i>Sambucus</i>	1234.1235	<i>Scabiosa maior Hispanica</i>	585
<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>	961	<i>Sambucus laciniatis folijs</i>	ibid.	<i>Scammonium</i>	718
<i>Rubia sylvestris</i>	ibid.968	<i>Sambucus racemosa vel cernua</i>	ibid.	<i>Scammonium Syriacum</i>	716
<i>Rubia marina</i>	ibid.	<i>Sambucus sylvestris vel montana</i>	ibid.	<i>Scammonium Monspelienfe</i>	ibid.
<i>Rubus</i>	1089.1091	pag.	1235	<i>Scammonea Valentina</i>	718
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	ibid.	<i>Sambucus aquatica</i>	1237	<i>Scammonium Americum</i>	724
				<i>Scandix</i>	884
				<i>Ccccc I</i>	Scandix

I N D E X.

<i>Scandulaceum</i>	206	<i>Serapias batrachites</i>	ibid.	<i>Sisamum</i>	1055
<i>Scapus unarum</i>	728	<i>Seriphium</i>	941	<i>Sisarrum</i>	871
<i>Scilla</i>	137	<i>Seriphium foemina</i>	944	<i>Sisarum Peruvianum</i>	780
<i>Scincophora</i>	ibid.	<i>Seris</i>	227	<i>Siser</i>	871
<i>Sciscina</i>	1255	<i>Serpentaria</i>	579.505.599	<i>Sisymbrium</i>	201.555
<i>Scirpus</i>	42	<i>Serpentaria maior</i>	683	<i>Sisymbrium aquaticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Schænos</i>	683	<i>Serpentaria Britannica</i>	323	<i>Sisymbrium alterum Dioscoridis</i>	203
<i>Schœnanthum</i>	40	<i>Serpentina minor & minima</i>	344.	<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	95
<i>Schœnanthum adulterinum</i>	39	345		<i>Sitanion</i>	1266
<i>Schœnoprasum</i>	139	<i>Serpillum</i>	457	<i>Sium</i>	867
<i>Scolecium</i>	1160	<i>Serpillum Veterum</i>	ibid.	<i>Sium maius</i>	200.201.862
<i>Scolopendria</i>	979	<i>Serpillum vulgare</i>	455	<i>Sium odoratum Tragi</i>	201
<i>Scolymus Theophrasti</i>	994.995	<i>Serpillum vulgare flore albo</i>	ibid.	<i>Sium alterum</i>	ibid.
<i>Scopa regia</i>	759	<i>Serpillum maius flore purpureo Clusii</i>		<i>Smilax</i>	1041.1042.1161
<i>Scoparia</i>	443.444	& L'Obelij	456	<i>Smilacis hortenſis varietas</i>	1039
<i>Scordium</i>	535	<i>Serpillum maius flore albo</i>	ibid.	<i>Smilax Peruviana</i>	709
<i>Scordium maius & minus</i>	534	<i>Serpillum folijs Amaraci</i>	ibid.	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	ibid.
<i>Scordium alterum</i>	536	<i>Serpillum Creticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Smilax aspera Luſitanica</i>	710
<i>Scordonia</i>	ibid.	<i>Serratula</i>	577	<i>Smilax aspera Germanica</i>	ibid.
<i>Scorodonia</i>	ibid.	<i>Serratula varietates</i>	576.577	<i>Smilax laevis maior</i>	712.714
<i>Scorodoprasum</i>	142	<i>Serica</i>	1318	<i>Smilax laevis minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Scorodotilapi</i>	206.207	<i>Serta vel sertula campana</i>	1035	<i>Smyrnum</i>	868.869
<i>Scorpioides Bupleuri folio Pena &</i>		<i>Seruilla</i>	871	<i>Smyrnum Creticum</i>	ibid.
<i>L'Obelij</i>	267	<i>Serullum</i>	ibid.	<i>Smyrrhiza</i>	883
<i>Scorpioides leguminosa</i>	266	<i>Sesamoides</i>	397	<i>Sol Indianus</i>	614
<i>Scorpioides myosotis repens</i>	267	<i>Sesamoides Salamanticæ maius</i>	396	<i>Soldana</i>	690
<i>Scorpius Theophrasti</i>	1140	<i>Sesamoides Salamanticæ paruum</i>	ibid.	<i>Soldanella ibid. an Brassica marina ib.</i>	
<i>Scorpiurum</i>	266	<i>Sesamoides maius Scaligeri</i>	ibid.	<i>Soldanella marina</i>	ibid.
<i>Scrophularia</i>	580	<i>Sesamoides minus</i>	579	<i>Soldanella montana</i>	ibid.
<i>Scrophularia maior</i>	579.580	<i>Sesamoides magnum Cordi</i>	826	<i>Solidago</i>	661
<i>Scrophularia altera</i>	579	<i>Sesamoides paruum Mathioli</i>	397	<i>Solidago minor</i>	508
<i>Scythica herba</i>	1120	<i>Sesama</i>	826	<i>Solidago Saracenica</i>	347
<i>Secale</i>	61	<i>Sesamum</i>	1054.1055	<i>Solanum</i>	269
<i>Securidaca</i>	1057	<i>Seseli pratense</i>	891.892	<i>Solanum hortense</i>	268
<i>Senecio</i>	217	<i>Seseli Peloponnesiacum</i>	893	<i>Solanum pomiferum</i>	ibid.
<i>Sedum</i>	410.414	<i>Seseli pratense Monſpelienſium</i>	892	<i>Solanum Laticale</i>	269
<i>Sedum maius</i>	412	<i>Seseli Creticum</i>	894	<i>Solanum somniferum</i>	ibid.
<i>Sedum minus hematoïdes</i>	413	<i>Seseli Maſſilienſe</i>	ibid.	<i>Solanum manicum</i>	270
<i>Sedum minus officinarum</i>	ibid.	<i>Seseli Peloponnenſe quorundam</i>	904	<i>Solanum veficarium</i>	271
<i>Sedum aquatile</i>	677	<i>Seseli 2. Ethiopicum ſintex</i>	1233	<i>Solanum odoriferum</i>	273
<i>Semen adonem</i>	62	<i>Siciliana</i>	435	<i>Solanum lignoſum & frutiçoſum</i>	279
<i>Seminalis</i>	452	<i>Sicula</i>	252	<i>Solanum rubrum</i>	ibid.
<i>Semen leoninum</i>	182	<i>Sideritis</i>	914	<i>Solanum arboreſcens</i>	289
<i>Sementina</i>	941	<i>Sideritis Herculanæ</i>	569	<i>Solis flos</i>	1102
<i>Semperflorium</i>	412	<i>Sideritis 3. Dioſcoridis</i>	794	<i>Solſtitialis lutea peregrina</i>	1004
<i>Semperuium</i>	410	<i>Sidium</i>	1262	<i>Sonchus</i>	232
<i>Semperuium marinum</i>	ibid.	<i>Silauſ Plinij</i>	902	<i>Sonchus aſper</i>	229
<i>Semperuium maius</i>	411	<i>Silene Theophrasti</i>	482	<i>Sonchus laevis ibid. eius varietates</i>	
<i>Semperuium minus</i>	414	<i>Siler montanum</i>	855	pag.	230.231
<i>Semperuium tertium Dioſcor.</i>	415	<i>Siler montanum officinarum</i>	892	<i>Sonchus arboreſcens</i>	ibid.
<i>Semperuium ſylueſtre</i>	416	<i>Siler pratense alterum</i>	ibid.	<i>Sonchus ſyluaticus</i>	ibid.
<i>Sena</i>	1114	<i>Silicia</i>	1027	<i>Sophia</i>	910
<i>Sena Orientalis</i>	ibid.	<i>Siligo</i>	61	<i>Sophia Chirurgorum</i>	ibid.
<i>Sena Italica</i>	ibid.	<i>Silicula</i>	1027	<i>Sophia latifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Sentis</i>	1091	<i>Siliqua</i>	ibid.1241	<i>Sorbum</i>	1288
<i>Sentis canina</i>	1088	<i>Siliqua dulcis</i>	ibid.	<i>Sorbus</i>	ibid.1287
<i>Septifolium</i>	840	<i>Siliquaſtrum</i>	279.293	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	ibid.1288
<i>Serapias candido flore</i>	171	<i>Singentiana</i>	57	<i>Sorbus ſylueſtris</i>	1290
<i>Serapias minor flore nitente</i>	ibid.	<i>Sinapi</i>	130	<i>Sorghum</i>	77
<i>Serapias paluſtris latifolia</i>	ibid.174	<i>Sinapi ſatium</i>	189	<i>Sparganium</i>	41
<i>Serapias paluſtris leptophylla</i>	ibid.	<i>Sinapi ſatium alterum</i>	ibid.	<i>Spartum</i>	38
<i>Serapias montana</i>	172	<i>Synapi ſylueſtre</i>	180.190	<i>Spartum herba</i>	39
<i>Serapias gariophyllata</i>	ibid.	<i>Sinapi ruſticum</i>	206	<i>Spartum fr. vel Spartium</i>	1137
<i>Serapias caſtrata</i>	173	<i>Sinapi Perſicum</i>	378	<i>Spatula fetida</i>	53
				<i>Sphacelus</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Sphacelus</i>	536	<i>Sylus mater</i>	744	<i>Thlaspi Gracum</i>	205
<i>Spherocephalus</i>	990	<i>Symphytum</i>	661	<i>Thlaspi amarum</i>	ibid.
<i>Spica</i>	468	<i>Symphytum petraeum</i>	507	<i>Thlaspi clipeatum L'Obelij</i>	ibid.
<i>Spica hortulana</i>	469	<i>Symphytum maculosum</i>	663	<i>Thlaspi minus clipeatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Spicata</i>	675	<i>Symphytum sylvestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Thlaspi Candie</i>	207
<i>Spina alba</i>	989.990	<i>Symphoniaca</i>	283	<i>Thlaspi incanum</i>	208
<i>Spina peregrina</i>	ibid.	<i>Syringa</i>	1214	<i>Thlaspi Pannonicum Clusij</i>	ibid.
<i>Spina solstitialis</i>	1004	<i>Syringa alba</i>	1213	<i>Thlaspi Narbonense L'Obelij</i>	209
<i>Spinachia</i>	260	<i>Syringa cerulea</i>	ibid.	<i>Thlaspi umbellatum Narbonense</i>	ibid.
<i>Spinachium olus</i>	ibid.			<i>Thlaspi minus Clusij</i>	210
<i>Spica agrorum venti</i>	5			<i>Thlaspi supinum luteum</i>	ibid.
<i>Spina alba</i>	1088.1153			<i>Thlaspi fruticosum</i>	211
<i>Spina acida</i>	1144.1145	T		<i>Thlaspi fruticosum minus</i>	ibid.
<i>Spina hirci</i>	1148	<i>Amariscus</i>	1195	<i>Thlaspi spinosum</i>	212
<i>Spina hirci minor</i>	1147	<i>Tamariscus Narbonensis</i>	1194	<i>Thlaspi alterum</i>	378
<i>Spina Aegyptiaca</i>	1150	<i>Tamariscus Germanica</i>	ibid.	<i>Thora</i>	818
<i>Spina buxæ</i>	1151	<i>Tamarix</i>	1195	<i>Thora Valdensis mas</i>	816
<i>Spina cernalis & salutaris</i>	1153	<i>Tamus</i>	722	<i>Thora Valdensis femina</i>	ibid.
<i>Spina insectoria & Spina cerui</i>	1154	<i>Tanacetum</i>	525.526	<i>Thora montis Balzi</i>	817
<i>Spondylium</i>	856	<i>Tanacetum acutum album</i>	484	<i>Thora Sabaudica</i>	ibid.
<i>Spongia</i>	1383	<i>Tanacetum crispum Anglicum</i>	ibid.	<i>Thusa</i>	1187
<i>Spongia marina alba</i>	ibid.	<i>Tanacetum non odorum</i>	525	<i>Thus</i>	1247
<i>Spongia marina flava</i>	ibid.	<i>Tanacetum minus</i>	ibid.	<i>Thuris lymphidi folium L'Obelij</i>	1247
<i>Spongiole</i>	1386	<i>Tanacetum Peruvianum</i>	611	<i>Thya</i>	1187
<i>Stachys</i>	563.564	<i>Tanacetum sylvestre</i>	841	<i>Thymbra</i>	461
<i>Stachys Fuchsi</i>	ibid.	<i>Tapsus barbatus</i>	629	<i>Thymum</i>	459
<i>Stachys spuria</i>	564	<i>Tapsus barbatus flore albo</i>	ibid.	<i>Thymum durius</i>	458
<i>Stachice</i>	478	<i>Taxus</i>	1187.1188	<i>Thymum l. trifolium</i>	ibid.
<i>Staphylinus</i>	870.873	<i>Teda sine pseudopinus</i>	1177.1178	<i>Thymum Creticum</i>	459
<i>Staphyloendron Plinij</i>	1249	<i>Telephium</i>	416	<i>Thymelea</i>	1217.1218
<i>Stataria</i>	897	<i>Telephium floribus purpureis</i>	417	<i>Thymelea ramosa</i>	1217
<i>Stella leguminosa</i>	1060	<i>Telephium semper virens</i>	ibid.	<i>Thysseium</i>	867
<i>Stellaria</i>	347.802.966.1004	<i>Terebinthina</i>	1246	<i>Thysseium Plinij</i>	ibid.
<i>Stellaria H. ratij Augerij</i>	ibid.	<i>Terebinthus</i>	ibid.1245	<i>Tilia</i>	1299
<i>Sternamentoria</i>	484	<i>Terebinthus latifolia</i>	ibid.	<i>Tiliamas</i>	1298
<i>Stæbe</i>	591	<i>Terra malum</i>	281.695.698	<i>Tilia femina</i>	ibid.
<i>Stæbe Dioscoridis</i>	586	<i>Terra rapum</i>	695	<i>Tinctoria</i>	522
<i>Stæbe argentea maior & minor</i>	590	<i>Testiculus hircinus</i>	161	<i>Tinctorius flos</i>	1126
<i>Stæbe Salamanica</i>	591	<i>Testiculus sphegodes</i>	162	<i>Tinus</i>	1215
<i>Stæchas</i>	469.470	<i>Testiculus vulpinus</i>	ibid.	<i>Tubymalus</i>	404
<i>Stæchas multifida</i>	469	<i>Testiculus vulpinus maior</i>	ibid.	<i>Tubymalus peralvus</i>	401.407
<i>Stæchas folio serrato</i>	470	<i>Testiculus odoratus</i>	167	<i>Tubymalus helioscopius</i>	401
<i>Stæchas citrina</i>	521	<i>Testiculus leporinus</i>	173	<i>Tubymalus myrsifolius</i>	402
<i>Stramonium</i>	278	<i>Teucrium</i>	534	<i>Tubymalus myrsifolius</i>	ibid.
<i>Stramonium peregrinum</i>	277	<i>Teucrium palustre</i>	531	<i>Tubymalus cupressinus</i>	ibid.
<i>Stramonium spinosum</i>	ibid.	<i>Teucrium l. trifolium</i>	532	<i>Tubymalus pinus</i>	ibid.
<i>Stratiotes aquatilis</i>	677	<i>Teucrium Pannonicum</i>	ibid.	<i>Tubymalus myrsifolius altera</i>	403
<i>Stratiotes Potamios</i>	ibid.	<i>Teucrium Boeoticum</i>	533	<i>Tubymalus Characias Massifon-</i>	ibid.
<i>Strichnodendron</i>	289	<i>Teucrium Alpinum Cisti flore</i>	ibid.	<i>sis</i>	ibid.
<i>Strobilus</i>	1174	<i>Thalicttrum</i>	910.1068	<i>Tubymalus Characias Amygdalensis</i>	ibid.
<i>Strumaria</i>	665	<i>Thalicttrum minus & minus</i>	1067	<i>Tubymalus platyphyllos</i>	404
<i>Strumane</i>	268	<i>Thalicttrum</i>	910.1068	<i>Temeritina</i>	519
<i>Struthiopteris</i>	979	<i>Thapson</i>	962	<i>Tera lion</i>	804
<i>Struthium Alroandi</i>	551	<i>Thapsia</i>	876	<i>Termentilla</i>	840
<i>Styrax arbor</i>	1342	<i>Thapsia vulgaris</i>	875	<i>Tota bona</i>	259.637
<i>Suber</i>	1164	<i>Thapsia latifolia Clusij</i>	ibid.	<i>Trachelium minus</i>	304
<i>Suber latifolium</i>	1161	<i>Thapsia tenuifolia</i>	876	<i>Trachelium minus flore albo</i>	ibid.
<i>Suber angustifolium</i>	ibid.	<i>Thermocaria</i>	918	<i>Trachelium minus Belgarum L'O-</i>	364
<i>Suili</i>	1386	<i>Therton</i>	683	<i>beli</i>	ibid.
<i>Superba</i>	478.479	<i>Therionophonon</i>	ibid.	<i>Trachelium minus</i>	ibid.
<i>Supercilium Veneris</i>	679.914	<i>Thlaspi</i>	212	<i>Trachelium giganteum</i>	365
<i>Supercilium terra</i>	983	<i>Thlaspi Dioscoridis</i>	204	<i>Tragacantha</i>	1147.1148
<i>Sycomorom</i>	1327	<i>Thlaspi vulgatifissimum</i>	ibid.	<i>Ccccc 2</i>	<i>Tragamin</i>
<i>Sycomorom</i>	1326	<i>Thlaspi minus</i>	204		

I N D E X.

<i>Tragium Germanicum</i>	258	<i>Turbith Alexandrinum officinarum</i>	<i>Vetonica</i>	473.578
<i>Tragorchis maximus</i>	160	pag.	<i>Vetonica altera</i>	ibid.
<i>Tragorchis mas</i>	ibid. 161	<i>Turritis</i>	<i>Vetonica altalis</i>	ibid.
<i>Tragorchis foemina</i>	ibid.	<i>Tussilago</i>	<i>Vetonica sylvestris vel agrestis</i>	479
<i>Tragopogon</i>	596. eius varietas	<i>Tussilago florens</i>	<i>Viburnna</i>	1081
pag.	595	<i>Tussilaginis folia</i>	<i>Viburnna</i>	1305
<i>Tragopogon minus</i>	596	<i>Typha</i>	<i>Vicia</i>	1052.1053
<i>Tragopyron</i>	83	<i>Typhonion</i>	<i>Vicia sylvestris</i>	1052
<i>Tragon Mathioli</i>	959.960		<i>Victorialis</i>	142
<i>Tragoriganum</i>	543	V	<i>Victorialis foemina & rotunda</i>	96
<i>Tragoriganum Clusij</i>	ibid.	<i>Vaccaria</i>	<i>Victoriola</i>	761
<i>Tribulus</i>	676	<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>Vinacea</i>	727
<i>Tribulus aquaticus</i>	ibid.	<i>Vaccinia</i>	<i>Vinca peruinca</i>	748
<i>Tribulus lacustris</i>	ibid.	<i>Vacciniorum varietates</i>	<i>Vincetoxicum</i>	751
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1066	<i>Vaccinia Pannonica, siue vitis Idaea</i>	<i>Vincetoxicum Indianum</i>	752
<i>Trichomanes</i>	985	pag.	<i>Vincens</i>	1205
<i>Trichomanes mas & foemina</i>	ibid.	<i>Vaccinia vrsi, siue Vna vrsi apud Clusum ibid. an planta qua vaccinia profert, sit vitis Idaea</i>	<i>Vinum</i>	730
<i>Trichomanes Dioscoridis</i>	1374	<i>Vaccinia palustris</i>	<i>Vinum myrteum vel myrtites</i>	1227
<i>Tricoccus</i>	1266	<i>Vaccinia nubis</i>	<i>Viola aquatilis</i>	679
<i>Trifera</i>	727	<i>Valeriana</i>	<i>Viola alba</i>	121.371
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	1017.1018	<i>Valeriana hortensis</i>	<i>Viola bulbosa</i>	125
<i>Trifolium pratense flore albo</i>	1017	<i>Valeriana maior sylvestris</i>	<i>Viola autumnalis</i>	355
<i>Trifolium bituminosum siue Asphaltum</i>	1019	<i>Valeriana minor</i>	<i>Viola mariana</i>	362.363
<i>Trifolium acutum</i>	ibid.	<i>Valeriana petraea</i>	<i>Viola mariana flore albo</i>	362
<i>Trifolium Americum</i>	1020	<i>Valeriana Graeca</i>	<i>Viola calathiana</i>	365
<i>Trifolium Burgundiacum</i>	1020	<i>Valeriana rubra Dodonai</i>	<i>Viola lutea</i>	371
<i>Trifolium cordatum</i>	1021	<i>Valeriana Mexicana</i>	<i>Viola lutea multiplex</i>	ibid.
<i>Trifolium Salmanticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Valeriana hon</i>	<i>Viola matronalis flore purpureo</i>	376.
<i>Trifolium siliquosum</i>	1022	<i>Veneria</i>		377
<i>Trifolium magnum</i>	1024	<i>Veneris digitus</i>	<i>Viola matronalis flore albo</i>	376
<i>Trifolium paludosum maius vel palustre</i>	1024.1025	<i>Veneris clauus</i>	<i>Viola hyemalis</i>	377
<i>Trifolium Castoris vel fibrinum ibid.</i>		<i>Veneris supercilium</i>	<i>Viola Damascena</i>	ibid.
<i>Trifolium odoratum</i>	1025.1026.	<i>Veneris umbilicus</i>	<i>Viola lunaris</i>	377.378
1035		<i>Veneris hortus</i>	<i>Viola latifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Trifolium corniculatum</i>	1029	<i>Venusta minor</i>	<i>Viola peregrina</i>	ibid.
<i>Trifolium cochleatum</i>	1029.1030.	<i>Vepres</i>	<i>Viola lunaris longiorib. siliquis</i>	378
<i>Trifolium cochleatum marinum</i>	1029	<i>Veratra nigra</i>	<i>Viola lunaris radix</i>	ibid.
<i>Trifolium acetosum</i>	1031	<i>Veratrum nigrum adulterinum</i>	<i>Viola palustris</i>	679
<i>Trifolium aureum</i>	1032	<i>Veratrum album</i>	<i>Viola nigra siue purpurea</i>	699.701
<i>Trifolium equinum</i>	1035	<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>Viola flore albo</i>	699.
<i>Trifolium vrsinum</i>	ibid.	<i>Verbascum Mathioli</i>	<i>Viola mariae varietates</i>	700
<i>Trifolium fruticans</i>	1129	<i>Verbascum sylvestre</i>	<i>Viola canina sylvestris</i>	ibid.
<i>Triorchis</i>	167	<i>Verbascum Lychnitis</i>	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	703.704
<i>Triorchis Aegineta</i>	169	<i>Verbascum Lychnitis Mathioli</i>	<i>Viola tricolor assurgens vel arborescens</i>	703.705
<i>Tripolium vulgare</i>	333	<i>Verbascum minus Lychnitis</i>	<i>Viola tricolor sylvestris</i>	704
<i>Tripolium marinum</i>	335	<i>Verbascum album</i>	<i>Viola tricolor petraea</i>	ibid.
<i>Trissago</i>	531	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	<i>Viola flamminea</i>	ibid.
<i>Triticum 58. eiusq. varietates</i>	59	<i>Verbascum leptophyllum</i>	<i>Viperaria</i>	599
<i>Triticum trimestre & amyleum</i>	63	<i>Verbena</i>	<i>Viperaria humilis</i>	597
<i>Triticum temulentum</i>	71	<i>Verbena communis</i>	<i>Viperaria Hispanica</i>	ibid.
<i>Triticum murinum</i>	ibid.	<i>Verbena sacra</i>	<i>Viperaria Pannonica</i>	598
<i>Trixago</i>	531	<i>Verbenaca</i>	<i>Viperaria Pannon. angustifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Trixago palustris</i>	535	<i>Vermicularis</i>	<i>Viperina</i>	ibid.
<i>Tuber terre</i>	695	<i>Vernilago</i>	<i>Virga aurea</i>	348.349
<i>Tubera terre</i>	1385	<i>Veronica</i>	<i>Virga aurea Arnoldi Villanovani</i>	348
<i>Tulipa</i>	120. eius variae species	<i>Veronica foemina Eufhsii</i>	pag.	618
117.118.119.		<i>Veronica vera & maior</i>	<i>Virginea</i>	1283
<i>Tulipa Bononiensis</i>	116	<i>Veronica recta mas</i>	<i>Viscaria</i>	481.482
<i>Tulipa praeox totalutea</i>	117	<i>Veronica plures species</i>	<i>Viscum</i>	1168.1169
<i>Tulipa bulbifera</i>	119	<i>Vesicaria</i>	<i>Viscum Indicum L'Obely</i>	1168
<i>Tunx</i>	481	<i>Vesicaria peregrina</i>	<i>Viscum Peruvianum L'Obely</i>	1169
<i>Tura</i>	818		<i>Vitex</i>	1201
			<i>Vitalia</i>	

INDEX.

<i>Vitalis</i>	412.414	<i>Vulcrum maius</i>	744	<i>Xiphion</i>	96
<i>Vitis nigra</i>	739	<i>Vrceolaris</i>	261	<i>Xiphium</i>	89
<i>Vitis alba</i>	ibid.720	<i>Vrimalis</i>	444	<i>Xylobalsamum</i>	1344.1345
<i>Vitis sylvestris</i>	279.722	<i>Vrtica</i>	571	<i>Xylosteum</i>	1113
<i>Vitis Tamina</i>	720	<i>Urtica iners, & mortua</i>	568	<i>Xylum</i>	753
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	725.727	<i>Vitica Rom. aliter Vrtica mas</i>	571	<i>Xyris</i>	53
<i>Vitis mansuefacta & cultiva</i>	ibid.	<i>Vrtica foemina, vel Vrtica maior</i>	ibid.		
<i>Vitis umifera Hispanica</i>	725	<i>Vrtica minor</i>	570		
<i>Vitis duracina</i>	727	<i>Vrticarubra</i>	ibid.		
<i>Vitis sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Vrtica sylvestris</i>	571		
<i>Viticella</i>	291.720	<i>Vstilago secalina</i>	70		
<i>Vitraria</i>	261	<i>Vstilago auenacea</i>	ibid.		
<i>Viurna</i>	1305	<i>Vua</i>	727		
<i>Vlceraria</i>	562	<i>Vua lupina</i>	268.1237		
<i>Vlicana Apollinaris minor</i>	270	<i>Vua vulpis</i>	ibid.		
<i>Vlmaria</i>	886	<i>Vua Tamina</i>	398.722		
<i>Vlmus</i>	1297	<i>Vua barbata</i>	726		
<i>Vlmus latifolia</i>	ibid.	<i>Vua passa</i>	ibid.		
<i>Vlmus vernacula sine Italica</i>	ibid.	<i>Vua Zibeba</i>	ibid.727		
<i>Vlophonon</i>	1169	<i>Vua marina</i>	959.960		
<i>Vmbilicus Veneris</i>	423.424	<i>Vua marina 4. Clusij</i>	959.		
<i>Vmbilicus Veneris minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Vua marina minor</i>	960		
<i>Vmbilicus terra</i>	424	<i>Vua crispa</i>	1143.		
<i>Vmbilicus marinus</i>	425	<i>Vua spinella, & Vua crispina</i>	ibid.		
<i>Vnefera</i>	436	<i>Vulgago</i>	689		
<i>Vnguentaria</i>	57	<i>Vulsaria</i>	258		
<i>Vniola</i>	22	<i>Vunlaria</i>	366.761		
<i>Volubilis maior</i>	714				
<i>Volubilis minor</i>	ibid.				
<i>Volubilis nigra</i>	713				

Index nominum Herbarum, hoc opere contentarum, quibus Pharmacopolarum officinae, Barbari & Arabes vtuntur.

A	Balzemer	1114	Adiantum	974	Alliaria	650
	Abillora	1161	Agaricum	1184	Allium	140
	Abrong	271	Agaricus	ibid.	Allium Vrsinum	144
	Abrotanum	949	Agnus castus	1202	Aloë	410
	Abrugi	271	Agrifolium	1156	Alosna	938
	Abfinthium	938	Agrimonia	575.841	Alphefera	720
	Abfinthium Ponticum	ibid.	Ahouay Theueti	1361	Alphabeca	1059
	Abfinthium marinum	941	Alaia Sufiani	53	Altercum	283
	Abfinthium Romanum	939	Alas	1227	Alumen catinum	429
	Abfinthium Santonicum	ib.944	Alaseleti	1030	Amaranthus luteus	521
	Abutilon	790	Albotin	1246	Amëos	822
	Acatia	1150	Alchimilla	82	Ammios	ibid.
	Acetosa	321	Aldirira	57	Ammoniacum	898
	Acorus	57	Ale&orolophos	913	Amomum	1555.1356
	Acorum syluaticum	914	Alfafa	1030	Amoris poma	275
	Acrum	ibid.	Alfasafa	ibid.	Amotes	780
	Acula	884	Alga	62	Amygdala	1256
	Acuspastoris	795.796.884	Algodon	735	Amyrberis	1145.1147
	Acus moschata	795.796	Alkali	429	Anagallis aquatica	496
	Acus Veneris	884	Alkanna	1210	Anapallus	1310
	Acutella	1142	Almekengi	271	Anethum	878
			Alkermes	1160	Angelica	847
			Alleluja	1031	Anisum	880
					Anthera	

I N D E X.

[illegible]

Carpobalsamum

I N D E X.

Carpobalsamum	1345	Consolida maior	661	Diapensia	801
Carthamus	1007	Consolida Saracenica	347	Dicoccos	62
Casab	57	Consolida minor	508.512	Digitalis	647
Casca	1213	Consolida media	599	Digiti citrini	170
Casiginete	890	Copra	1339	Dionysionymphas	890
Castrangula	580	Coralli herba	955	Dipcadi	106
Cassia fistula	1242	Corallina	1380	Diptamum	652.1065
Cassilago	283	Corcuim ferulae	898	Dolzolini	29
Castracane	1068	Coriandrum	859	Dore	1358
Cataputia	405	Coriziola	718	Doronicum	622
Catherinæ diuæ flos	926	Corona terræ	705	Draco	193
Catti herba	554	Corona regia	278.1035	Draconis sanguis	1340
Caucason	145	Corrigiola	452	Dracunculus hortenſis	683
Cauda equina	958	Corrumeni	1358	Dracontea	ibid.
Cauda murina	346	Cortex granatorum	1262	Dragoncellum	193
Cauale lale	120	Cot	1030	Drosatum	1082
Caulis	249	Cotula foetida	618	Dulcisfida	831
Cedrium	1171.1180	Cotum	753	Dulcamara	279
Celidonium	911	Coulcoul	1249		
Centauria	467	Cracca	1053	E	
Centummorbia	505	Crassula	416		
Centumnodia	452	Crassula minor	414	Eghelo	1239
Cepa	134	Crassula maior	416	Eheprinon	1213
Cephaglione	1336	Crepanella	1070	Eleri	1339
Cerefolium	883	Crepula	987	Eluchi	1358
Ceterach	979	Creta marina	428	Ençal	ibid.
Chacani	1337	Crista gallinacea	912	Endiuia	222
Chamaedrys	534	Crocus hortensis	1007	Englenterium	1088
Chamaepitys	423	Crocus Saracenicus	ibid.	Enula campana	649
Chanach adip	823	Cruciata	965	Epithymum	462
Chandama	1389	Cubebæ	1365	Eruca	192
Changue	1352	Cuciphora	ibid.	Erium	1053
Charhumfel	1252	Cucumber	765	Eryngus	1000
Chartamum Indum	715	Cucumber asininus	766	Estepa	1099
Charumfel	1252	Cucurbita	779	Esula	404
Chafuth	463	Cucurida	1070	Etremelli	1358
Chela cancri	677	Cupare	1337	Eufrafia	537
Chelidonia	911	Cupula glandis	1158	Euforbium	1016
Chermes	1160	Cuscuta	462	Eupatorium	575
Cheruillum	871	Cuurde	1349	Eupatorium Mesuae	524
Chefnies	1160	Cyclamen	695		
Chinenſe lignum	1349	Cydonium	1264	F	
Christophoriana	829	Cydonites	730		
Cicer	1047	Cyminum	907	Faba	1036
Cicerbita	232	Cynoglossum	659	Faba Lupina	ibid.
Cicorea	221	Cyperus	29	Fabaria	416
Cicutaria	905	Cypressus	1186	Fabulonia	283
Cinabiris	1340	Cypressi nuces	ibid.	Fagaras	1365
Cinnamomum	1349			Pagotricum	83
Citocacium	1215			Farblauff	1293
Citroneſ	1280			Farfara	667
Citrulus	768			Farfugium	ibid.
Citrulus cucumis.	ibid.			Faua de Malaqua	1360
Clematis peruinea	748			Faufel	1337
Cocco	1338			Febrifuga	527
Coccus baphicus	1160			Fel Terræ	436.437
Cocculus Indi	1213			Ferola	899
Cocus	1338			Ferulacoli	876
Colocasfa	685			Ferraria	575.581
Colophonía	1179			Ficaria minor	669
Coloquintida	769			Filago humilis	519
Concordia	301.575			Filfel	1337
Conder	1247			Filipendula	902
Condrilla	227			Filius ante patrem	111
				Fine-	

I N D E X.

Filicastrum	971
Filix aquatica	ibid.
Fistici	1248
Flos Trollius	810
Flos regius	923
Flos Constantinopolitanus	380
Flos Micancalus	927
Flos Cuculi	203.481
Flos Adonis	310
Flos S. Iacobi	219
Flos amoris	255
Flos aureus	520
Flos Solis	614
Flos caryophilleus	473
Fluida	1292
Foeniculum	877
Foeniculum porcinum	897
Foenum-græcum	1027
Forticula Cancri	677
Frafinella	758
Fraxinella	ibid.
Frista	1179
Fron diflora	512
Fufel	1337
Fuga Dæmonum	433
Fulfel	1356
Fulful	ibid.
Fumus terræ	ibid.

G

G Alla	1167
Galbanum	898.899
Galega	1068
Gallitricum	627
Galli crista	912
Gemma populi	1303
Gentiana	352
Garderacantha	1009
Garipot	1179
Geneſta	1132
Geſſeminum	747
Gethyon	135
Geranium mofcatum	796
Gianziban	1354
Giarga	1068
Gibenech	467
Gingidium Viſnaga	885
Gith	926
Gith quod in ſegete naſcitur	ib.
Githago	ibid.
Glul Catamer lale	114
Glola	524
Gladiolus	96
Glandes Terræ	1058
Gloria filia	843
Gniacardus	996
Gotim	1317
Gralega	1068
Grana Paradifi	1358
Granum Nil Aulicennæ	715
Granum Indicum	ibid.
Granum gnidium	1218
Granum viride	1246

Granum Nil	715
Granum Iuniperi	1186
Gratia Dei	467.797.1102
Groſſularia	1143
Gruinalis	795
Guaiacum	1319
Guadum	394
Guart	1343
Guardalobo	1110
Gul	ibid.
Gummi Tragacanthi	1148
Guzarata	1357.1358

H

H Abal Nil	715
Hachal	ibid.
Handacocha	1019
Hanga	1389
Harmel	1072
Haſſabelderire	57
Haſmiſen	715
Hebulben	1249
Hedera ſpinofa	711
Helleborus albus	357
Helleborus niger	825
Henne	1210
Hepatica	681.966.1376
Herbacantha	987
Herbanefa	1068
Herba benediſta	918
Herba leonis	936
Herba paralyſis	637
Herba galleca	1068
Herba doria	350
Herba Paris	329
Herba violaria	710
Herba S. Anthonij	1070
Herba Catti	554
Herba ſtella	347
Herba laſſulata	524
Herba Tunica	473.479
Herba Turcica	455
Herba pinnula	283
Herba Simeonis	796
Herba S. Petri	537
Herba Sanctæ Cunigundæ	774
Herbatum	897
Hermodaſtylus	131
Higuero fructus	1361
Hippia	491
Hirundinaria	751
Hirculus	920
Hiſpane	260
Hyacinthus	104
Hyofeyamus	283
Hypericum	433
Hypoquiſtidos	1099
Hyſſopus	465

I

I Acca	704
Iacea nigra	588

Iacobea	219
Iaiſol	1354
Iapatri	ibid.
Iaralnare	1338
Iarus	685
Iaſminum	746
Iauſia Lindi	1339
Iauſiband	1354
Iecoraria	966
Ieſeminum	747
Ignanes	780
Imperatrix	895
Ionquillias	114
Iouis glans	1252
Iouis barba	412
Iouis ſlos	936
Ircos	94
Iris	ibid.
Iris Florentina	47
Iua Artherica	422
Iua mofcata	ibid.
Iucca	1359
Iucca perana	ibid.
Iuglans	1252
Iuiube	1318
Iuniperus	1189
Iuſquiamus	283

K

K Ali	492
Kali articulatum	ibid.
Kakile	192
Kermes	1160
Keſſuth	462
kik	400
Kikaijon	ibid.
Kitran	1180

L

L Acca	1350.1349
Lachetta	ibid.
Laſuca	242
Laſucella	232
Ladegi Indi	1551
Lanaria	630
Lancea Chriſti	327
Lanhan	1339
Lanugo	753
Lantana	1305
Lapatium	311
Lapdanum	1108
Lappa maior	665
Lappa minor	ibid.
Lappa inuerſa	ibid.
Lauandula	468
Lauaneſe	1068
Lauanna	ibid.
Laureola	1219
Lenicula aquæ	680
Leo herba	439
Leontopodion	513
Lepidium	885

Leucanthemum

I N D E X.

Leucantheum	616
Leuconarcissifolium	121
Leuisticum	855
Leuzbane	1354
Liga	1163
Lilac	1214
Lilium	147
Lilium inter spinas	744
Lilium conuallium	332
Lillach	1214
Limones	1280
Lingua bouis	655
Lingua serpentis	327
Linguace	ibid.
Lingualace	ibid.
Lingua pagana	761
Lingua ceruina	970.977
Lingua anis	1289
Lingua passerina	ibid.
Liquiritia	1120
Loc Samutri	1349
Longina	979
Louan	1247
Luch	1350
Lunaria	378
Lunaria maior	971
Lunaria minor	329
Luph crispum	683
Lupha	685
Lupinus	1043
Lupulus	738
Luyula	1031

M

M Acia	495
Macaleb	1211.1212
Macis	1354
Macuca	95
Mahaleb	1208.1212
Mais	77
Maizium	ibid.
Maizum	ibid.
Maiorana	539
Mala insana	274
Malaca	1389
Maltum	64
Malua	782.786
Maluaniscus	789
Malum granatum	1262
Mamolaria	987
Mandragoras	281
Manihot	1359
Manifolium	665
Manta de nuestra Señora	685
Maro	1339
Marrubium	562
Marmorella	575
Marocali	152
Martagon	147.151
Martanica	1068
Marum	545
Mastix	1244
Mater violatum	701

Materfilon	596
Matricaria	527
Matrifylua	744
Maza	65
Mechoacan	723
Melica	777
Melega & Melegua	77
Melanzana	ibid.
Melongena	274
Mel rosarum	1082
Melampyrum	84.214
Melilotus	1035
Melissa	560
Melo	771
Melones moschatellini	772
Memiren	669
Mel Anacardinum	1360
Meroides	634
Menta	553
Menta aquatica	555
Menta Sarracenic	553
Mercurialis	626
Metopium	899
Meum	667.895
Mezereon	1215.1216
Mileguetta vel Milegetta	1358
Milium foler	487
Milmandrum	283
Milium folis	487
Milium saburum	77
Millefolium	916
Mirabilia Peruiana	272
Molle siue Molly	1247
Montapium	863
Morella	268
Morsus Diaboli	236.587
Morsus gallinæ	493
Morsus ranæ	671
Mora Bari	1091
Mora Bassi	ibid.
Morum Celsi	1325
Morus Celsi	ibid.
Mosa	1281
Mose	1333
Muelle	1347
Mumia	1171
Murta	1227
Musa	1281.1333
Musa maum	ibid.
Muscari	105
Muschoromi	106
Muscurimi	ibid.
Muscus	1374
Multibona	863
Myrtidanum	1227
Myrtilli	1231
Myrtus	1227
Myrtus Brabantica	1228

N

N Apellus	824
Napium	199
Nardusrustica	688.843.918
Narel	1339

Nasturtium	195
Nasturtium aquaticum	201
Nenuphar	674
Nepeta	554
Nicofiana	284.286
Niele	927
Nigella	926
Nigellastrum	ibid.
Nihor	1339
Nil	715
Nil Auicennæ	715
Nil granum	ibid.
Nozella	95
Nuces cypressi	1186
Nuces pineæ	1174
Nux methel	278.1363
Nux vomica	ibid.
Nux anellana	1251
Nux vesicaria	1249
Nux moschata	1354
Nux Bandensis	ibid.

O

O Cellas	473
Ocimum	547
Ocimum gariophyllatum	ibid.
Oculus Christi	628
Oculi populi	1303
Oleander	1220
Oleum de cherua	400
Olsenichium	867.902
Opobalsamum	1344.1345
Opopanax	851
Opium	298
Opulus	1237
Origanum	541
Origanum Hispanicum	542
Orobus	1051.1053
Osmunda	971

P

P Ac	1337
Palan	1333
Palla	1354
Palalia	695
Palma Christi	170
Panax	850
Pam	1357
Panis cuculi	1031
Panis porcinus	695
Panis sancti Iohannis	1241
Papaner	296
Papaner rubrum	299
Papaner nigrum	926
Pappus	781.782
Paralyfus herba	637
Paritaria	261
Parizataco	1343
Paspale	74
Pastuelutum	255
Pastula de Corintho	727
Pastula vna	ibid.
Pastoris bursa	215
D d d d d	Pata

I N D E X.

Pata equina	667	Primula veris	637	Ruberta	794
Pata leonis	802	Protomedia	890	Rufcus	759
Patientia	314	Prouenca	748	Ruta capraria	1068
Pauane vel Pauame	1341	Prunella	508	Ruta hortensis	1072
Pedua	611	Prunum	1314		
Pentaphyllon	839	Pseudomelanthium	926	S	
Pastoris pera	215	Psyllium	471	S Abdarifa	791
Perfoliata	430	Pul	1343	S Saccolaa quebir	1358
Perforata	433	Pulegium montanum	457	Saccolaa ceguer	ibid.
Perpenfa	688	Pulmonaria	663.1378	Safarhe-Baimon	41
Perficaria	361	Pulfatilla	309	Saggina	77
Peruinca, vel Peruinqua	748	Pyrethrum	619	Sal Alkali	429
Perficum	1259	Pyrola	330	Salequa	1241
Petum	284			Salicornia	429
Petun	ibid. 286			Salix equina	958
Pes anserinus	259	Q Verciuola	531	Salusandria	926
Pes asininus	650	Q Querfaa	1349	Saluia	624
Pes vituli	685	Querfe	ibid.	Saluia Bosci	536
Pes columbae	793	Quinquefolium	839	Saluia agrestis	536
Pes leonis	802			Saluia Romana	553
Pes pulli	868	R		Sambucus	1235
Pes lupi	1374	R Adicula fatiua	184	Sambucus aquatica	1237
Pes Alexandrinus	619	R Radix caua	934	Sampetra	428
Petrapium	865	Radix dulcis	995	Sanamunda	843
Petræfindula	888	Ranae morfus	671	Sana Sancta Indorum	285.286
Petrofelinum	861	Raphanus	184	Sandal	1389
Petrofelinum Macedonicum	866	Raphanus syluestris	188	Sandarax	1189
Petrofelinum Alexandrinum	ib.	Rapocaulis	251	Sandaraca	ibid.
Peucedanum	897	Rapum D. Anthonij	810	Sanguinus	1183
Philipendula	902	Rapum geniftæ	1130	Sanguis draconis	314
Phu	918	Raued	317	Sanguisorba	889
Phyteuma	ibid.	Raued seni	ibid.	Sanicula	801
Pican	1333	Raued-Sceni	ibid.	Santalum	1389
Pigamum	1068	Regina prati	886	Santolina	852
Pilofella	514	Regium	547	Saponaria	360.551
Pimpinella	889	Refina pini	1179	Sarcocolla	301
Pinan	1337	Rezannale & Rezennale	1317	Sarracena	1068
Pionia	831	Rhabarbarum	317	Sarracenica officinarum	524
Piper	1356	Rha ponticum	436	Satureja, vel potius Saturegia	461
Piper aquaticum	361	Regaliza	ibid.	Satyron	159
Piper Calecuthium	293	Rheubarbarum	317	Sassafras	1341
Piper Hispanum	ibid.	Rhoites	730	Sauina	1193
Piper montanum	1216.1219	Refta bouis	1141	Sauimera	ibid.
Piperitis	188	Remenia	283	Saxifraga	891
Pifum, siue Pifum minus	1047	Ribes, h. e. Vua vrſi	1143	Scala cœli	758
Pix naualis	1180	Rincum marinum	428	Scabiofa	586
Plantago	340	Robertiana	794	Scammonca	718
Poaz	1337	Roberti herba	ibid.	Scanaria	884
Podagraria Germanica	849	Robertianum	ibid.	Scarlea	627
Podagraria lini	462	Rogga	61	Scatellum	424
Polyhydion	436	Roraltum	720	Scatum cœli	424
Polypodium	972	Rorella	1366	Sceylen	71
Poma Amoris	275	Rosa vltamarina	784	Scolopendria	977
Pomatium	1276	Rosa cœli	381	Scordium	535
Pomum granatum	1262	Rosa incarnata	1081	Scorodonia	536
Pomum Adami	1281	Rosa Mariana	381	Scorzonerâ	599
Pomum mirabile	291	Rofella	1099	Scotinus	1293
Pomum aureum	275	Res ſolis	1366	Scrophularia	580
Pomum ſpinofum	278	Rosmarinus	858.1110	Scrophularia minor	669
Porrum	139	Roſtrum porcinum	221	Secacul	873
Portulaca	419	Roſtrum ciconiæ	795.795	Sebeſten	1315
Potentilla	841.886	Roſtrum gruis	ibid.	Sedum minus officinarum	414
Praffium	562	Rubia herba	961	Selliga	922
Praffium foetidum	566	Rubia tinctorum	ibid.	Semen ſanctum	942

I N D E X.

Semen Santolinum	941
Semen Zenæ	942
Semen Zedoariæ	ibid.
Semen contra lumbricos	ibid.
Sena	1114
Septifolium	840
Sercanda	1389
Serapinum	899
Serpentaria	505.579.599
Serpentaria maior	683
Serpillum	457
Serratula	377
Seruilla	871
Seruillum	ibid.
Sesamum	214
Sesileos	892.893
Seselis	868
Sicla	252
Sigillum Salomonis	758
Sigillum B. Mariæ	722
Siler montanum	892
Sinapium	190
Singadi	1343
Sistra	895
Soda	429
Solanum lethale	269
Solatrium	268
Solbastrella	889
Soldanella	690
Solidago	661
Solidago Sarracenica	347
Sophia	910
Sorghum	77
Spagas	1179
Spagnon	893
Sparagus	954
Spatula foetida	53
Speculum Veneris	356
Spelta	62
Speragus	954
Spergula odorata	966
Speick	921
Spica	469
Spicata	675
Spica Celtica	1374
Spina alba	996
Spina Borda	995
Spinachea	260
Spinacheum olus	ibid.
Spiniuineta	1145
Sponfa folis	221
Squilla	137
Squinantum	40
Staphisagria	398
Stataria	897
Stellaria	347.802.966.1004
Stœcados	470
Stœchas citrina	522
Storax	1342
Storax Calamita	ibid.
Stramonia	278
Superba	479
Sula	1339
Sumach	1292

Symphytum maius	661
Syringa	1214

T

T ^A malapatra	1350.1351
Tamariscus	1188.1195
Tambul	1357
Tanacetum	526
Tapsus barbatus	630
Taraxacon	222
Tarcon	193
Tarcon sylvestre	484
Tarfilon	1019
Tarcon raire Gallo-prouin.	408
Tartarum	735
Tartarum vstum	736
Tartarum calcinatum	ibid.
Tarobolos Catamer lale	813
Tarobolos Catamer	ibid.
Taura	818
Tautina	1068
Tembul	1351
Tenga	1339
Tengamaran	ibid.
Terdina	918
Terebinthina	1246.1184
Terebinthina Veneta	1182
Testiculus hirci	161
Testiculus vulpinus	ibid.
Testiculus leporis	173
Thorina	1068
Thus	1247
Thymum	459
Tiguar	335
Tinearua	522
Tipcadi	106
Tomentitia	519
Tormentilla	840
Tota-bona	259.627
Tota offea	43
Tragacanthæ gummi	1148
Tragopyrum	83
Trati dulce	29
Trec	1349
Tribolo	1035
Tribulus marinus	676
Triccan	1339
Triseræ	727
Trifolium	1018
Trinitatis herba	1032
Tritico-speltum	65
Trixago palustris	535
Trollius flos	810
Tulipa	120
Tune, Tunas	1330
Turban 220	Turfan ibid.
Turbith	335
Turpetum cineritium	876
Turpetum Griseum	ibid.
Typha	42

V

V ^A gi	57
V ^G i	ibid.

Valeriana domestica	918
Veelguttra	863
Verbena	552
Veriquercus, aut verè quercus	pag. 1157
Vermillon	1160
Vernix	1189
Vernena	581
Vermicularis	414
Veronica fœmina	501.504
Victoriola	761
Vinca peruinca	748
Viola	701
Violarum mater	ibid.
Viola palustris	678
Viola mammola	ibid.
Viorna	739.1305
Viperina	599
Virga aurea	349
Virga pastoris	1006
Virginianorum pappus	781
Viscum	1169
Vifgo	1169
Vilnaga	885
Vita longa	1355.1356
Vitalba	720.759
Viticella	291.720
Vlmaria	886
Vmbilicus Veneris	423
Vnedo	1266.1311
Vnifolium	330
Vngula caballina	667
Volubilis	714
Vrinalis	444
Vsnea	1369
Vsnec	429
Vsnen	ibid.
Vstilago	70
Vua lupina	269.1237
Vulgago	689
Vuluaria	258
Vuularia	366.761
Wifanck	752

X

Xylocaracta	1241
-------------	------

Y

Y ^V ca	1359
Ysopus	465

Z

Z ^A hafaran	124
Zambach	746
Zaremcada Persiana	114
Zaremcatta	ibid.
Zarza parilla	709.711
Zazinha	227
Zedoaria	820
Zerumbeth	ibid.
Zizania	71
Zinziber	55
Zinziber caninum	293
Zurumbeth	820
Dddd d 2	NOMI-

NOMINVM ET OPINIONVM HARMONIA ET consensus.

A

Abel, id est Populus alba.
 Abhel, id est Sauna.
 Abrono Serapionis, id est Pisum cordatum.
 Abrotanum femina, id est Chamacyparissus.
 Abrugi, id est Pisum cordatum.
 Acanophora, id est Iacca.
 Acanthus Germanica, i. Spondylium.
 Acanthium, id est Onopordon.
 Acarna Theophrasti, id est Scolymos.
 Acetabulum, id est Coryledon.
 Accipitrina, id est Hieracium.
 Actinaria palustris Gesneri, i. Vacciniapalustris.
 Acinus, id est Ocimum.
 Achillea, id est Millefolium.
 Aconitum bacciferum, id est Christophoriana.
 Aconitum Pardalianches Dodonai, id est Dromicum.
 Acrocorion, id est Crocus verus.
 Acutella, id est Restabonis.
 Acus pastoris, id est Geranium.
 Acus muscata, id est Geranium.
 Adiantum album, id est Capillus Veneris.
 Adiantum album Plinij, id est Ruta muraria.
 Ador, est quoddam frumenti genus.
 Ageratum, id est Balsamita minor.
 Agnus castus, id est Vutex.
 Agnifenz, id est Auellana.
 Aglaophotis, id est Peonia.
 Agilops Plinij, id est Cerris maior L'Obelij.
 Agilops, id est, Avena sterilis.
 Agopogon Tragi, id est Vimaria.
 Agrolethron, id est Tota bona.
 Aeschynomene Plinij, id est Noli me tangere.
 Aizoon, id est Semperuium.
 Aiuja, id est Chamaputis.
 Alafoloti Auicenna, id est Medica.
 Alaternus Dalecampij, id est Philyrea L'Obelij.
 Alektorolophos Plinij, i. Fistularia.
 Alleluia, id est Trifolium acetosum.
 Alibet Serapionis, i. Polemonium.
 Alcibiadion, id est Echium.
 Alchimelech, id est Melibius.
 Alfarisa Auicenna, id est Medica.
 Alqofarel Auicenna, id est Dancus.
 Alkengui, id est Haliacabum.
 Alimonia, id est Trifolium acetosum.
 Alnam, id est Palegium.

Alnus nigra, id est Frangula.
 Althea, id est Ibisus.
 Albucius, id est Asphodelus albus.
 Altercum Plinij, id est Hyoscyamus.
 Althesera Arabibus, id est Bryonia nigra.
 Alsabarateia, id est Parthenium.
 Alsebran, id est Ezula.
 Alsenes, id est Absinthium.
 Aluesen, id est Peucedanum.
 Amaracus, id est Maiorana.
 Amellus Virgilij, i. Aster Atticus.
 Amellus, id est Caliba palustris.
 Ambubeia, id est Cichorium sylvestre.
 Ampelos Plinij, id est Bryonia nigra.
 Amyrberis, id est Berberis.
 Anapallus Bellonij, i. Ficus Indica.
 Anas, id est, Prunus.
 Anblatum Cordi, id est Dentaria maior Mathioli.
 Anblatum Dodonai, i. Nidus avis.
 Anchusa, id est Buglossum sylvestre.
 Andrian Rhafis, id est Fabago.
 Andraion Auerrus, i. Peucedanum.
 Androsenum Dodonai, id est Clymenum Italicum.
 Anctum tortuosum, id est Meum.
 Anguria, id est Pepo oblongus.
 Anonis, id est Restabonis.
 Apiafellum Apuleij, i. Bryonia nigra.
 Apiafellum Dodonai, i. Melissa.
 Apiastrum, id est Melissa.
 Apocynum Diosc. id est Periploca.
 Apelinaris, id est Hyoscyamus.
 Apronia, id est Bryonia nigra.
 Aprus, id est Pisum rubrum.
 Argentina, id est Potentilla.
 Aria Theophrasti, id est Sorbus Alpina Gesneri.
 Arcium, id est Bardana.
 Argentilla, id est Vlmaria.
 Arithritica, id est, Primula veris.
 Artemisia marina, id est Cineraria.
 Arrhenogonon, id est Parietaria.
 Armoracia, i. Rhabanus rusticus.
 Arornis, id est Imperius.
 Arzi, id est Oriza.
 Astrantia, id est Imperatoria.
 Asterion, id est Aster Atticus.
 Astergir Rhafis, id est Azaradach Auicenna.
 Aspalathus, id est Acatia Math.
 Astlenium sylvestre, i. Lonchitis.
 Astlenium, id est Cetrach.
 Astorca, id est Siocas.
 Athanasia, id est Tanacetum.
 Aulitica, id est Camamelum.
 Aureum olus, id est Atriplex.

Anornus Petri Placentij, id est Frangula.
 Azabaser, id est Meum.
 Azex, id est Lichen.

B

Baccaris, id est Peonia.
 Baccaris, i. Conyza maior Math.
 Baccaris officinarum, id est Asarabaccaris.
 Bamia, id est, Althea palustris.
 Baptisecula, id est Cyanus.
 Barba hirci, id est Tragopogon.
 Barba Iouis, id est Semperuium.
 Barba Aron, id est Semperuium.
 Barbarea, id est Pseudobunium.
 Batis Plinij, id est Crithmum.
 Baton, id est Terebinthus.
 Bazari Chichen, id est Linum.
 Bazara Cantona, id est Psyllium.
 Becabungia, id est Anagallis aquatica.
 Bechion, id est Tussilago.
 Bedoara arabibus, i. Spina alba.
 Bedeguar Math. Syluat. id est Spina alba.
 Bederangie, id est Melissa.
 Beluidere Italica, id est Linaria.
 Beihalulen, id est Aizoon.
 Betonica Pauli, id est Veronica.
 Bihar, id est Euphthalmos.
 Bisaria, id est Dracunculus.
 Bisacutum, id est Ginguidum.
 Basiatrabagi, id est Polygonum.
 Bismalua, id est Ibisus.
 Bislingua, id est Hippoglossum.
 Bombax, id est Gossypium.
 Botonaria, id est Aphyllanthes.
 Boutomon, id est Platanaria.
 Branca ursina, id est Acanthus.
 Britannica, id est Bisforta quorundam.
 Brassica canina, id est Cynocrambe.
 Broeggia Plinij, id est Helixine Cissampelos.
 Bruscius, id est Ruscus.
 Bulbus agrestis, id est Colchicum.
 Bubonium, id est Aster Atticus.
 Buccinum, id est Consolida regalis.
 Bugia, id est Cortex Berberis.
 Boromon Theophr. i. Iris palustris.
 Bulef, id est Salix.

C

Cacalia, id est Tussilago.
 Cachrys marinum, i. Crithmum.
 Cachrifera, id est Libanotis.
 Cabade, id est Polium.

Cafal,

Nominum quorundam interpretatio.

Cafal, id est *Agrimonia*.
Calabrina, id est *Lonchitis*.
Calchochrum, id est *Fumaria*.
Calcifraga, id est *Cribnum*.
Calibula, id est *Calendula*.
Caltha Pectorum, id est *Calendula*.
Callionymum Gesn. id est *Lilium con-*
uallium.
Callitricum, id est *Capillus Veneris*.
Callion Plinij, id est *Alkakengi*.
Calicularis, id est *Hyoscyamus*.
Caluegia, id est *Galanga*.
Camphoratium, i. *Abrotanum magnū*.
Cinaclaria, id est *Tapsus barbatus*.
Candela Regia, id est *Tapsus barba-*
rus.
Cama Plinij, id est *Vrtica*.
Cancum Auicenna, id est *Chelidoni-*
um minus.
Cantabrica Plinij, id est *Rapunculus*.
Cantabrica Turneri, id est *Caryo-*
phyllus.
Capillaris, id est *Capillus Veneris*.
Capnos, id est *Fumaria*.
Caputis, id est *Fumaria*.
Capnogorgium Dios. id est *Fumaria*.
Caprificus Plinij, id est *Ezula Tragi*.
Caranfal, id est *Caryophyllos*.
Cardammum, id est *Pseudobunium*.
Cardopatinum, id est *Carlina*.
Carduus fullonum, id est *Dipsacus*.
Carobia Actuarius, id est *Ceratia sili-*
qua.
Carica, id est *Apios*.
Carnabadiō Simemis Sethij, i. *Carui*.
Caricinus siliuestris, id est *Atractylis*.
Carpentaria, id est *Pseudobunium*.
Carpellum, id est *Cubeba*.
Carpesium Galeni, id est *Ruscus*.
Carnabadiō Simeonis Sethij, i. *Carum*.
Cardel, id est *Sinapis*.
Cassebar, id est *Coriandrum*.
Cassilago Alaid. Syl. id est *Hyoscy-*
amus.
Cassuba, id est *Cuscuta*.
Cistoris, id est *Trifolium paludosum*.
Casignete, id est *Pimpinella*.
Castrangula, id est *Serphularia*.
Calcitrappa Mathioli, id est *Carduus*
Stellatus.
Catef, id est *Atriplex*.
Cachrifera Rosmarinus, id est *Liba-*
notis.
Carbsum, id est *Abrotanum*.
Cattaria, id est *Nepeta*.
Cataputia maior, id est *Ricinus*.
Caucon Plinij, id est *Equisetum*.
Canda Vulpium, id est *Alopecurus*.
Caliros, id est *Gramen manna*.
Caciliana Plinij, id est *Androsenum*
Dodo.
Centummorbia, id est *Nummularia*.
Centrum Galli, id est *Horminum*.
Centunculus, id est *Gnaphalium*.

Cepea, id est *Angallis Aquatica*.
Ceratonia, id est *Ceratia siliqua*.
Cercis Theop. id est *Arbutus*.
Cefis, id est *Daucus*.
Cerna maior, id est *Ricinus*.
Ceraunia, id est *Crassula*.
Cerucaria, id est *Trachelium*.
Cichorium verrucarium, id est *He-*
dyotis.
Circea Græcis, id est *Mandragora*.
Cinnamalis, id est *Capillus Veneris*.
Cicerbita, id est *Sonchus*.
Cnicus, id est *Carthamus*.
Cnecum supinum Cordi, id est *Cardu-*
us benedictus.
Cnicus syluestris, id est *Atractylis*.
Citrage, id est *Melissa*.
Cidromela, id est *Malus Medica*.
Cineraria, id est *Iacobeia Marina*.
Charantia, id est *Balsaminas*.
Chamacissus, id est *Hedera Terrestris*.
Chamaleuce, id est *Tussilago*.
Chamapence, id est *Rosmarinum sil-*
uestre.
Chamaxylon Plinij, id est *Gnaphalium*.
Chamelea Germanica, id est *Nicote-*
reon.
Chamedaphne, id est *Laureola*.
Chamedaphne Plinij, id est *Vinca per-*
uincia.
Chamaphium, id est *Erysimum*.
Chamarrhaphes, id est *Palmites*.
Chameleagnus, id est *Myrtus Bra-*
bantica.
Chamarops Plinij, id est *Palma hu-*
milis.
Charantia, id est *Ceratia siliqua*.
Charit, id est *Apium*.
Chastara, id est *Betonica*.
Chathe, id est *Cucumer*.
Chironia, id est *Bryonia nigra*.
Chitini, id est *Althea*.
Choeraulethron, id est *Xanthium*.
Clubeze, id est *Malua*.
Chilodynamis, id est *Ben album*.
Chrysalachanon Plinij, i. *Tota bona*.
Chrysanthemum Peruvianum, id est
Flos Solis.
Chrysocome Gesneri, id est *Linaria*.
Chrysogonon, id est *Plutaria*.
Chrysomela Athenai, id est *Malus*
Medica.
Citrage, id est *Melissa*.
Clauum Veneris, id est *Nymphaea*.
Clauicula, id est *Hedera Helix*.
Clematis Peregrina, id est *Flammula*
Iouis.
Clematis Daphnoides, id est *Vinca*
peruincia.
Clematis altera Mathio. id est *Vi-*
orne.
Cleome Horatij, id est *Erysimum*.
Colabrina, id est *Arum Egyptium*.
Cocior, id est *Feniculus*.

Colocasia, id est *Faba Egyptia*.
Colummaris, id est *Campana Lactes-*
cens.
Columbina Actuarius, id est *Verbena*.
Combula, id est *Nardus*.
Condisi, id est *Saponaria*.
Condurdum Plinij, id est *Vaccaria*.
Consolida media Euchsij, id est *Bellis*
maior.
Consolida media, id est *Bugula*.
Consolida minor Mathioli, id est *Prun-*
nella.
Consolida minor Ruellij, id est *Bellis*
minor.
Conzambach Turci, id est *Hemero-*
callis Valentina.
Connarus Athenai, id est *Iuuba*.
Concordia, id est *Agrimonia*.
Conila, id est *Myrrhis*.
Consecraria, id est *Iris nestras*.
Conuloides Corv. id est *Dentaria*
Mathioli.
Corcorus Meluchia, id est *Olus In-*
dacum.
Corcorus Marcelli vet. id est *Ana-*
gallis mas.
Corydalis, id est *Radix Cava*.
Cor Indum, id est *Pisum Cordatum*.
Coriziola Rhafis, id est *Scamonea*.
Corona fraxinum, id est *Carduus Erio-*
cephalus.
Coron, id est *Coriandrum*.
Coronopus, id est *Cornu Cerni*.
Corigola, id est *Cerium media*.
Coronamonachi, id est *Dens Leonis*.
Corona Regia, id est *Pomum spinosum*.
Coroneola, id est *Lysimachia*.
Corydaliū, id est *Fumaria*.
Corylus, id est *Auellana*.
Costus spurius Mathio. id est *Panax*
Chironium.
Costus Hortorum, id est *Balsamita*
maior.
Costa Canina, id est *Quinquenernia*.
Corydaliopodium, id est *Consol. Regalis*.
Cotinus Dodo, id est *Coccygia Plinij*.
Cot Auicenna, id est *Medica*.
Crepimell. id est *Dentillaria Ronde-*
letij.
Creta marina, id est *Cribnum*.
Crimita, id est *Capillus Veneris*.
Cubebus Serapionis, id est *Ruscus*.
Cucullata, id est *Pinguicula*.
Cucurida, i. *Dentillaria Rondeletij*.
Cucinum Ethiopicum, i. *Ammi*.
Curingo, id est *Conyza*.
Cunegundis, id est *Eupatorium Aui-*
cenne.
Cumila Columelle, id est *Satureia*.
Cunophoron, id est *Nux Indica*.
Cunder Auicenne, id est *Saponaria*.
Curcuma, id est *Cyperus Indus*.
Curcas Clusij, id est *Ricinus*.
Cusbor, id est *Coriandrum*.

Nomina quorundam interpretatio.

Cyanus Hierosolymitana, id est *Parmica Austriaca*.
Cyso, id est *Hysopus*.
Cymnalis, id est *Gentiana*.
Cynanthemis, id est *Cotula foetida*.
Cynostaphus, id est *Paeonia*.
Cynosorchis, id est *Satyrion*.
Cynocephalus Apulei, id est *Antirrhinum*.
Cynocephalus, id est *Anetum*.
Cynosbatus Dios. id est *Rosa sylvestris*.
Cynosbatus Tragi, id est *Oxyacanthus*.
Cynosbatus Ruellij, id est *Rubus*.
Cynosbatus Dalecampius, i. *Capparis*.
Cyprus, id est *Ligustrum L'Obelij*.
Cyprus Dod. id est *Phillyrea*.

D

D *Amedrios*, id est *Chamedrys*.
Danebati hil, id est *Equisetum*.
Darach, id est *Palma*.
Darach mou, id est *Musa*.
Datiro, id est *Stramonia*.
Debonigi, id est *Anthemis*.
Debonigi, id est *Chamomilla*.
DeSta, id est *Beta*.
Delphinium, id est *Consolida Regalis*.
Diapensia, id est *Sanicula*.
Didar Arab, id est *Vlmus*.
Digitus Veneris, id est *Nymphaea*.
Dili, id est *Glastrum*.
Dili, id est *Isatis*.
Diocallia Apulei, id est *Chamomelum*.
Diospiron, id est *Milium solis*.
Diospiros Plinij, id est *Lacryma Iob.*
Diosanthos Theop. i. *Superba Euchsij*.
Dochon, id est *Panicum*.
Dolichus Theophr. id est *Phaseolus L'Obelij*.
Dracoberba, id est *Tarcon*.
Draco sylvestris, id est *Parmica*.
Drosium Haliabbi, id est *Anisum*.
Drosion Cordi, id est *Alchimilla*.
Drypis Guilandini, i. *Tragon Mat.*
Drypis Theop. i. *Eryngium Marinu*.
Dryopteris Tragi, id est *Pteridion Cordi*.
Dryopteris, id est *Adiantum nigrum*.
Dryophonon Plinij, i. *Arabis Dodon.*
Dulb Arab, id est *Platanus*.
Dulcamara, id est *Amara Dulcis*.
Dulcisida, id est *Paeonia*.
Dulcorchinum Guilandini, id est *Cyperus dulcis Tragi*.
Dumbebe, i. *Endivia*.

E

E *Chium palustre Cordi*, id est *Scorpioides Dodon.*
Eghelo Dodon. i. *Laburnum L'Obelij*.

Elcagnus Mathiol. id est *Ziziphus alba L'Obelij*.
Elegselinum, id est *Paludapium*.
Eliphacos, id est *Salvia*.
Elkiageber, id est *Rosmarinus*.
Empetron Dod. id est *Kali*.
Empetron Rondeletij, id est *Critbmu*.
Empetron Tragi, id est *herba Turca*.
Empetron, id est *Herniaria*.
Encephalus, id est *Chamarrhiphes*.
Eneaphyllum L'Obelij, id est *Dentaria*.
Eneaphyllum, i. *Lingua Serpentina*.
Enneadynamen Gesneri, id est *Gramen Parnassi*.
Ephatium, id est *Ranunculus*.
Eupbrossum Plinij, i. *Borago*.
Epilobion Gesn. id est *Chamanerium L'Obelij*.
Epimetron, id est *Epimedium*.
Epipetron, id est *Epimedium*.
Epipactis Recentiorum, i. *Helleborine*.
Epipactis Rondeletij, id est *Herniaria*.
Eranthemum, id est *Flos Adonis*.
Ericoides, i. *Euphrasia lutea Dod.*
Eringium Vegetij, i. *Acarna Theop.*
Eringium Guiland. id est *Carduus Stellatus*.
Erinus, id est *Corcoros Plinij*.
Eruum sylvestre, id est *Catanancee*.
Eryphon Apulei, i. *Ruta*.
Erysimum Theop. id est *Camelina*.
Erythrodanum, i. *Rabia Tinctorum*.
Exupera, id est *Verbena*.

F

F *Arfara*, id est *Tussilago*.
Farfugium, id est *Tussilago*.
Farsum Auicenna, id est *Thora Valensis*.
Farfrugum, id est *Caltha palustris*.
Faranum, id est *Tussilago*.
Fandegeni, id est *Origanum*.
Fel Terre, id est *Centaurium*.
Feniculus Porcinus, i. *Peucedanum*.
Ferulacoli, id est *Thapsia*.
Ferraria, i. *Agrimonia*.
Ferraria L'Obelij, i. *Scrophularia*.
Festuca Plinij, id est *Aucna Sterilis*.
Flammula Iouis, id est *Clematis Peregrina*.
Filicestrum, id est *Osmundus Regalis*.
Filix palustris, i. *Osmundus Regalis*.
Filix Florida, i. *Osmundus Regalis*.
Filix Latifolia Cordi, id est *Osmundus Regalis*.
Ficaria, id est *Chelidonium minus*.
Flos Regius, i. *Consolida Regalis*.
Flos Ambarualis, id est *Polygala*.
Fontalis, id est *Potamogeton*.
Folium Indum, id est *Malabathrum Garcia*.
Fuga Damonis, id est *Hypericum*.

Fusus, id est *Attractylis*.
Fumaria Corydalis, i. *Radix Cane*.

G

G *Aledragon Plinij*, i. *Dipsacus*.
Garofmus, id est *Atriplex Olida*.
Galburicum, id est *Horminum*.
Gelseminum Indicum, id est *Mirabilis Peruviana*.
Genitura, id est *Anetum*.
Genicularis, id est *Phu magnum*.
Genecanthe, id est *Bryonia nigra*.
Geum, i. *Caryophyllata*.
Giezar, i. *Daucus*.
Githi, i. *Nigella*.
Githago Plinij, id est *Lolium*.
Glaucium, id est *Papaver Cornutum*.
Gladiolus Aquatilis, id est *Iuncus Floridus*.
Globularia, i. *Aphyllanthes*.
Glossographe Auicenna, id est *Fumaria*.
Gossipium, id est *Xylon*.
Grammum Regium Mesae, i. *Ricinus*.
Gromphena Plinij, id est *Calendula*.
Grossularia, id est *Ribes*.
Grossularia, id est *Rosa Crispa*.

H

H *Abonog Auerrcij*, id est *Chamomilla*.
Hab al Nil Serapionis, id est *Convolvulus caruleus*.
Halcasmeg Aueroij, id est *Feniculus*.
Halgazar Auerrhoe, i. *Pastinaca*.
Halicacabum Vesicarium, id est *Alkekengi*.
Halicacabum Peregrinum, i. *Pisum Cerdatum*.
Hamefiteos, i. *Chamapitys*.
Hanab. Alibaleb. id est *Solanum*.
Harabaji, *Cucurbita*.
Harbatum, id est *Peucedanum*.
Harenaria, id est *Cornu Cervi*.
Haronigi, id est *Doronicum*.
Hastisen Syriacum, id est *Convolvulus Ceruleus*.
Hastula Regia, i. *Asphodelus albus*.
Hasce, i. *Thymus*.
Hannacocha Plinij, i. *Trifolium bituminosum*.
Haur Arab, id est *Populus alba*.
Hebene, i. *Xylidies officinarum*.
Herculania, i. *Verbena*.
Hederalis Ruellij, i. *Asclepias*.
Hedera Spinosa, i. *Smilax Aspera*.
Hedera Cilicia, i. *Smilax Aspera*.
Helxine, i. *Parietaria*.
Helicen, i. *Hedera Helix*.
Hemen, i. *Serpillum*.
Hepatica alba Cordi, i. *Gramen Parnassi*.

Herba

Nominum quorundam interpretatio.

Herba Scythica, id est *Glycyrrhiza*.
Herba Casta, i. *Paonia*.
Herba Leonis, id est *Palma*.
Herba Lucis, id est *Chelidonium maius*.
Herba Impetiginaria, id est *Chelidonium minus*.
Herba Vulcani, id est *Ranunculus*.
Herba Scelerata, id est *Ranunculus*.
Herba Viceraria, i. *Ranunculus*.
Herba Caustica, i. *Ranunculus*.
Herba Dineonlis, id est *Consolida Regalis*.
Herba Stella, i. *Cornu Cervi*.
Herba Cancrini, i. *Heliotropium*.
Herba Radioli Apulei, id est *Polypodium*.
Herba Leonis Dodon. id est *Aquilegia*.
Herba S. Anthonij, id est *Dentillaria Rondeletij*.
Herba Coxendicum, id est *Cotyledon*.
Herba Benedicta, i. *Caryophyllata*.
Herba Fortis, id est *Solidago Saraceniaca*.
Herba Paralysis, i. *Primula veris*.
Herba Clauellata, i. *Viola tricolor*.
Herba Lassulata, id est *Balsamita maior*.
Herba Pinnula, id est *Hyoscyamus*.
Herba Turca, i. *Herniaria*.
Herba Hungarica Dodon. i. *Alcea*.
Herba Simeonis Dodon. id est *Alcea*.
Herba Urbana, i. *Acanthus*.
Herba Tunica Gordonij, id est *Ocymastrum*.
Herba Tunica Dodon. id est *Caryophyllata*.
Herba Gallica Fracastorij, id est *Gallega*.
Herba Rutinalis, i. *Spondylium*.
Herba Sardoia, id est *Ranunculus Aruorum*.
Herba Sacra, i. *Tabaco*.
Herba Sacra Agrippe, i. *Melissa*.
Hermodyctylus Dodon. id est *Colchicum*.
Hermodyct. Italarum, id est *Iris tuberosa L'Obelij*.
Hesperis Clusij, i. *Leucoium maritimum L'Obelij*.
Hippia, i. *Alfina*.
Hirundinaria, i. *Asclepias*.
Hortus Veneris, i. *Cotyledon*.
Horminum Tridentinum, id est *Colus Iouis*.
Humad. id est *Lapathum*.
Hunen, i. *Iuinbe*.
Humiue, id est *Vrtica*.
Hydroselinum, i. *Paludapium*.
Hydroselinum Camerarij, id est *Lanier maius*.
Hyoscyamus Peruvianus, id est *Tabaco*.

Hippoglossum Bonifacia, id est *Lau. Alex.*
Hyosyris Plinij, i. *Iacea nigra*.
Hyophthalmon, i. *Asler Atticus*.
Hypecoon Dodon. id est *Cuminum sylvestre*.
Hypecoon Clusij, i. *Alcea Veneta*.
Hipposelinon, i. *Macedonicum*.

I

I *Arum*, id est *Arum*.
Iackaiak, i. *Anemone*.
Iafone, i. *Campanula*.
Iasin, id est *Enula*.
Iauatri, i. *Nux Moscata*.
Ibige, i. *Chamapitys*.
Iezar Serapionis, id est *Pastinaca*.
Imperatrix, id est *Meum*.
Inula Rustica Scribonij Largi, id est *Consolida maior*.
Inguinalis, i. *Asler atticus*.
Injbus, id est *Cichorium*.
Iouis Faba, i. *Hyoscyamus*.
Iouis Glans, i. *Castanea*.
Iouis Flos, i. *Lychnis*.
Iouis Arbor, i. *Quercus*.
Iorgir, id est *Eruca*.
Irio, i. *Erysimum*.
Iuncus quadratus Celsi, i. *Cyperus*.
Iua Muscata, id est *Chamapitys*.
Infalti, i. *Sambucus*.
Insquiamus, i. *Hyoscyamus*.
Ixopus Cordi, i. *Chondrilla*.

K

K *Ameactis*, id est *Ebulus*.
Kanturion, id est *Centaurium*.
Kanz, id est *Amygdalus*.
Kapar, id est *Capparis*.
Kauroch, id est *Chelidonium maius*.
Kebikengi, i. *Ranunculus*.
Keiri, id est *Leucoium*.
Kemetri, id est *Pyrus*.
Kemum, i. *Cuminum*.
Kenne, id est *Ligustrum*.
Keruagh, i. *Ricinus*.
Kerugba, i. *Ricinus*.
Kermes, i. *Coccus insectoria*.
Kulb, id est *Milium solis*.
Kusbera Anerroy, id est *Cortandrum*.
Kusbor, i. *Coriandrum*.

L

L *Abrusca*, id est *Bryonia nigra*.
Labrum Veneris, id est *Dipsacus*.
Laburnum, i. *Anagyris*.
Lactaria, id est *Tithymalus*.
Lactuca Leporina, i. *Sonchus*.
Lactucella, i. *Sonchus*.
Lanata Cordi, id est *Aria Theoph.*

Lancea Christi, id est *Lingua Serpentina*.
Lantana, i. *Viburnum*.
Lanaria, i. *Radicula*.
Lanceola, i. *Quinqueneruia*.
Laudata Nobilia, i. *Veronica*.
Lathyrus, i. *Cataputia*.
Lathyrus, i. *Pisum silvestre*.
Lauer Lanacrum, i. *Dipsacus*.
Laurus Alexandrina, id est *Hippoglossum*.
Laurus Rosea, id est *Oleander*.
Laurus sylvestris, i. *Laurus Tinus*.
Laurentina Matthioli, id est *Bugula*.
Leo Columella, i. *Aquilegia*.
Leonis Osculum, i. *Aquilegia*.
Leontostimum Gesneri, id est *Aquilegia*.
Leo Herba Dodon. id est *Aquilegia*.
Lepidium Plinij, i. *Piperis*.
Lesen Aribaur, id est *Pulsillum*.
Leucacantha, id est *Carum*.
Leucanthemum, id est *Chamomelum*.
Libadion Plinij, id est *Centaurium*.
Libanum Apulei, i. *Berago*.
Limodorum Dodon. i. *Orobanch.*
Lingua Auis, i. *Fraxinus*.
Lingua Pagana, i. *Hippoglossum*.
Liliago Cordi, i. *Phalangium L'Obelij*.
Lisen, id est *Plantago*.
Lotus Urbana, id est *Trifolium odoratum L'Obelij*.
Longina, i. *Lonchitis*.
Lichen, i. *Flepuia officinarum*.
Lunaria Ariburica Gesneri, id est *Auricula Vrsi*.
Luciola, i. *Lingua Serpentina*.
Lunaria Graca, i. *Radicula*.
Lunaria maior Diosc. i. *Asclepias*.
Luph Cordi, i. *Dracunculus*.
Luyula, id est *Trifolium Acerosum*.
Lycostaphylos Cordi, id est *Suaedens aquatica*.
Lycopsis, id est *Euglossum silvestre*.
Lyceperficum, i. *Poma Anoris*.

M

M *Achla*, id est *Palma*.
Madon Plinij, id est *Bryonia alba*.
Mabaleb Auicenna, id est *Pseudo-ligustrum*.
Mabaleb, id est species *Phillyrea*.
Magydaris Theoph. id est *Laserpitium*.
Malacocissos, id est *Hedera Terrestris*.
Malmathalla Theop. i. *Malva infusa*.
Moloco Cassi Bassi, i. *Calthapalystis*.
Maluaniscus, i. *Ibiscus*.
Manus Martis, i. *Quinquifolium*.
Marana, id est *Stramonium*.
Marathrum Aethiarij, i. *Foenic.*

Mar.

Nomina quorundam interpretatio.

Maru herba Dodon. id est *Cerintbe*
Plinij.
Marmella, i. Phu magnum.
Marmarites, i. Fumaria.
Marmorella, i. Agrimonia.
Mastates, i. Lasepitium.
Mastor Plinij, i. Scabiosa.
Mater Herbarum, id est Artemi-
sia.
Materfilon, id est Iacea nigra.
Matrifaluia, i. Horminum.
Matrifylua, i. Periclymenum.
Maurohebra Caput, id est An-
tirrhinum.
Medium Dioscor. id est Viola Ma-
riana.
Medium L'Obelij, id est Iris mari-
tima Narbonensis.
Melochia, i. Corcorus.
Melampodium, id est Helleborus ni-
ger.
Mel Frugum Diocles. id est Pani-
cum.
Melampyrum, id est Triticum Vac-
cinum.
Melasperrum, i. Nigella.
Melich Arab. id est Trifolium fru-
ticans.
Meleagris Flos, id est Fritillaria.
Melanibium, i. Nigella.
Melostimum, id est Pomum Spino-
sum.
Memiran Andr. Bellunensis, id est
Chelid. maius.
Memiresin Anicen. i. Chelidonium
maius.
Mend Hendi Arabibus, id est Sca-
monca.
Memitha Arabibus, id est Papauer
Cornutum.
Memacylum, i. Arbutus.
Menogion, i. Ponia.
Mentha Saracenica, id est Balsamita
maior.
Men, id est Menum.
Memiren Serapionis, id est Chelido-
nium minus.
Methel, id est Stramonia.
Menianthes palustris, i. Trifolium
palustre.
Morzenius, i. Maiorana.
Mescaremsir, i. Distamium.
Mille grana, i. Horminum.
Menianthe Theop. id est Trifolium
palustre.
Militaris, i. Millefolium.
Miba, i. Stryax.
Millemorbia, id est Scrophularia.
Mixa, i. Sebesten.
Molochia Serapionis, i. Corcoros
Marboli.
Moljbdona, i. Dentillaria Ronde-
letij.
Momordica, id est Balsamitamas.

Morghani Syriaca, id est Fubago
Belgarum.
Mochus Dodon. id est Orobus L'O-
belij.
Morella, id est Solanum Hortense.
Mula Herba Gaze, id est Ceterach.
Mulibona, id est Petroselinum.
Mumeiz, id est Sycomorus.
Muralia Plinij, i. Helxines.
Myophonon, id est Doronicum.
Myrus sylvestris, i. Ruscus.
Myrica, i. Tamariscus.
Myriophyllum, i. Viola aquatilis.

N

N *Abatnaho, id est Mentha.*
Nanochach, id est Ammi.
Nard & Naron Arab. i. Rosa.
Nardus Cretica, i. Phu magnum.
Nardus rustica Plinij, i. Conyza.
Narf, id est Nasturtium.
Nargol, id est Palma.
Nasturtium hibernum, id est Pseu-
dobunium.
Nenuphar, id est Nymphaea.
Neottia, id est Nidus avis.
Nepa Gaze, id est Genista spinosa.
Nerium, id est Oleander.
Nicopheron Plinij, id est Smilax
aspera.
Nicosiana, id est Tabaco.
Nigellastrum, id est Pseudomelan-
thum.
Nilofar, id est Nymphaea.
Nil Auconna, id est Convolvulus
Caruleus.
Nola Culinaria, id est Anemone.
Nolime tangere Clusij, id est Impa-
tians herba.
Noli me tangere, i. Cucumis sylvestris
Nux Metel, i. Stramonia Fuchsij.
Nux Vesicaria, id est Staphylo-
dron.
Nymphaea minima, id est Morsus
Rane.

O

O *culus Christi, id est Horminum.*
Odontus, id est Dentillaria Ron-
deletij.
Oktalidia, id est Chamamelum.
Olea Bohemisa, id est Ziziphus alba.
Oleagnos, id est Camelea.
Oleastellum, id est Camelea.
Olus Iudaicum, id est Corcoros.
Olus album Dodon. id est Valeriana
Campestris.
Onagra Veterum, i. Chamanerium.
Onitis Plinij, id est Origanum.
Ononis, id est Resta Bonis.
Onobrychis, id est Caput Gallinaceum
Onobrychis Belgarum, id est Campa-
na Aruensis.

Onosma, id est Buglossum sylvestre.
Onopordon, id est Acanthium Illyri-
cum.
Ordelion Nicandri, i. Tordylion.
Ophris, i. Bisolium.
Ophioglossum, i. Lingua serpentis.
Opuntia Plinij, id est Ficus Indica.
Opago, id est Solanum somniferum.
Orbicularis, id est Cyclamen.
Oruala, id est Horminum.
Oreoselinum, id est Petroselinum.
Ornus, id est Fraxinus Bubula.
Orontium, id est Antirrhinum.
Ostria Cordi, id est Ornus Tragi.
Osteocolon, id est Consolida maior.
Ostrutium, id est Imperatoria.
Osyris, id est Linaria.
Othoma, id est Flos Africanus.
Oxyacantha, id est Berberis.
Oxyacanthus, id est Spina alba.
Oxys, id est Trifolium Acetosum.
Oxymyrsine, id est Ruscus.
Oxycoccus Cordi, id est Vaccinia pa-
lustris.

P

P *Alma Christi, id est Ricinus.*
P. Lilia, id est Cyclamen.
Paderota, id est Acanthus.
Panis Cuculi, id est Trifolium Ace-
tosum.
Pancratium, id est Squilla.
Panis percinus, id est Cyclamen.
Papaver Spemum, id est Bon album.
Paronychia Diosc. id est Ruta Mu-
raria.
Passerina Ruellij, id est Morsus Gul-
linae.
Pedicularis, id est Staphisagria.
Peduncularia Marcelli, id est Sta-
phisagria.
Peganon, id est Ruta sylvestris.
Pentadactylon, id est Ricinus.
Peponella Gesneri, id est Pimpinella.
Perlato, id est Lotus arbor.
Perforata, id est Hypericon.
Perdicion, id est Helxine.
Peristeron, id est Scabiosa minima.
Personata, id est Bardana.
Pezica Plinij, id est Fungus.
Pes Anis, id est Ornithopodium.
Pes Leonis, id est Alchimilla.
Pes Uuli, id est Arum.
Pes Leporinus, id est Lagopus.
Petum Americae Incola, i. Tabaco.
Petilus Flos, id est Flos Africanus.
Pharnaceum, id est Costus Spurius.
Phasganon Theop. id est Gladiolus.
Phalangitis, i. Phalangium.
Phellos, id est Suber.
Phellandrium, id est Cicuta maxima.
Phellandrium Guilandini, id est An-
gelica.

NOMINA quorundam interpretatio.

Phoenix, id est *Lolium*.
Philomedium, id est *Chelidonium ma-*
ius.
Phileterium, id est *Ben album*.
Phleos, id est *Sagittaria*.
Phibirion, id est *Pedicularis*.
Phylateria, id est *Polemonium*.
Phillyrea Dodonaei, id est *Ligustrum*.
Phyllon Theophrasti, i. *Mercurialis*.
Phylanthropos, id est *Aparine*.
Picnacomon Anguillare, i. *Rheseda*.
Pimpinella spinosa Camerarij, i. *Poter-*
rion L'Obelij.
Pinastella, id est *Peucedanum*.
Piper aquaticum, id est *Hydropiper*.
Piper Calecutibium, id est *Capficum*.
Piper Indum, id est *Capficum*.
Piper Brasilianum, id est *Capficum*.
Piper agreste, id est *Vitex*.
Pistacia sylvestris, id est *Nux Vesti-*
caria.
Pistana, id est *Sagittaria*.
Planta leonis, id est *Alchimilla*.
Pneumonanthe L'Obelij, id est *Viola*
Calathiana Dodonaei.
Podagraria Germanica, id est *Herba*
Gerardi.
Polytrichum, id est *Capillus Veneris*.
Polytrichum Euchsii, id est *Muscus*
capillaris.
Polygonatum, id est *Sigillum Salo-*
monis.
Polygonoides Dioscoridis, id est *Vinca*
peruinca.
Polyanthemum, i. *Ranunculus aqua-*
ticus.
Polygonum, id est *Centummodia*.
Populago, id est *Tussilago*.
Potentilla maior, id est *Vlmaria*.
Pothos Costei, i. *Aquilegia*.
Pothos Theophrasti, id est *Aquile-*
gia.
Proserpina herba, id est *Chamome-*
lum.
Protomedia, id est *Pimpinella*.
Pseudorchis, i. *Bifolium*.
Pseudobunium, id est *Barbarea*.
Pseudocapsicum, id est *Stichnoden-*
dron.
Pyrethrum sylvestre, id est *Ptarmica*.
Pteridion Cordi, i. *Dryopteris Tragi*.
Pustech, id est *Pistacia*.
Pulicaria Gaza, id est *Conyza*.

Q

Quemia, id est *Nigella*.

R

Radix Naronica, id est *Iris*.
Ramel, id est *Cistus*.
Raphanus sylvestris, i. *Ditander*.
Rapum terra, id est *Cyclamen*.
Raginigi, id est *Foeniculum*.

Raledialemen Haliabbi, i. *Fumaria*.
Regina prati, id est *Vlmaria*.
Rosa fatuina, id est *Peonia*.
Rosa lunonis, id est *Lilium*.
Rograstrum, id est *Bryonia*.
Rorella, id est *Ros solis*.
Rotula solis, id est *Chamamelum*.
Rhododaphne, id est *Oleander*.
Rhododendron, id est *Oleander*.
Rhuselunum Apulei, i. *Ranunculus*.
Rima Maria, id est *Alliaria*.
Rincus marinus, id est *Critbnum*.
Rubus cernuus, i. *Smilax aspera*.
Rumex, id est *Lapathum*.
Ruta capraria, id est *Galega*.
Ruta palustris, id est *Thalictrum*.

S

Sabeteregi, id est *Fumaria*.
Sabaler, id est *Satureia*.
Sadeb, id est *Ruta*.
Sacra herba Agrippae, id est *Salvia*.
Saffingel, id est *Malus Cydonia*.
Safarberamon, id est *Sparganium*.
Salicaria, id est *Lysimachia*.
Salunca Gesneri, id est *Nardus Cel-*
tica.
Saliflora, id est *Ros solis*.
Salicastrum Plinij, i. *Amara dulcis*.
Salicastrum Dioscoridis, i. *Bryonia*
nigra.
Salix Amerina, id est *Salix humilis*.
Saluaris, id est *Pyrethrum*.
Salvia vicia, id est *Ruta mararia*.
Salvia agrestis, id est *Scordium alte-*
rum.
Salvia Romana, i. *Balsamita maior*.
Salusandria, id est *Nigella*.
Samalum Plinij, id est *Pulsatilla*.
Samolum Plinij, i. *Anagallis aquatica*.
Sampfuchum, id est *Amarachus*.
Sanguis Herculis, id est *Helleborus*
albus.
Sanguinaria, id est *Cornus cerni*.
Sinamunda, id est *Caryophyllata*.
Sarax, id est *Filix*.
Sardinia glans, id est *Castanea*.
Sauch, id est *Malus Persica*.
Saxiphagon Dios, id est *Betonica*.
Saxifragia lutea Euchsii, id est *Meli-*
lotus.
Saxifragia rubra, id est *Philipendula*.
Sagitta, id est *Sagittaria*.
Scammonia tenuis, id est *Helxine*
Cissampelos.
Scandix, id est *Pecten Veneris*.
Scarlea, id est *Horminum*.
Scaunix Auerr, id est *Nigella*.
Sceletyrben, id est *Bistorta*.
Scissima Gaza, id est *Fagus*.
Schebedenegi, id est *Cannabis*.
Scheiteregi, id est *Fumaria*.
Scoparia, id est *Osiris*.

Scotependria, i. *Lingua coccinea*.
Scorodoma, id est *Scordium al e m*.
Scorpio Theophrasti, id est *Cemila*
spumosa.
Scolymos Dioscoridis, id est *Cinara*.
Scilla, id est *Squilla*.
Senck Syriac, id est *Papaver al e m*.
Secacul Marat, id est *Sigillum Sa-*
lomonis.
Selago Plinij, id est *Sauina sylvestris*
Tragi.
Selcem, id est *Rapum*.
Seligenton, id est *Peonia*.
Sclamon, id est *Crocus verrus*.
Selliga, id est *Nardus Celtica*.
Seminalis, id est *Equisetum*.
Sedum maius, id est *Sempervivum*.
Senesigi, id est *Viola martia*.
Serpentaria, id est *Dracunculus*.
Servula campana, id est *Melilotus*.
Serapias mas, id est *Orchis farnina*
Tragi.
Seygir, id est *Nux moscata*.
Sida Theoph, id est *Althea palustris*.
Sideritis tertia Mathioli, id est *Ruta*
canina Monspeliensium.
Sideritis, i. *Marrubium aquaticum*.
Siciliana Camerarij, id est *Androse-*
num Dodonaei.
Siger Indi, id est *Palma*.
Siringa carulea Dodonaei, id est *Lilac*
Mathioli.
Siliqua dulcis, i. *Ceratia filiqua*.
Silicula Varronis, id est *Foenugrecum*.
Siliquastrum Plinij, id est *Capficum*.
Sigillum Marie, i. *Bryonia nigra*.
Sim, id est *Ficus*.
Sinasbarium, id est *Mentha aquatica*.
Sinapi Persicum, id est *Thlaspi*.
Siser, id est *Sisarnum*.
Silans Plinij, id est *Thyselinum*.
Sison Syriacum, id est *Anmi*.
Sissitopteris Plinij, id est *Pimpinella*.
Siler Plinij, id est *Alnus nigra*.
Sithim, id est *Larix*.
Smilax, id est *Conuolulus*.
Smirbiza Plinij, id est *Myrrhis*.
Sorbus aucuparia, id est *Fraxinus bu-*
bula.
Sorbus Alpina Gesneri, id est *Aria*
Theophrasti.
Sorbus sylvestris, id est *Fraxinus bu-*
bula.
Solanum rubrum, id est *Capficum*.
Solanum lignosum Plinij, id est *Ama-*
radulcis.
Solanum tetraphyllum, id est *Herba*
Paris.
Solanum vesicarium, i. *Alikengi*.
Solatrurn, id est *Solanum hortense*.
Solbaftrilla, id est *Pimpinella*.
Sosibio Theoph, i. *Anemone*.
Sparganion Mathioli, id est *Plata-*
naria.

Nominum quorundam interpretatio.

Spina acuta, id est *Oxyacanthus*.
Spina acida, id est *Oxyacantha*.
Spina hirci, id est *Tragacantha*.
Spina infectoria, id est *Rhamnus solutivus*.
Spina Iudæica, id est *Palurus*.
Spiræa Theophr. i. *Viburnum*.
Sponsa solis, id est *Ros solis*.
Sphacelus Dodon. i. *Scordium alterum* L'Obelij.
Splyth, id est *Radix cana*.
Spicata, i. *Potamogeton*.
Staphylodendron Plinij, id est *Nux vesicaria*.
Statice Dalecampij, id est *Caryophyllus marinus* L'Obelij.
Stataria, id est *Peucedanum*.
Stellaria Horatii Angerij, i. *Carduus stellatus*.
Stomacace i. *Coclearia*.
Stomacace Plinij, i. *Bistorta*.
Struthiopteris Cordi, i. *Lonchitis*.
Struthium, i. *Imperatoria*.
Struthium Mathioli, i. *Saponaria*.
Struthium Plinij, i. *Ptarmica*.
Strumaria Galeni, i. *Lappa minor*.
Strangulatoria Auicenna, id est *Doronicum*.
Sucaram, i. *Cicuta*.
Succisa, i. *Morsus Diaboli*.
Surum Auicenna, i. *Nigella*.
Symphytum, i. *Consolida maior*.
Symphoniaca, i. *Hyoscyamus*.
Supercilium Veneris, id est *Viola aquatilis*.
Supercilium terra, id est *Capillus Veneris*.
Sus, i. *Liquiritia*.

T

T*Agates Indica*, id est *Flos Affricanus*.
Tabaleb, i. *Lens palustris*.
Tamecnemum Cordi, i. *Vaccaria*.
Tarifilon Auicenna, id est *Trifolium bituminosum*.
Tatula Clusii, i. *Stramonium*.
Tatoula Turcis, i. *Pomum spinosum*.
Tamus Dodonai, id est *Bryonia nigra*.
Taraxacon, id est *Dens leonis*.
Tarfa, i. *Tamariscus*.

Teda arbor, id est *Pinus sylvestris*.
Terzola Baptista Sardi, id est *Eupatorium cannabinum*.
Tetrahit, i. *Herba Iudæica*.
Terdina Paracelsi, i. *Pbus magnum*.
Terpentaria, i. *Betonica aquatica*.
Teliphano, i. *Doronicum*.
Thina, i. *Larix*.
Thut, i. *Morus*.
Thunia Theophrasti, i. *Arbor vita*.
Thysellum, i. *Apium sylvestre*.
Thymbra, i. *Satureia*.
Torfolbobo, i. *Heliotropium*.
Topiaria, i. *Acanthus*.
Trapezuntica, i. *Laurocerasus*.
Tragium, i. *Fraxinella*.
Tragium Germanicum, i. *Atriplex olida*.
Tremula, i. *Populus Libyca*.
Trifolium fibrinum, id est *Trifolium palustre*.
Trifolium cochleatum, i. *Medica*.
Trifolium fruticans, id est *Polemonium*.
Trifolium asphaltites, id est *Trifolium bituminosum*.
Tuber terra, i. *Cyclamen*.
Turbith, i. *Thapsia*.
Turbith Auicenna, i. *Tripolium*.
Typhium Theophrasti, i. *Tussilago*.

V

V*Esicaria peregrina*, id est *Pisum cordatum*.
Veelgutta Dodon. i. *Petroselinum*.
Veratrum, i. *Helleborus*.
Veratrum Dioscoridis, i. *Astrantia nigra*.
Verbascula, i. *Primula veris*.
Verdelhel Haliab. i. *Ranunculus*.
Verrucaria Mathioli, id est *Hedypnois* L'Obelij.
Victoriola, i. *Hippoglossum*.
Vitis alba, i. *Bryonia*.
Vitis Idea, i. *Vaccinia*.
Virga sanguinea Mathioli, i. *Cornus femina*.
Virga pastoris, i. *Dipsacus*.
Vitalis, i. *Crassula*.
Vitalba, i. *Viorna*.
Viticella, i. *Momordica*.

Vincetoxicum, i. *Asclepias*.
Viola nigra, id est *Viola martia*.
Viola flammea, i. *Viola tricolor*.
Viperaria, i. *Scorzonera*.
Vishaga, i. *Gingidium*.
Vmbilicus Veneris, i. *Cotyledon*.
Vuedo Plinij, i. *Arbutus*.
Vngula caballina, i. *Tussilago*.
Vlticana, i. *Solanum somniferum*.
Vlpicum Columella, i. *Allium*.
Vrinaria, i. *Dens leonis*.
Vsnea, i. *Muscus*.
Vua lupina Marcelli, id est *Sambucus aquatica*.
Vua saminia, i. *Bryonia*.
Vua lupina Dioscoridis, id est *Herba Paris*.
Vua versa, i. *Herba Paris*.
Vua vulpis, i. *Solanum hortense*.
Vuularia, i. *Hippoglossum*.
Vuularia, i. *Laurus Alexandrina*.
Vuularia Dodonai, i. *Trachelium*.
Vuularia, i. *Atriplex olida*.
Vulgago Maceri, i. *Asarum Baccaris*.
Vuucata Caya, i. *Stramonium*.

X

X*aier*, *Alniriem* i. *Libanotis*.
Xantum, i. *Melanthium*.
Xylon, i. *Gossypium*.
Xylocaratta, i. *Ceratia filiqua*.
Xyphium, i. *Gladiolus*.

Y

Yebet, id est *Anetum*.

Z

Z*Abura Auicenna*, id est *Antbylis* L'Obelij.
Zaiton, i. *Olea*.
Zaraund, i. *Aristolochia*.
Zarza parilla, i. *Sarsa parilla*.
Zazintba Mathioli, i. *Hedypnois*.
Zerumbeth, i. *Zedoaria*.
Zizania, i. *Lolium*.
Zinziber caninum, i. *Capsicum*.
Ziziphus, i. *Iuinba*.
Ziziphus alba, i. *Eleagnus Maib.*
Ziziphus alba Camerarij, id est *Olea Bobemica*.

A Table of all such English names, as are attributed
unto the Herbes, Shrubs, and Trees, men-
tioned in this Historie.

A

A Beacock tree 1260. 1261
 Acatia, that is, Egyptian
 Thorne 1150
 Ache, that is Smallage 862
 Aconite, that is Wolfes bane 818.
 819
 Mountaine Aconite 816. 817
 Aconites Anthyzidate. Like Anthoza
 819. 820
 The olive A cozne 1214
 Adams apple 1331. 1332. 1333
 Adders grasse, that is Dogballocks
 157
 Addermort, that is Snakeweed 323
 Adders tong 327
 African marigold 609. 610. 611
 Aethiopian apples 276
 Agarick 1184
 Agrimonie 575
 Baskard and water Agrimonie 574
 Agnus Castus 1202
 Ague tree 1341
 Alecoste, that is Costemary 524
 Aligod, that is false Mercurie 259
 Aligod, that is good Henrie or En-
 glish Mercurie ibid.
 All heale, that is Clownes wound-
 wort 850. 851
 Alehouse, that is Ground Iuic 705
 Alexanders, or Alzanders 865. 866
 Alexanders foote, that is Pellitorie of
 Spaine 619
 Alor, or Alor tree, and his kindes
 1286. 1294
 Alseche, that is wilde Drach 257
 Alolupa, that is wood Sorrell 1031
 Almond tree 1256
 Almonds Plum tree 1312
 Aloes, or Aggreene and his kindes 409.
 410
 Alkakengi, that is winter Cherry 271
 Alkanet, or wilde Buglosse 656
 Alraces, and his kindes 881. 882
 Alrhesche, that is Demigodd food 536
 Almel cozne 63
 Anacardium, that is Scane of Malata
 1360
 Anemone, see Wind flower
 Anise, or Annise seede 879. 880
 Anet, that is Will 878
 Angelica, and his kindes 846. 847
 Anthyllis, or flinking ground Pine
 419
 Anthoza 820
 Apple, and his kindes 1273. 1274.
 1275
 Apple of the earth 698
 Apples of loue, or golden Apples
 275
 Pockly Apples, or of Peru, see Thoz-
 nie 276. 277
 Apples of Jerusalem 290. 291
 Ashd Apples 273. 274
 Apprecoche 1260
 Arch, and his kindes 257
 Archangell and his kindes 566. 567.
 568
 Blache Archangell, that is flinking
 Horehound, 566

Water Archer, or Arrow head and his his kinds	336
Arbut tree, or Strawberry tree	1311
Arched tree, look vaulted figtree	1331
Argemone, that is balfard Poppie and his kinds	301
Aristolochia	698
Aromaticall reed	56
Iron	685
Artichokes	991. 992
Armarut, that is water Pepper	360
361	
Asarabacca	688. 689
Asparagus and his kinds	952. 953.
954. 955	
Athe tree, or Aspentree	1303
Athodell, and his kinds	85. 87. 89
Athe tree	1289
Athe heire	ibid.
Wilde Athe, or Quicken tree	1299
Athe Tree	1111
Athyan Apple tree	1278. 1279. 1281
Athyan Plum	1315
Auons, and his kinds	841. 842. 843
Brach	1057
Asterie	ibid.
Erwort	ibid.
Aythewood	849
Aygrene	412

B

B Achwort, or Knit-hache 661
 Baldmoine, or Baldmonie 350.
 351. 352. 895
 Bastard Baldmonie 895
 Ball Thistle 990
 Balme 560
 Balme mint 555
 Balsamint. ibid.
 Balme tree, that is Fennell tree, or
 Holly Clusij & L'Obelij 1346. 1347
 Balme apples, see Apples of Jerusa-
 lem
 Baldam tree, with the fruite and wood
 1343. 1344. 1345
 Ballock grassie, that is Dogs cullions
 156
 Triple Ballock, that is triple Ladie
 Laces 167
 Sweete Ballock 169
 Bane wort, that is Sperwort 813
 814. 815
 S. Barbaras herbe 188
 Barberie bush & his kinds 1144. 1015
 Barley and his kinds 64. 65. 66. 67
 Barnacle tree 1291
 Barnacles, or tree Geese ibid.
 S. Barnabys thistle 1004
 Warren wort 389
 Basil, and his kinds 546. 547
 Wilde Basil 548. 549
 Red cow Basil 551
 Cow Basil 395
 Batchelors buttoes 811. 812
 Bazome and his kinds 558. 559. 560
 Bay tree, and his kinds 1222. 1223.
 Bay willow, or Bay willow herb 388
 Wilde Bay tree 1224. 1225
 Beade tree 1306. 1307
 Beane tree 1241
 Beane Caper 779

Weane, and his kinds	1035.1036
Flat Weanes, that is Lupines	1042
Wearded graffe	14.15
Weares breech	986
Weares care, and his kinds	640.643
Weares Carliche	142
Weare wort	895
Weave foot	827
Wear leaves Wedstrawe	457.966.&c.
Wem Tuis	315
Whinn Worrice Wels	1361
Whinnie Bell flowers	355
Whippell Bell flowers, or Peach Wels or Whippell Wels	366.367
Whin Wels	690
White flowers	362
White Shell flowers	369
Whim & Wels	355
Wote, and his kinds	251.252
Woely tree	1255
Woelou woode	1255
Woolf Woode	210
Woolf Woole, that is Cats taile	42
White Wyen	551
Went	8
Wertram	619
Werie, or Wetre, that is Lardard Tree per	1157
Willes Wetonne, & his kinds	502.504
Wetonic	577
Water Wetonie	578.579
Wig, or big Warley	64
Windwoode and his kinds	712.714
Sea Windwood, or Withwind	690
Mough Windwoode, or rough Wood Woode of Fern	709.710.711
Wlew Windwood	714.715
Wugging Windwood	716
Windwoode, or Inchaunters Night= shade	280
Will, ops woode	882
Wilshops leauces	579
Wilberries, or Bulberries	1232
Birch tree	1295
Wrds tong	452
Wrds foote	1061
Wrds cine	638.639
Wrds nest	176.573
Withwort, and his kinds,	696.698
Withort, and his kinds	223
Withworts, and his kinds	278.279
Wutter wocors	302
Blacke berries, looke Bramble bush 1089.1091	
Bladder nut	1200
Wlew ball, that is Wlew bottle	504
Blessed Thistle	1000
Wlew bottle	591.594
Whites, or Wlytes	292.293
Woodwort, that is Woodie Wort	207
Woodfrange, that is Woodruffe	208
White Wloisome, that is Camomill le, and his kinds	202
Wolbonack, that is White Willow	208
Wombast, or Wombast	652.653
Worage, and his kinds	652.653
Worce	651
Worse worce	1150.1151
Worric Worre, or ground Worre	1150.1151
Worric Wort	1225.1226
Worric bush	1089.1091
Ecccc	Wuche

A Table of the English names.

Blake, and his kinds, looke Ferne 968.970	Wilde Cammomill 616.618	Choking spurge, that is sea spurge 407
Branch pease 1047	Campion and his kinds 382.383.384 385	Christs wort, or Christs herbe and Chrismas herbe, that is blacke hel- lebor 826
Branke Urin 986	Canaria grasse, Canaria seed or Corne 80.81	Christs thorne 1153.1154
Bright Wheate 59.60	Cane, Cane reede, and his kinds 32 33.34	S. Christophers herbe 829.971
Brimstone wort, that is low fennell 897	Cancerwort, that is fluellen 504	Cicheling, and his kinds 1054
Bzionic, and his kinds 719.720.721 722	Cankerwort, that is Disle in bed 228	Ciches, and his kinds 1047.1051
Indian Bzionic, that is Mechoacan 724	Candie Mustarde, or Candie Thlaspie 270	Wilde Ciches 1048
Bzome, and his kinds 1130.1132	Candie Nisanders 869	Cicorie 221
Bzome Rape 1130.1133	Candie Carrots 874	Ciderage, that is Desmart 361
Sweete Bzian bush, looke Eglantine 1088	Canterburie bels 203.366	Cinkefole, or Rue finger Grasse 835
Bzian bush, that is Heph tree 1088	Capers, and his kinds 748.749	839
Bzome wort 210	Capons taile, that is great wilde Ma- lerian 918	Cinnamome roote 648
Bzome wort, that is water Bctonic 579	Cappifolie 744	Of the Cinnamome tree, the leafe and trunke 1348.1349
Base Bzome 1133.1136	Carde Teasell 1006	Spiken Cilley 751
Basard Spanish Bzome, see Spanish.	Carlocke, or Charlocke, and his kinds 479.480	Cistus & his kindes 1092.1093.1094. 1099.1102
Bzokline 4095.496.497	Wilde Carline thistle 996.997	Cistus Ledon 1102.1103
Bzusewort, that is Sopewort 360	Carchee tree 1240.1241	Citrus bush, that is milke Trefoile, or Hyub Trefoile 1122.1125
512	White Caroline thistle 995.996	Citron apple tree 1278.1279
Buckes beanes 1025	Carrot, and his kinds 872.873	Citrull Cucumbers 767.768
Buckes heane, and his kinds 346.347	Wilde Carrot ibid.	The wilde Citrull 768
Bucke wheate 82.83	Stinking and deadly Carrots 875	Cines, or Chines &c. 140
Buckler thorne, that is Christs thorne 1153	876	Strange Clarie, that is Jupiters dis- taste 627
Buckrams 142	Caroway, and Caroway seede 879	Clarie, or Clearep ibid.
Bucke thorne 1154.1155	Castles, or Capes 904	Wilde Clarie 628
Buckmast 1255	Cassidonic 470	Clauer 964.1019.1022.1023
Buglosse, and his kinds 654.655	Castle Gilloflowers, that is Stock Gil- loflowers 373	Doyned or blacke Clauer 1028.1029
Bugle 506	Cast me downe 470	Clauer gentile 1019
Bulfoote 667	Castia fistula 1242	Harsh Clauer 1025
Bullocks Lungwort 630	Caterpillers, that is Scorpion grasse and his kinds 267	Garden Clauer 1025.1026
Bullocks eie 412	Cat mint, or Nep 554	Suade or sea Cinner 1029.1030. see Medick fodder
Bull weede 590.704	Catch fle 481.482	964
Bull wort 882	Cats foote 705	Cleauers and Gosegrasse 964
Bulleile tree 1313	Cats taile, or Cats speare 42	Wing Clematis. 743
Bullmong 83	Cats taile grasse 10	Clofoburrie 665
Burnet 888.889	Dickley or Juniper Cedar tree 1190 1191	Clofoburnes 1368
Burgundie Trefoile 1020	Cedar of Libanus 1170.1171	Cloue Gillofer, and his kinds 472
Burre, and his kinds 664.665	Celandine and his kinds 696	473
Burre Ruede 40.41	Great Celandine 911	Clouer of grapes 727
Burfwort 455	Small Celandine 669	Clowes Roundwort, that is Al- heale 851.852
Great Water Burre 41	Centorie, and his kinds 436.437	Clowes Lungwort 1387
Burre Docks 664	Cesars tree spurge 404	The Cloue tree 1351.1352
Cote Burre 665	Ceterach 979	Sea Cole 690
Loufe Burre, or ditch Burre ibid.	Chameleon thistle 997.998	Cinthus Haukeweedes 236.239
Water Burre Docks 668	Champion sea Holly 1000	Cocks foote grasse 25
Butterflie Satyrion 164.166	Chadlocke, see Carlocke. 25	Cocks heads, that is Medow Trefoile 1018
Butter wort, or Butter roote 645	White Chameleon grasse 1201.1202	Cocks head, that is red fitchling 1064
Butter Burre 667.668	Chaffe weed that is Cotton weede 119	Cockle 926.927
Butter flowers 805	Cherrie, and his kinds 1318.1319. 1320.1321.1323	Coddred Trefoile 1022.1029
Butchers bzome 760	Winter Cherries 271	Sweete Cods 169
Butchers pycke tree 1286	Long Cherrie tree 1282	Colewort, and his kinds 242.249
	Chernill, and his kinds 882.883.884	Coloquintida, or Coloquint and his kinds 768.769
	Great or freweie Chernille ibid.	Harres Colewort 232
	Docke Chernille, that is Shepheards needle 834	Coleflorey 249
	Water Chernut 676	Coles foote, and his kinds 666
	Cheefe bowles 298	Cone, that is pine apple 1174
	Cheefe renning, that is Ladies Bed- straw 966.968	Columbine, and his kinds 935.936
	Chestnut tree 1253.1254	Compza, that is Fleabeane Muller 391
	Chestnut ibid.	660
	Garth Chestnut 906	Great Confound, and his kinds 606.609
	Checkerred Daffodill 122	White Confound 311.312
	Chickweede, and his kinds 487.488. 489	Comfrey, that is Confound 506.661
	Basard Chickweede 491.492.493	Spotted Comfrey 603
	Childrens Mercurie, that is wilde Mercurie 264	Cornall and his kinds 617
		Cornall pimper 1212
		Copbe tree 1164
		Copbe oke 1163
		Copvander and his kinds 895
		Corn

C

Cabbage, that is Coleworts
243
 Canorus, or Canous, that is Kid-
ney beane of Malaga
1360
 Calachian violets
355
 Calamint, and his kinds
556.557
 Water Caltrops
676
 Calues foote
685
 Caltrap, see Sparce thistle
1004
 Calues fawot, and his kinds
438.439
 Calamus Aromaticus
57
 Camm. is haie, looke Scornanthum
40
 Cammock, that is rell Harrow
1141
 1142
 Cammomill, and his kinds
614.615.
 616
 Red Cammomill, that is Flos Adonis
319

A Table of the English names.

Corne	58
Corne flagge, or Corne Gladdin and his kinds	95.96
Corne grasse	4
Corne Rose, and Corne Poppie	299 300
Corne Gilloflower, or Corne Pinke	356
Corne Gallad	242
Corne flower	591.592.594
Yellow Corne flower, or golden Corne flower	606
Cornell tree and his kinds	1282.1283
Corne flower, or blew Bottle	594
Corall and his kinds	1381.382.
Corall worts	835
Coralline, or Corall mosse	1378.1379
Cotton weede, or Cudweede and his kinds	515.519
Cotton grasse	27
Cowslips, and his kinds	635.637
Cowslips of Jerusalem, that is Sage of Jerusalem	663
Mountaine Cowslips	640
Cow Basil, that is red Valerian	395
Cow wheat	84
Wastard or wilde Cow wheat	85
Coziars Sumach	1292
Cosmarie	523
Cotton plant	753
Cotton thistle, white and purple	988
Coucgrasse	22
Couentric bells	309.363
Couentric rapes	ibid.
Cow Parsneps, and his kinds	855
Coxe combs, and Hens combs, that is yellow Rattle	912
Crab grasse	429
Crab tree, that is the wilding tree	1276
Crabs claw, that is fresh water Souler	677
Crabfish	622
Blew Cranes bill	797
Candie Cranes bill	797.798
Husked Cranes bill	796
Cranes bills and his kinds	793.795
Of wild Cranes bills divers sorts	799
Crow, that is rape Crow foote	811
Cresses and his kinds	188.194.195
Scutilla Cresse	197
Banke Cresses	198
Docke Cresses	199
Water Cresses	199.201
wilde water Cresses	ibid.
Winter Cresses	188
Crestmarine	428
Crimson cedar	1191
Crosse flower	450
Crossewort and his kinds	964.965
Crow foote and his kinds	347.679.803
Yellowe Crow bells, that is yellowe Narcissus	116
Crow sope, that is wilde Rose Cam= pion	385
Crow toes, that is Hyacinthes	97.98
Crow flowers	480.481
Water Crow foote	680
Crow foote Cranes bill	796.797
Double Crow foote	811
White double Crow foote	812
Crow garlick	142
Cuckow pint, or Cuckow pintle and his kinds	685
Cuckow gillossers	481
Cuckow Orchis	159
Cuckow flowers, that is Ladies smocks	201.203
Cuckowes meate, or Cuckow sozrell,	

that is wood sozrell	1031
Cucumbers and his kinds	762.765
Wilde Cucumbers	766
Cudweed, see Cottonweede.	516
Sweete Cullions	169
Cull me to you	705
Ladies Cushion	483
Culrage, that is Arsmart	361
Cullions and their kinds	166.167
Cumberland Hawthorne	1146
Cumin and his kinds	927
Wilde Cumin	908.909
Curage, that is Arsmart	361
Curans or small Raisons	727
Garden Cypres, that is Lauender Cotton	941
Cypres, that is Galingale	29
Cypres tree	1185
Cypres grasse and his kinds	11.19.20
Cypres woynwoode, looke woynwoode	940
Cypres spurge, looke Spurge	407
Ficke Cypres	422
Cypres wood grasse	17

D

Daffodill and his kinds	108.109
Daffodilly	114.116
Daffodowndilly	ibid.
white Daffodill	137
Dare Lillie	91
Great Daisies	508.509
Little Daisies and his kinds	509.510
511	
Blew Daisies, that is sea Starwort	334
Blew or globe Daisies	511.512
Dalmatian flower de luce	48
Dalmatian cap, that is Tulipa	120
Dandelion and his kinds	228.229
Danewort and his kinds	1237.1238
Darnell	71
Darnell grasse	6
Date tree with the fruite and flowers thereof	1333.1334
The drunken Date tree	1337
The wilde or pine Date tree	1335.1336
Daucus of Candie	874
Dead Nettie and his kinds	568
Deale boord tree, or fir tree	1182
Dew grasse	25
Diers weede and his kinds	398
Diers greening weede	1136
Dill, that is Anet	878
Diptam, or Dittany of Candie	651.652
Dittander, and Dittanie	188
Wastard Dittanie	652.1065
Dinels bit	587
Docke	311
water Docke	314
Dodder and his kinds	462
Dogs grasse and his kinds	22.23.24
Dogs rib	342
Dogs tooth Violet	835
Dogs bane	754
Dogs Cole	264.755
Dogs Rose	188
Dogs Thorne	ibid.
Dogs Cherries	1113
Dogs Mercurie	264
Dogs tong, or Hounds tong	659
Dogs piss, or Hounds piss	ibid.
Dogs cullion or stones, and his kinds	156.157
Dog berrie tree	1283

Dogs cawle, that is wilde Mercurie	263
Dogs Camomill, that is Halc weede	618
Dogs Lake, that is Hyacinthus fluch= lix	97
Dogs tooth, and his kinds	154.155
Donas his woundwort	349
Downe thistle	990
Doues foote	793
Dragons	683
Dragons blood, that is Bloodwort	347
Dragons blood, looke Dragon tree	1339
1340	
Whiting Dragon, that is Carragen	193
Dragon tree with the fruite	1339
Dragon worts	683
Water Dragons	ibid.
Dracuke and Drake, that is wilde Dyes	69
Drunken worts, that is Indian Ta= baco	284
Drunken Date tree, looke Treca	1337
Jobs Drops, that is Jobs tears	82
Dropwort and his kinds	900.902
Dubleleaf, that is Gwayblade	326
Duble tong	761
Ducke bill wheate	60
Ducks meare	690
Dunce downe, that is Cats taile	42
Dwale, that is Nightshade	270
Dwarfe grasse, red and white	3
Dwarfe Cistus	1099.1102

E

Estherlin Priuet, or mocke Priuet	1210
Eglantine, that is sweete Briar bush	1088
Egromonie, that is Agrimonie	575
Egyptian wormwood	943
Egyptian thorne	1149.1150
Egyptians herbe, that is water house= hound	665
Egyptian figge tree	1327
Egyptian Hulberie tree	ibid.
Elder tree and his kinds	1233.1234.
1235	
Marriish Elder	1236.1237
Dwarfe Elder	1238
Elme and his kinds	1296.1297
Elleboze, for Hellebore,	
Elecampane	649
Endive and his kinds	221.222.223
Wilde Endive	ibid.
English Mercurie	269
Eringus and his kinds	590
Ers, that is bitter Melch	1051
Erthnais	905
Ethiopian Pepper	1255
Ethiopian Shullam	1256
Euphorbium, that is gumme	1014.1016
1014.1016	
Touch of the paine Euphorbium	1015
Tree or Trough tree	1283
Eyebright	527

F

Ther faces man find	705
Ther haired Thorne	1015
Fall Mercurie, that is All gill	1015
Falsetes	1015
Feaberie bush	1105
Feather of grasse	8
- felwone	

A Table of the English names.

Felwoort and his kinds	350.351.352
Hollow leaved felwoort	353
Walfard felwoort	354
Fennell and his kinds	876.877
Fennell Giant, that is Ferula	898.899
Feaberries, that is marriſh whoorts	1367
Sew fennell	896.897
Fennell tree	1347
Fennel ſtones	174
Fenugreece and his kinds	1026
Ferne and his kinds	968.970
Wall ferne	972
Water ferne	971
Dotie ferne	974
Blacke oke ferne	975
Oke ferne	ibid.
Warteſea ferne	981
Federfew, or Feuerfew	527
Figtree	1327.1328
Dwarde figtree	1329
Figwoort, that is ſmall Celandine	580
Figbeane	1043
Reh'd or Vaulted fig tree	1331
Indian fig tree with the fruit	1329
Figberd tree	1251
Philopulus and his kinds, that is	
Dyswoort	900.902
Figtree	1181.1182
Fiſtick nut tree	1248
Wolfes fiſter	1386
Red ſitchling	1064
Bitter ſitch	1051
Wilde ſitch, or Wetch	1052.1054
Fingerd Orchis	170
Medow fine finger	833
Fine leaved graſſe and his kinds, that is Cinquefoile	835.836.837.839
Corne flagge	95
Wilde flagges and his kinds	46
Garden flaxe	445
Wilde flaxe	446.447
Codelaxe and flaxe weede with his kinds	440.441.442.443.444
Flaxen wheate	60
Flaabane Mullet	391
Flawoort and his kinds	470.471
Flie Whitewoort	450
Fliebane and his kinds, ſee catch flie.	
Flieweede and fliewoort	910.911
Florence flower de-luce	47
Flategraſſe, or flotergraſſe	13
Flower gentle, or flower of loue and his kinds	253.254.255
Wilde flower gentle, loke blitum maius	253
Flower of Conſtantinople, or of Byſtow	380
Flower of Candie, or of Jeruſalem	ibid.
Flower Tielure, that is Paſſe-Ale-lours	255
Gynne flower	614
Adonis flower	310
Flower de-luce, and his kinds	45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.67
Idols golden flower	521
Scenefading flower	791
Flowering Roſe	36
Floramor, or purple beluet flower, that is flower gentle	255
Female fluellin	504.501
Fluellen and his kinds	502.503.504
Demigods ſeed, that is Ambroſia	950.
951. loke Oke of Paradiſe	
Naturall Feede, that is Ambroſia	ibid.
Folefoote, that is Coltes foote	667.689

Sea folefoote	690
Foles ſtones	159
Foebit	587
Forget menot, that is ground Pine	422
Flower leaved graſſe	1027
Foxe gloves, and finger flower, and his kinds	646.647
Foxe ſtones	161
Foxe taile, and his kinds	81
Foxe taile graſſe	8.9.10
Foxtible plant, loke Bupleurum	485
Framboies, that is Ralpis	1091.1099
Franch, that is Spurrer, loke Milkewoort	450
Frankincenſe Roſemarie	858
Frankincenſe tree	1247
Freeland Orchis	169
Freſh water ſoldier, that is water Sengraene	677
French Mercurie	261.262
French Sage, or woodle Mullen	625
French Starwoort	392
French Marigolds and his kinds	609.610.611
French Mallowes	785.786
French Leekes, or vine Leekes	140
French Lungwoort	663
French Lauander	470
French Wapinwood	940
French Beanes	1042
French Peaſe	1047
French Wheate	83
French Oke	1161
French yſle, that is Urine woort	920
Frars coule, or Frars hooſe	686
Frars croſone	990
Frogge bit	671
Froge graſſe	429
Wilde frog graſſe, loke Tragon.	960
Wines ſtrange Arabian fruits	1361.1364.1365
Fratores Teſell	1006
Frunitioe and his kinds	927.928.929
930	
Bulbus Frunitioe	930
Frutomed graſſe	25
Furz and furzen Wuſhes	1138.1240
Fuſebais	1386

G

Allant, that is Anemone, Windflower	301
English or Spaniſh Galingale	28
Galingale, that is Cyperus and his kinds	29
Galloſograſſe, that is Hempe	572
Gall tree, and Gall oke with his kinds	1164.1165.1166.1167
Gang flower	450
Gardners delight, or Gardners eie	381
Gardrobe	1110
Garlicke and his kinds	140.141
Garlicke ſage	535.536
Garland thorne, ſee Chriſts thorne.	
Garlicke Treaclewoort, or Garlicke Muſtard, and his kinds	210
Stags or Harts Garlicke	142
Garlicke Germander, loke Scordium.	
Garney Violets, that is ſtock Gilloflowers	373
Gaten, or Gater tree	1283
Gauls or ſweete Willoſe	1228
Gelded Satypion	173
Geldres Roſe	1237

Gentian, or Felwoort and his kinds	352.353
Germander and his kinds	529
Great or tree Germander	532.533.534
Water Germander, or garlicke Germander	534.535
Geſſemine	747
Gillcrepe by the ground	705
Gilloflowers and his kinds	371.372
Sea ſtocke Gilloflowers	374.375
Winter or rogues Gilloflowers	377
Water Gilloflowers	679
Wilde Gilloflowers	472
Harſh Gilloflowers	481
Wall Gilloflowers, or yelloſe ſtocke Gilloflower	371
Quenes Gilloflowers, that is Dames Violets	376
Bulbed ſtocke Gilloflowers	120.121
Stocke Gilloflowers	372.373
Ginger	55
Ginnie hen flower	124
Gith, that is Agilla	924.925
Striking Gladden	53
Water Gladſole	27
Glaſſe woort	429
Globe Croſſefote	810
Globe thistle	990
Globe Daiſe	512
Golds flower	522
Godnight at nine before none	791
Goldes flower	520.522
Golden Mothwoort, or Golden Cudweed	520
Golden flower of Peru	614
Golden thistle	993.995
Golden thistle of Peru	993.995
Golden trefoile	1032
Gold of pleaſure	213.214
Goldilocks, or Golden moſſe	1374
Golden ore eie, loke Buphthalmum and his kinds	607
Golden flower gentle, and Goldilocks	520.521
Golden woort of Languedock, loke Herba Dorea	350
Golden ſaxifrage	693
Golden rod and his kinds	348.349
Golden apples, ſee apples of loue	275
Golde cups, and Golde knaps and his kinds	804.805
Alars Goldwoort	603
Degenerate French Golds, or Anglie French Marigolds, loke Flos Africanus	611
Goſe tree, that is Barnacle tree	1391
Wiant Geſe, or tree Geſe	ibid.
Goſſe and his kinds, that is Furze	1138.1140
Goſeberrie, or Goſeberrie buſh	1143
Goſe graſſe, that is Cleavers	963.964
Goſe foote, that is wild Trach	253.259
Goſenell	176
Goſethare, that is Goſe graſſe	964
Gotes bed at none	594.596
Gotes beard, that is Headſweete	ibid.
Gotes Dugan, or Gotes Margerom	541
Gotes Itali, loke Tragon	959
Gotes thorne, and his kinds	1147.1148
Gotes Rue	1068
Gotes ſtones	159.160.161
Gourd and his kinds	776.777.778
Wilde Gourd	779
Gout woort, that is herbe Gerard	849
Grace of God, or S. Johns Graſſe, loke S. Johns woort	433
Gratia Dei	467.796.797
Grape	

A Table of the English names.

Grape of the sea and his kinds,	loke
Kali	492
Grapes	728
Sea Grape, that is Raisons of the sea	958.959.960
Grapewozt, that is Saint Chyrtos- phers herbe	829.971
Grape flower	104.105.
Bushed Grape flower	ibid.
Parnassus Grasse and his kinds	691
Grasse and all his kinds	1.2.3 4.5.6.&c.
Graines of Paradise	1358
Winter Greene	330
Greening woede and his kindes	1133
	1136
Gromill and his kinds	486.487
Gromill reede	82
Wilde Gromill, loke Anchusa	657
Grounde Saligot, that is Landcal- trops	1066
Ground furze	1141.1142
Sea Ground Pine	420
Ground Pine	422
Stinking Ground Pine	497
Gumme thistle, that is Euphorbium	1014.1016
Gutwozt	408
Growthswell and his kinds	217.218.
	219

H

H Airie grasse	16
Hairie wood grasse	ibid. 17
Hard beame	1296
Hares bels	99
Hares ballock, that is foxe stones	164
Hares foote Trefoile	1023.1024
Hares Lettuce, loke Sonchus lauis	229
Hares eare	485
Hares beard	63
Hares stones	173
Good king Harrie, that is English Mercurie	259
Harts eafe	173
Hart wozt of Deloponneseus	892.893
Hart wozt of Candie	ibid. 894
Stone Harts tong	977
Hart wozt of Ethiopia, or Hyrub Se- feli	1233
Harts trefoile	1021
Harts Clauer	1035
Harts thorne	1153
Harts hozne, and Buckes hozne and his kinds	346.347
Harts tong and his kinds	976.977
Hart roote and his kinds	858
Hart wozt	698
Haskell, that is Filberd, or Nut tree	1250.1251
Haskell wozt	689
Haskellwozt and his kinds	364
Hatcher fitch	1055.1056.1057
Hather, for Heath	
Haukewoede and his kinds	232.237
Hawthorne tree	1145.1147
Heale dog	380
Hearons bill	795
Heath of Jericho, or Heath Rose	1200.
	1201
Hauer that is otes	68
Hauer cakes	ibid.
Hayergrasse	67.68
Hay	2
Heath and his kinds	1196.1197.1200
Hedgehogge thistle	1013.1014

Hedgehogge grasse	16
Hedgehogge liquozice	1119
Hedge bels	714
Hedge hylose	465.467
Helleboze and his kinds	275.258.259
Dioscorides his blacke Helleboze	828
Blacke Helleboze	824 826
Wastard blacke Helleboze	ibid.
White Helleboze, that is Hesewozt	357
Helmet flower	823
Yellow Helmet flower	820
Hemlocke and his kinds	903.904.905
Hempe and his kinds	572.573
Hempe tree	1202
Wilde or nettle Hempe	573
Water Hempe	574
Henbane and his kinds	282.283
Henbane of Peru	285
Yellow Henbane	284
Henne	7
Henbit	493
Hens bill, loke Onobrychis	1062
Hens foote, that is hedge Frumitorie	868
Hens combe, loke Cox combe	912
Good Henrie, that is English Mercu- rie	259
Hep tree	1088
Herbe Terrible	408
Herbe Ferula	899
Herbe Carpenter	506.508
Herbe William	882
Herbe Gerard, that is Goutwozt	848
	849
Herbe Paris	329
Herbe Grace, that is Rue and his kinds	1070.1071.1072
Herbe Bennet	841.843 904
Herbe Crutrie	1032
Herbe Jute, that is Buckes hozne	
Plantaine	347
Herbe Robert	794
Herbe two pence	504.505
Herbe Aloes	410
Herbe Jute or ground Pine	421.422
Herbe Willow	388
Swimming Herbe, that is Duckes meate	690
Herbe Frankincense	879
Holie Herbe	581
Hercules his woundwozt	850.851
Higtaper	650
Hermodyplus	94
Hindberrie and his kinds	1089. 1091
Hypwozt	424
Turkie Herbe	77
Hysope and his kinds	464 465
Hockes	782
Hogs beanes, that is blew Daisies	512
Hogs fennell	897
Holme, Hollic and Huluer with his kinds	1155.1156
Holme or Hollic Che	1159.1161
Holihocke and his kinds	782.783.784
Hollie thistle, loke blessed Thistle	
Hollie seede	942
Hollie Rose and his kindes	1092. &c.
	1099
Sea Hollic, sea Holme, sea Huluer	999
	1000
Wastard sea Hollies	1001.1002.1003
Holwozt, or Hollosw roote & his kinds	930.934
Honilocks, that is herbe Bennet	903.
	904
Honilocks, that is Filipendula	902

Wilde or Water Honilocks	904.905
Stinking Honilocke	904
Small Honestie, that is Pincks	478
Honie wozt, loke Cerinthie	431
Honifuckle and his kindes	743 744 1111
	1113
Hoppes and his kinds	737.738
Wooded Willow herbe	286
Hooke heale	508
Horchound and his kinds	561.562
Wilde Horchound	563.564
Water or marish Horchound	565
Blacke or stinking Horchound	566
Hornebeame or hardbeame tree	1295
	1296
Horned sea Hoppie	295
Horsestrong, or Horsestrange	896.897
Horse tong	761
Horse flower, see Melampyrum	214
Horse heale, that is Elecampane	649
Horse hose	667
Horse shoe	1056.1057
Horse tatie, that is Shauegrasse and his kinds,	955.956.957.958
Horse mint	555
Water Housleke	677
Great Housleke	411.412
Sea Housleke, or Pygreene and his kinds	410
Hounds tong, or Hounds pisse	659
Hound berrie tree	1283
Hundred headed thistle, loke Cham- pion sea Hollic	1000
Hurtackle, that is blew Bottle	594
Hypocinthies, loke Jacinthies	97
Hyslope, see Hyslope.	

I

I Acke of the butterie	415
Iacke by the hedge, that is Turners Garlicke wozt	650
Jacinty and his kinds,	99.100 &c.
Saint James wozt, that is Ragwozt	218.219
Jasmine, Jelmine, or Gelle	745.747
Jewes thorne, that is Chyrtis thorne	1154
Imperiall Allie, or crowne Imperiall	153.154
Incense roote, loke Frankincense	
Rosemarie	858
Indian Spikenard	921
Indian Weed, that is slowzing Weed	36
Indian Holly	1346
Indian Honne flower	614
Indian figge tree	1329.1330
Indian Tabaco	285
Indian Otemcale	78
Indian Wheate	77
Indian Millet	ibid.
Indian Mirabolanes, or Indian plums	1315.1316.1317
Indian Hoysice bels	1361
Indian Nut trees	1337 1338
Indian Cardus	125.126
Indian Hannicke	78
Indian Seanes	1260
Indian Poplar	1302
Indian Hournier, that is Scordall tree	1121.122
Indian Swallow wozt, that is lemons	752
Indian leafe that is Tamalapatra	1350
Sweete Johns Redd his kinds	78.79
Square Saint Johns wozt	454
Saint Johns wozt and his kinds	452
	Saint

A Table of the English names.

Saint Johns bread	1240.1241
Jobs teares, or Jobs drops	82
Jone silver pin, that is double Poppy	298
Josephs flower, that is Go to bed at noone	596
Jreos, that is the roote of the white flowerdeuce	93
Jlope, that is Hypsope	463.465
Jswood, that is Stonie wood, or wone made stones	1
Italian Fitch	1068
Italian wood of life, commonly called	
Lignum vitæ	1039
Italian Cedar tree	1187
Italian sea Onions	137
Italian Oremeale, looke Ranicum	79
Italian Calamint	556
Italian Rocket, looke Rheseda	216
Italian Priuet	1208
Jucca or Yuca	1259
Judas tree	1240
Jule and his kinds	707.708
Ground Juic	705
Juniper and his kinds	1188.1189
Juinbe tree	1318
Junos teares	581
Jupiters eie, or Jupiters beard	412
Jupiters distaffe	627
Jurap, that is Darnell	71

K

Karden Earle	195
Katherines flower	926
Kedlocke	180
Kernell wort	580
Kere	904
Kidney tare, looke Phaselus	
Kidney beanes and his kinds	1038
1039.1042	
Kidney beane of Brazile	1040
1041	
Kidney beane of Egypt and America	1040
Diuers sorts of Kidney beanes	1041
Kidney Wetch	1060
Kik and Kibajon, looke Palma Christi	400
Kindly Hauine, that is berried Hauine	1193
Kings speare	88
Kingcob, that is Crowfoote	805
Kipper nuts	905.906
Kitchenes	1289
Siluer Knapweede, looke Siluer.	
Kneehulker	760
Knapweed and his kinds	588.590.
704	
Knewell, and Darfeley pierz, that is small Saxifrage	454
Kneeholme	750.760
Kneede grasse	14
Knights spur	924
Knights milfoie	687
Knights water Sengrene	687
Gold Knops, that is Crowfoote	805
Knot grasse	452
Sundry sorts of Knot grasses	ibid.
Knottie Couch grasse	22

L

Lacca and his rotten tree	1349.
1350	
Our Ladies shaw, looke our Ladies upper.	

Our Ladies haire	983
Ladies combe	884
Ladies gloves	391
Ladies glasse, see Wemys looking glasse.	
Ladies bower	740.743
Our Ladies thistle	989
Ladies iaccs	25
Ladies smocks	203
Ladies teale, that is wilde Hyonie	722
Ladies mantle, that is great Hanicle	802
Lambes lettuce	242
Lancashire Asphodill	89
Land Caltrops	1066
Landouers Maie bush, that is white Thorne	1147
Langdebeefe, or wilde Buglosse	655
Landelcapers spurge, looke Esula maior	
or Quackshiers Turbith	404.405
Lacke tree, or Dismure tree	1349
Larkes toes, or Larkes spur	924
Larkes spur, and Larkes heele or Larkes claw	922.923.924
Larkes spur or Larkes heele wolkes bane	822.823
Larch or Larix tree	1182.1184
Laserwort	853.854
Lauender cotton	951.952
Lauender spike	467.468
Sea Lauender	332.333
Lawnee for a lad, looke Cats taylor	42
Laurell of Alexandria	761
Laurell or Waie tree	1223
Laurell, or spurge Laurell	1219
Loeke and his kinds	138.139.140
Hollow Leekes	135
Leadwort	1069
Leather Sumach	1292
Lentill and his kinds	1049.1050
Lentisk or Malticke tree	1244
Leopards bane, see Acoute	619.620
Leplap, an Indian beane of that name	1041
Lettuce and his kinds	228.229.240.
241	
Liblong	417
Lichwale	487
Lignum vitæ	1309
Lillie comall, that is Maie Lillies	332
333	
Red or purple Lillies	149
Great and small mountaine Lillie	151
Water Lillie	672.674
Red Lillie of Constantinople	151
Persian Lillie	152
Lillie Lake, that is Holy	145
White Lillie, and also white Lillie of Constantinople	147
Limon tree	1278.1280
Lime wort, see Viscaria	482
Linden tree and his kinds	1298.1299
Linge, see Heart	1200
Lingwort	357
Lions snep	493
Lions foote, looke Leontopodion	518
Lions leaf, see Lions Turnep	182
Lions foote 802. or Lions paw	ibid.
Liquerice, or Licorise and his kinds	1119.1120
Liricpansancie, that is Maie Lillies	91
Line in idleness	703
Lime long, that is Spanish Oypine	417
Liuertwort and his kinds	1375.1376
Noble white Liuertwort	692
Wood Liuertwort	1378

Noble Liuertwort, that is golden Tree foile	1032
Lockron Goulons	810
London tufts	480
Lote tree	1308.1309
Louage	855
Bastard Louage	892
House herbe	398
House wort, that is Stauesaker	399.
913	
House powder	399
Losestrife, that is Lysimachia	385.388
Lomoe that is Lauriell	1219
Lomoe grasse	827
Lungwort	630.663.1378
Sea Lungwort	1377
Tree Lungwort	ibid.
Lung flower	355
Lupines and his kinds	1042.1043
Lust wort, that is Sundew	1366
Lysimachia, that is Lose strife	385. etc.

M

Mad apples	274
Madder and his kinds	960.961.
962	
Madnepe	856
Galens Madwort	380
Magydare	854
Maidenhair and his kinds	968.981.
983	
Common Maidenhair	985
Garden Mallow and his kinds	782.
784	
The wilde Mallow	785.786
Meruine Mallow, or cut Mallowe	786
Martsh Mallow	787.789
Yellow Mallow	790
Menice Mallow	791.792
Mandrake and his kinds	281
Manna grasse	26
Mape and his kinds	1299.1300
Margrites herbe	512
Marierome and his kinds	538.539
Wilde or bastard and groene Marierom	540.541
Goates Marierome	543
Maie weede	617.618
Mariorane	539
Mabeate	1128
Mariets	363
Marigold and his kinds	599.600.603
Golden Marigold	605
Corne Marigold	606
Martgold of Peru	612.613
Martsh Marigolds	670.671
Martagons, see Lillies	151.152
Martellous apples	291
Martuell of Peru, or rather of the worlde	272.273
Masteworts, that is false Delitorie of Spaine	848.849
Blacke Mastewort	828
Masticke	1244
Masticke tree, that is Lentiske tree	1244
Herbe Masticke	544.545
Bastarde Masticke, that is Goates Marierome	543
Mast tree, that is Firre tree	1182.
1183	
Mastweede, that is Touchweede	1385
Mastellon	588.590.704
Mastweede, and his kinds	27.38.39
Maudeline	

A Table of the English names.

Audeline and his kinds 508.509.
 524
 Stinking Mayth, that is Maie weed
 618
 Red Maythes 310
 Meate Sumach 1292
 Mechoca, or Mechocacan 724
 Medicke Fitch 1064
 Medicke rodder 1029.1030
 Meadwoete 886
 Medow parsnep 856
 Medow saffron 130
 Medow trefoile 1017
 Medow grasse 12
 Medlar and his kinds 1265.1266
 Melon thistle 1014
 Melilote and his kinds 1033.1035.
 Melons and his kinds 772 773.775
 Mercurie and his kinds 259
 Wilde Mercurie 263
 Mercuries moist blood 581
 English Mercurie 259
 Mercuries violets 363
 Dutch Mezeron 1216
 Bastard Meum-wood 1310
 Mev or Mecon, that is Baldmonee
 895
 Milfoile and his kinds 914.915
 Water Milfoile 679
 Milke trefoile, or Myrb trefoile 1121
 1123
 Milke Metch 1058.1059
 Milkewoort and his kinds 448 449.
 450
 Blache Milkewoort and white Milke-
 wort 1062
 Millet 74
 Millet grasse 5
 Miltwoast, for Splene woort 978.979
 Mint and his kinds 552.553
 Water Mint, fish or brooke Mint 555
 Mountaine Mint 556
 Mirtil and his kinds 1226.1227
 Mirrobalane, and his kinds 1315.1316
 Mistletoe, or Whistletoe 1168.1169
 Mithridate mustard 204
 Mithridate Wolfes bane 819.820
 The Mithridate against the pufte-
 nous Chyffe 1014
 Moly or Sovereigns garlick 143.144.
 145
 Mollie Clusij & L'Obelij, for Balme tree
 1346
 Monie woort 505
 Monewoort and his kinds 329.378.
 379.380
 Morrice tels of India 1361
 More grasse 1366
 Morrell, or petie Morrell that is
 Nightshade 268
 Morrell and his kinds 1369.1370 &c.
 Morfe ferne 974 975
 Sea Morfechat is Copalline 1378
 Mother woort 258
 Mother of Time 457
 Moutseare and his kinds 512.513.514
 Moutsetale 415.346
 Mugwoort and his kinds 945 946
 Mugwet, that is Mowpse 965 966
 Petie Mugwort 968
 Mulberrie tree and his kinds 1324
 1325
 Mulberrie figge tree 1327
 Mulleine and his kinds 629.630
 Woodie Mulleine, that is French sage
 625
 Wale Mulleine 631.632
 Moth Mulleine 633.634

Woolle or Ethiopian Mulleine ibid.
 Merie Mulleine 637.638
 Munkes head and his kinds 924
 Yello Munkes head 820
 Munkes Hubbard 314
 Great Munkes head 823
 Round leaved Munkes head 818
 Muske Rose 1084.1086
 Mustard and his kinds 189.190
 Charles and Wowers Mustard 206
 Woodie Mustard 211
 Towers Mustard 212
 Murreine grasse, looke Scrophularia
 579
 Much good 863
 Mushrooms and his kinds 1384.1386
 Cree Mushrooms, that is Touchwoode
 1386
 Mulske Melons 770.772

N

Nailswort 500
 Nailswort 423
 Navel wort 424
 Navel Gmle 181
 Navel and his kinds 180.181
 Navel Choysewaye 430
 Navelwood, that is Navelpe 573
 Navel powder 357
 Navelhar, that is water Allie 674
 Navel and his kinds, for Cat mint 553
 554
 Navel roote or Navelwort and his
 kinds 356.357.358.359
 Nettle and his kinds 563.569.570.571
 Nettle tree 1309
 Dead or blind Nettle 568
 Nether dying Bezage 653
 Nicotian, that is Tabaco 285
 Nigella and his kinds 924.925.926
 Nigelle or wilde Nigella 927
 Nightshade and his kinds 267.268
 Sleeping or deadly Nightshade 270
 Red Nightshade 271
 Bindweeds, or Inchaunters Night-
 shade 280
 Tree Nightshade 289
 Nymande wheate 60
 Nymleade, that is Yarrow 913.914
 916
 Nymleach, or flower Constantine-
 ple 380
 Nymleade, or go to bed at Nymle 596
 Nymle and his kinds 1248. 1249.
 1250.1251.1252.1253
 Nutmeg tree 1353.1354
 Indian Nut 1358
 Spanish Nut 93
 Vomiting and purging Nuts 1362
 Water Nuts 676

O

Oculus Christi, that is wilde Clarie
 628
 Oysterloot, that is Snakeweed 325
 Oystergreene, that is sea Lungwoort
 1377
 Oke and his kinds 1156.1157
 Okeferne 974
 Oke of Jerusalem 950.951
 Oke of Cappadocia, or Oke of para-
 dice 951
 Scarlet Oke, or scarlet Holme Oke
 1159

Olie pulse called Sesamum 1054.1055
 Warren scarlet Oke, or holme Oke
 1160 1161
 Oret holme Oke 1162.1163
 Oret Oke 1164
 Oret, that is holme Oke 1210
 Oret and his kinds 1210.1211
 Oret spurge 1215
 Oret berrie, that is berrie Paris 329
 Oret blade, that is one leafe 330
 Oret and his kinds 133.134.135.137
 Oret or bulbous 89
 Oret, that is Oret Oke 1265
 Oret, that is Oret Oke 1237
 Oret, that is Oret and his kinds
 256 257
 Oret Oke 258
 Oret Oke 259
 Oret, that is Oret 657
 Oret and his kinds 159.160
 Oret tree 1279.1280
 Oret, that is wilde Oret
 542
 Oret Oret 543
 Oret, that is Oret 1133
 Oret, that is Oret 1061
 Oret and his kinds 410.411.412
 Oret, that is Oret 47
 Oret, that is small Withie 1205
 Oret the water man, that is Oret
 ferne 970.971
 Indian Oret 70.79
 Oret and his kinds 68.69.70
 Oret thistle 988
 Oret Oret 784
 Oret and his kinds 606.607
 Oret, that is wilde Buglesse 655
 Oret Oret 826
 Oret lips 637

P

Padellion 802
 Padbocke stoies 186
 Pagle or Cox slips and his kinds
 636.638
 Padbocke grasse 25
 Padbocke tree, or Date tree.
 Palma Christi 399
 Padbocke, or Woundwoort and his kinds
 850 851
 Padbocke and his kinds 78 80
 Padbocke grasse 7
 Small Padbocke grasse 15
 Padbocke, or harts case 703.705
 Padbocke 35
 Padbocke leaves 435
 Padbocke mans Parmacette 215
 Padbocke woort 637
 Padbocke, or Padbocke 645
 Padbocke and his kinds 860.861
 Padbocke, that is Padbocke 453.454
 Padbocke and his kinds 862
 Padbocke, or red Padbocke 868
 Padbocke, or Padbocke, or Candie
 Padbocke 869
 Padbocke Padbocke 865
 Padbocke 864.865
 Padbocke 867
 Padbocke and wilde Padbocke 870.871
 Padbocke 865.866
 Padbocke, or Padbocke 254.255
 Padbocke, that is Padbocke 323
 Padbocke, or Padbocke 309
 Padbocke, that is Padbocke 394
 Padbocke, that is Padbocke 313.314
 Padbocke 502.503
 Padbocke 1

A Table of the English names.

Peach tree and his kinds 1257. 1258
1259
Peach woorte, that is dead Arsmart
361
Pear tree and his kinds 1267. 1268
1269
Wilde Pear tree 1270. 1271. 1272
Peason and his kinds 1044. 1047
Long Peasen 1042
Cuerlasking Peason 1054
Pease carthnat 1057. 1058
Peables of Spaine 105
Pearle plant, that is Gromill 487
Pellamontaine 457. 528
Pellitoe of Spaine 618
Falle Pellitoe of Spaine 849
Pellitoe of the wall 261
Penie grasle 912
Penie in mountaine, or wilde Time 528
Penie royall and his kinds 545. 546
Penewort, or wall Penie wort 424
Water Penie wort ibid.
Sea Penie wort 425
Peopes killing Penie grasle 424
Penie rot ibid.
Peonie, and his kinds 829. 831
Peplar 1303
Pepon and his kinds 771
Pepper plant and his kinds 1354.
1355. 1356
Pepper wort, that is Dittander 188
Water Pepper, that is Arsmart 360
361
Wall Pepper, and countrey Pepper
415
Bastard Pepper called Betle or Wetre
1357
Ginnie or Indian Pepper 293
Pescos tree, loke Anagris 1239
Pessant woorts, that is water Burre
Doeke 668
Perunkle and his kinds 747. 748
Piting or purging Perunkle 743
Peters coppe 67. 68
Peters woorts 434
Peine cotton 519
Peine Whinne, that is small Thorne
Brome 1141. 1142
Perigee, that is Butchers Brome
760
Pewter wort 958
Pharao his figgetree 1327
Pithpurse 215
Pigeons grasle, or Columbine 581
Pigeons foote 793
Wild Corne, that is wilde Otes 69
Pilewort, that is smal Celandine 669
Pimpnell and his kinds 484. 485
water Pimpnell 495. 497
Pinckes and his kinds 473. 474. 475
476. 478
Pincke needle, that is musked Storke
bill 795. 796
Pine tree and his kinds 1173. 1178
white and blew Pipe 1214
Pille or Pille in bed 229. 622
Pith tree 1172. 1173
Pith or stinking trefolle 1019
Plaster Clauer 1033. 1035
Plantaine and his kinds 338. 339.
340
Water Plantaine and his kinds 337
338
Sea Plantaine 341. 342
Sea marshing Plantaine 344. 345
wild Plantaine 346
Plantaine 1304
Water plantaine tree 1237

Plowmans Spikenard 647. 648
Plums and his kinds 1311. 1132.
1313.
Pockewood 1309
Poets Rosemarie 1110
Pole reede 34
Poll Ruet, or Dollard wheate 59
Poley and his kinds, loke wild Time
528. 529
Polypodie of the wall 272
Polypodie of the oke 973
Pomander pumet, or bastarde Pumet
1212
Pomecitron tree 1280
Pomegranate tree 1262
Pompion 775
wilde Pompions 776
Pondweede and his kinds 675
Ponights Pondwort 677
Pore mans Treacle 141
Poplar and his kinds 1300. 1303
Wilde Poppie 299
Sea or horned Poppie 295
Bastard wilde Poppie 300. 301
Spatling or frothie Poppie 551
Poppie and his kinds 293. 295. 296.
297
Porcelaine 419
Poringale Trefolle 1021
Potatoes 780
Potatoes of Virginia 781
white Potherbe 243
Shepheards Pouch 215
Prickmadam and his kinds 414. 415
Pricke timber, or Pricke woode tree
1283. 1284. 1286
Prickley hoxe 1151
Pricket 415
Pricks pintle 685
Primerose poerelesse and his kinds
114. &c.
Primrose with the red flower & Prim-
rose with the white flower 639
Pumet or Pimpint 1028
Doeke Pumet 1209. 1210
Bastard Pumet 1211. 1212
Fruitlelle Pumet 1213
Pumell 508
Pudding grasle, that is penniroial 546
Pudding pipe 1242
Pulle flites 1386
Pulhall mountaine 457
Pulle 1035. &c.
Purlane 419
Sea Purlane ibid. 420
Purple moth Mulleine 633
Purple wort 1029
Shepheards purse, see Pouch.

Q

Quacksaluers spurge 407
Quacksaluers Turbith 404
Quakers, or quaking grasle 80. 81
Queenes Gillsflowers 376
Queene of the Medowes, that is
Headsmeete 886
Queene mother herbe, that is Tabaco
285
Quickbeame and Quicken tree, that
is wilde ashe 1290
Quickly gone flower, that is Venice
Mallow 791. 792
Quich grasle, that is dogs grasle 22
Quinkefoile, that is Cinquefoile
839
Quince tree 1263. 1264

R

R Abone 184
Racket, that is Rocket 194
Radish and his kinds 183. 184. 186
Rorse or mountaine Radish 187
Ragwort, that is Saint James wort
218. 219
Great Raifort 187
Raifins of the sunne 727
Rampions, and his kinds 369. 370
Ramfons 142
Ram of Libya, or Chylis Thorne
1154
Ran or Harts thorne 1152. 1153
Raratine Ram 1154. 1155
Rampe 685
Rape and his kinds 177. 178
Rape Crossefoote 811
Rape brome, see Drobanch.
Rape Cole 250
Raspis or Frambois, and his kinds
1089. 1091
Yellow Rattle, or white Rattle 912
Red Rattle, or Rattle grasle 913
Red Cole 187
Reede and his kinds 32. 33. 34
Reede mace, that is Cats taile 41. 42
Reede grasle, that is Burre Reede 4. 5
Wilde Reede 7
Great Reede grasle 21
Thorne Reede of Peru 1015
Sweete Reede, that is Calamus aro-
maticus 57
Sweete Reede, or sugar Reede 35
Red raie, that is Darnell 71
Red harrow 1141. 1142
Rhein berries 1155
Ribwort and his kinds 341
Rocket 191. 192
Shepheards Rod, that is wild Cazell
1006
Rogation flower 450
Romane beanes 1042
Romane pease 1047
Rose and his kinds 1079. 1080. 1081.
1082
Rose bay, or Rosebaie tree 1220
Dwarffe Rose baie 1221. 1222
Rose elder 1237
English Rose willow 1204
Ros Solis, that is Sundew 1366
wilde Rose 1087. 1088
Rosewort, or Rose rote 426
water Rose 674
Winter Rose 784
Rose Campion 380. 381
Wilde Rose Campion 382. 385
Rose rubie 310
Rosemarie and his kinds 1108. 1110
White Rot 424
Red Rot, that is Sundew 1366
Roote of the holie Ghost 847
Rounthals 1047
Rubarbe and his kinds 315. 316. 317
Runkes Rubarbe 314
Bastard Rubarbe 313. 314. 363
English bastards Rubard 1068
Ruddeo 603
Rue and his kinds 1070. 1071. 1072
Wall Rue, or Rue mardenhaire 983
Rupture wort, that is Rill reede 455
Rush sea grasle 30
Rush lake or Sweth 140
Common Rushes 30
Bull or water Rushe 31
Sharpe

A Table of the English names.

Sharpe or hard Bush 32
 Bush daffodill, and his kinds 39
 Bush grasse 4
 Bushie sea grasse 18
 Ryce 72
 Ryce and his kinds 61.70

S

Saffron and his kinds 123.124.125
 126.127.86.
 Ternall Saffron 126
 Bastard Saffron and his kinds 1006.
 1007
 Wilde bastard Saffron 1008.1009
 Sage and his kinds 622.623.624
 Sage rose and his kinds, looke Cistus.
 French Sage, looke Verbascum Mathi-
 oli 625
 Sage Mulletin ibid.
 Sage of Jerusalem 663
 Sage of Bethlem ibid.
 Saligot, or water nuts and his kinds 676
 Salomons scale and his kinds 755.
 756.758
 Saltwort and his kinds, looke Sea
 grape 429
 Blakke Saltwort 448
 Sallow, that is Willow 1205
 Sampier and his kinds 427.428
 Sandewer 429
 Sandwort 347
 Sanickle and his kinds 801.802
 Peesewort Sanickle 803
 Mountaine or spotted Sanickle 643.
 644.645
 Sarla Parilla 711
 Saracens Conflownde, or Saracenes
 Comfrey or woundwort 347
 Saracens Wirthwort 698
 Sassafras, or egue tree 1341
 Sattin, or Sattin flower and his
 kinds 377.378
 Satyion and his kinds 156.157.169
 170.171.172.173.
 Sauriope and his kinds 460.461
 Saurin and his kinds 1191.1192
 Saurice Humach 1292
 Saunders tree 1388
 Saure alone, that is Jacke by the
 hedge 650
 Sawewort 576.577
 English Saxifrage 891
 Burnet Saxifrage 887.888.
 white or golden Saxifrage 692.693
 Scabious and his kinds 582.583.
 584.585.586
 Siluer Scabious 591
 Scale ferne, or Romie ferne 979
 Scabwort, that is Elecampane 649
 Seammion and his kinds 716.718
 Seariole 222
 Scarlet oke 1158.1159
 Sciatia grasse, that is wilde Cresses,
 197
 Scenanthum 40
 Close Scenanth 377
 Shepheards Worp 215
 Scorpion grasse and his kinds 266
 267
 Scordium, that is water Germander
 535
 Scozzoner 599
 Scurniegrasse, is Sponewort 325
 Scottish Scuroie grasse 690
 Sea caule, that is Soldanella ibid.

Sea Onion 137
 Sea spike grasse 18
 Sea Dogs grasse 23
 Sebesten or Egyptian plumme 1314
 1315
 Selse heale and his kinds 507.508
 Sene bush 1113.1114
 Bastard Sene or Sene tree 1116.
 1118
 Sengrene 411.412
 Water Sengrene 677
 Field Sennur, that is Mustarde 190
 Serpents tong, or Adders tong 327
 Serapias stones 170.173
 Service tree 1287.1288
 wilde Service tree 1290
 Sesamoides or bastard woad 396.397
 Sesamum, that is oilie pulse 1054
 1055
 Sefely, that is Hartwort 892
 Sefely of Candie 893.894
 Mountaine Setwall, that is Nardus
 Celtica 919
 Setfoule, that is Tormentill 840
 Settergrasse 827
 Wetterwort ibid.
 Setwall 916.918
 Shade to grasse 8
 Shaur grasse, that is Hopsetaile 952
 Sharewort 393
 Shepheards needle 884
 Shepheards purse, or scrip for pouch.
 7
 Shere grasse 1326.1327
 Sicanore tree 506.508
 Shickle wort 891.892
 Siler mountaine 1293
 Silken Humach
 Siluer Anapwood and his kinds 590.
 591
 Silver thistle 988
 Siluer weede, that is Tansie 841
 Sinkfield 839
 Shirwort 871
 Ladies Slipper 359
 Silectre 1313
 Smalage and his kinds 862
 Small hard grasse 4
 Garden Smilax 1042
 Snakeweede and his kinds 322.323
 Snakes Buglosse 659
 Snakes Garlicke 142
 Snake Clauer 1029
 Snaydragon and his kinds 438.439
 Smelwort 483.484
 Soldiers Yarrow 677
 Sommer foole and his kinds 121
 Sopskewt and his kinds 359.360
 Sorbe tree and his kinds 1287.1288
 Sorrell and his kinds 318.319.320.
 321
 Sorrell de Bois 1031
 Soprowfull tree 1342.1343
 Sothernwood and his kinds 947.948.
 949
 Sowbread and his kinds 694.695
 Sowthistle and his kinds 229.230.231
 Spanish bycome, or Spanish base
 bycomes 1136.1137.
 Sparrowes tong, that is Knotgrasse
 452
 Speare for a king 88
 Spearewort and his kinds 813.814
 815
 Speare Crosofoote 815
 Speedewell, looke fluellin 500.502.
 504
 Spelt corne and his kinds 62
 Sperhaule, that is Hawkeweede 237

Sperage, that is Asparagus 952.953
 955
 Sperage beanes 1042
 Spicknell 895
 Bastard Spicknell ibid.
 Spiderwort 45
 Spiked water grasse 12
 Spike Cypres grasse 20
 Spignell, that is Saltmonie 352.
 895
 Water Spike 675
 Spikenard 919.920.921.922
 Rough or wilde Splenewort 979
 Spunage and his kinds 260
 Spindle tree 1284.1285
 Splenewort and his kinds 978.979
 Spenerwort 325
 Spurge and his kinds 401.402.407
 Spurnewort, looke stinging Gladin
 53
 Spurge olive, or widows waile 1215
 Germaine olive Spurge 1216
 Spurge flaxe, or mountaine widows
 waile 1217.1218
 Spurge laurell 1219
 Squill, that is sea Onions 137
 Squinant 40
 Stagger or Stancwort 219
 Standeegrass, that is Dogs Cull-
 out 169
 Starch corne 63
 Starchwort 685
 Sea Starwort, that is blew Daisies
 334
 Starre thistle 1003.1004
 Stanes acie 398.399
 Starwort, or Sharewort and his
 kinds 391.392.393
 Stars of Bethlehem 131.133
 Stars of Jerusalem, that is Josephs
 flower 596
 Staccados and his kinds 470
 Golden Staccados 522
 Stichwort 43
 Stichadene 470
 Stocke Gillofers and his kinds 372
 373
 Stonclinerwort 1376
 Stonecrop, that is Houselecke 413
 414
 Stone haze, that is Stone rue, or
 Stone crop 415
 White or golden Stone break 693
 Stone wood, that is turned to a stone
 1390
 Stokes bill and his kinds 705
 Stuffed Stokes bill 706
 Clocks Stokes bill 800
 Storer tree 1342
 Storkes grasse 25
 Strangle weeds, and Strangle tare,
 that is Orobanch 1053
 Strawberrie and his kinds 844.
 845
 Strawberry tree, or Arbut tree 1310.
 1311
 Strichwort, that is wood sorrell 1030.
 1031
 Succie and his kinds 219.220.
 221
 Gum Succie and his kinds 224.
 227
 Wilde Succie 222
 Suckles or homfuckles 1018
 Sugar reede 35
 Sugar cane 34
 Sulphurwort, that is hogs fennell
 896.897
 F f f f 2
 Swale

A Table of the English names.

Swallowwort & his kinds	750.751.911
Sweete willow, that is Gaule	1228
Sumach	1292
Red Sumach	ibid. 1293
Sunne dewe	1366
Sunflower	1102
Swines Tresses, that is Ruellius his	
Buckthorne	346
Swines grasse	452
Stickadoue	470

T

T abaco and his kinds	284.285
Tamariske and his kinds	1194.
1195	
Tanle and his kinds	524 525.526
Wilde Tanle	841
Tare and his kinds	1052.1053
Tare cuerlasting	ibid.
Great wilde Tare	1054
Dioscorides his milke Tare	1061
Tarragon	193
Teafell and his kinds	1005
Terrible herbe	408
Tetterwort	911
Tetter berrie	720
Thistle and his kinds	985.986.987.
988 989. &c.	
Thistle bypon Thistle, and diuers	
other wilde Thistles	1010 1013
Thiaspi	206
Thorne and his kinds	1145.1147.1148
White Thorne	1147
Thorne boxe	1151
Thorne brome and his kinds	1138.
1139	
Thorne Apple, oz of Pera	276.178
Thorne Grape, that is Gooseberries	
1143	
Purging Thorne, oz Lapatine ram	
1155	
Thopow ware, oz Thopow leafe	429.
430	
Three leaved grasse	1018
Three leaved innerwort	1032
Thust	483
Throtewort and his kinds	363.366
Througwort and his kinds	430
Time and his kinds	458.459
Time, oz wilde Wetch	1052.1053
Wilde Time	454.456.457
Trooping Time oz running Time	ibid.
Dodder, oz laced Time	459
Huske Time	ibid.
Todecole and his kinds	1386
Tode flaxe, oz wilde flaxe and his kinds	
440 441.442 443.	
Tolmeners	480
Tornentail, and his kinds	840
Tongblade	761
Tothpicke Cheruill	885
Great Tothwort	1387
Tozches	630
Tozafle	265
Touch me not	766
Touchoode, that is tree Mustum	
1386	
Towping Mustarde	212
Towwort	215
Ladie Traces	169
Triple Ladies Traces	ibid.
Trauelers top	738.739
Tree of life	1117
Tree spurge	1216
Trefeole and his kinds	1017.1018.1019
Beane Trefeole	1239
Trefeole of America	1020

Water oz marsh Trefeole	1024.1025
Shrub Trefeole	1121.1125
Sweete Trefeole	1025
Shower Trefeole	1031
Baltarde oz wilde milke Trefeole, oz	
balfard Shrub Trefeole	1125.1127
Menemous tre Trefeole	1127.1128
Shrubbie Trefeole oz makebate, oz	
Marcellus his milke Trefeole	1128.
1129	
Treacle Mustard and his kinds	190.
203.204.206.208	
Treacle wormfeede	213.214
Treacle wort, looke Scorodothlapi.	
Treacle clauer	1018.1019
English Treacle	535
Tre bearing Gese	1391
Trinitie herbe	704.1032
Trell flowers	810
Trueloue, that is herbe Paris	329
Tulipe and his kinds, 116, 117, 118, &c.	
Tunchofe	705
Turbith of Antioch	334.335
Serapias Turbith, that is sea starwort	
334	
Turkes herbe, looke Herniaria	455
Turkie baulme	558
Turkie cozne, and Turkie wheate	77
Turkie Crowfootes	812.813
Turkie Mullet	1055
Turkie hen flower	123
Turneps and his kinds	177.178.179
Turpentine tre and his kinds	1246
Tutlan	435
Tway blade, that is double leafe	326
Twig withie, oz small withie	1205
Two penie grasse	505

V

V alerian and his kinds	916.917
918	
Red Valerian	550.551
Veluet flowerdeluce	95
Venice Sumach	1293
Venus balon, that is Tafell	1006
Venus harre, that is Maiden haire	
983	
Venus combe	884
Venus looking glasse	356
Vernaine and his kinds	580.581
Vetch	1052.1053
Bitter Vetch	1051
Vine and his kinds	724 725.727
Wilde Vine	722
White Vine, that is white Bryony	719
Violets and his kinds	355.699.701
Dames and damaske Violets	376.377
Water Violet	679
Upright three coloured Violet	705
Tothed Violet	833.835
Vulbed Violet	121
Vipers grasse	596.597.599
Vipers Buglosse, & Vipers herbe	659
Virgins bower	740.743
Upright dogs grasse	24.25

W

W ading pondweed	677
Waebead that is plantain	340
Waehtorne, that is buckthorne	1155
Waeifaring tre	1305
Wake Robin	685
Wall flowers	370.371
Wall barley, oz way Bennet, that is	
Darnell	67.71
Wall nut	1252
Wall wort, that is Danewort	1238
Sea Wartwort	407

Great Water grasse	6.12
Water Cppres grasse	20
Water archer and his kinds	337
Water nuts, that is Saligot and his	
kinds	676
Weedwind, that is withywind	714
Welcome to our house	407
Welde, that is Diars weed	398
Wheat and his kinds 58.59.60.75.&c.76.	
Three months wheate	63
Whinne and his kinds	1138.1140
Whicken tre, that is wilde ashe	1290
Whitblow, oz whitelow grasse	498.500
Whitwort, that is fcauerfew	527
White roote and his kinds, that is	
Salomons seale	758
Whitten tre, that is water elder	1237
Whorts, oz wheztie berries and his	
kinds	1228.1229.1232
Wharish Whorts	1367
Widow wiske, his greening weed	1134
Widow waile	1215
The wilding tre, fce Crabbe tre.	
Sweet Williams	478.479.480
Wilde Williams	481
Willow and his kinds	1202.1203.1205
Sweete Willow that is Gaule	1228
Willow herbe	385.386.387.388
Wind rose	301
Wind flower	301.302.303.304
Wilde Winde flower	306.307
Withwinde	714
Withie	1205
Withwind, that is Windweed and his	
kinds	714
Witch hasell	1196
Woad	394
Wood grasse	8
Wood rushie grasse	20
Woodwacen, that is Greenweed	1136
Woodbind and his kinds	743.744
Wlew Woodbind, oz ladies bower	743
Upright Woodbind	1113
Woodwosse, oz woodrow	965.966
Wood made stones	1390
Wood tower, oz wood fozrell, that is Al-	
leluia	1050.1051
Wood rowell	966
Wood sage, and garlick sage	535.536
Wood sightshade	278.279
Wood Chickwede, oz Wood Mullet	85
Woolip Facint	106
Woolen, that is Mullen	630
Woolfes bone and his kinds	816 818
Woolfes claw	1374
Winter Woolfes bone	818.819
Yellow Woolfes bone	821.822
Woolfes fiske	1386
Wozme grasse, that is great Stone crop	
414	
Wormfeed, oz wormfeedwort	942
English Wormfeed, looke Cameline	28
Wormwood	938
Holie Wormewood	941
Romane Wormewood	939.940
Small leaved, garden oz Cypresse	
Wormwood	940
Sea Wormewood	940.941
Wormen oz balfard wormwoods	942.944
Woundwort, i. Conflownd	509.660
Woundwort and his kinds	850 851
Knights water Woundwort	677

Y

Y arrow	678.913.914.915 916
The Yew tre	1187.1188.
Yoke Elm	1196
Youthwort, that is sundew	1366
Yuca that is Yucca	1359

A Supplement or Appendix vnto the generall Table, and to the
Table of English names : gathered out of ancient written
 and printed Copies, and from the mouthes of plaine
 and simple Countrie people.

A.

Apet is Dill.
 Amex is Ameos.
 Argentill is Percepier.
 Ache is Smallage.
Alliaria, in witten Copies *Cardiaca*.

B.

Baldmoine, that is Gentian.
 Baldwein, that is Gentian.
 Belwæd, that is *lacca nigra*.
 Bishops worts, that is Betonie.
 Birds nest, that is wild Parsnep.
 Birds tong, that is Stichwort.
 Bigold, that is *Chrysanthemum segetum*.
 Bolts, that is *Ranunculus globosus*.
 Bowwood, that is Knapweed.
 Browne begle is Bugle.
 Bwefewort, that is *Consolida minor*.
 Botherwort, that is Puliooll mountaine.
 Bidwort, that is *Vlmaria*.
 Bright is *Chelidonia*.
 Brokeleake is water Dragons.
 Buckes beanes, that is *Trifolium paludosum*.
 Buckram, that is Aron.

C.

Cardiacke is *Alliaria*.
 Carles is Cresses.
 Catmint is Nepta.
 Cencleffe is Daffodill.
 Cheruell oz Cheuerell was called (though vntuly)
Apium risus.
 Charles Treacle is *Allium*.
 Churchwort is Pennirovall.
 Clithe is the Burdocke.
 Clitheren is Gosegras oz Cliuers.
 Clite is Lappa.
 Cloue tong is *Elleborus niger*.
 Cockes fote is Columbine.
 Cocke fote is *Chelidonia maior*.
 Cow fat is Cow Basill.
 Cristaldze is the lesser Centozie.
 Croneberries, *Vaccinia palustris*.
 Crold berries, *Erica baccifera*.
 Crow sope is Sopenwort.
 Crow lach is *Hyacinthus Anglicus*.
 Cropweed is *lacca nigra*.
 Culuerwort is Columbine.
 Cutberdoie and Cutbertill, is Wyanke bysine.

D.

Dilnote *Cyclamen*.
 Donninethell is wild Hemp.

Dragons female is Water dragons.
 Dropwort is *Filipendula*.

E.

Edderwort is *Dracontium*.
 Elleber is *Alliaria*.
 Elsedocke is *Enula campana*.
 Earthgall is great Centozie.
 Euferne is wall fferne.
 Cran is Croswort, yet not our *Cruciata*.

F.

Fanc, white flower deluce.
 Fauereil is *Cepaa*.
 Field Cipresse is *Chamaepitys*.
 Field wort is Felwort, oz Gentian.
 Filewort is *Filago minor*.
 Fleadocke is *Petasites*.
 Fleawort is *Psyllium*.
 Forget me not is *Chamaepitys*.
 Fozebitten moze is Diuels bit.
 Faerole is water Dragons.
 Freiser is the herbe that beareth Strawberries,
 Strawberrier.

G.

Galingall meke is *Aristot. rotunda*.
 Gandergolles is Zekes.
 Geckdor is *Aparine*.
 Gosechite is Agrimonie.
 Gosegras was sometime called *Argentina*.
 Gose bill *Aparine*.
 Garden Ginger is *Piperitis*.
 Glond is Cow Basill.
 Greene Mustard is Distander.
 Groundwill is Groundswell.
 Groundnoodle is *Geranium Muscatum*.
 Ground Enell is *Venus combe*.

H.

Hairene is Cliuers.
 Hammerwort is Pellitozie of the wall.
 Hardhow is Harygolds.
 Hares eie is *Lychas sylvestris*.
 Harebell is Crowlake.
 Herbe Iue is *Chamaepitys*.
 Henbell is Henbane.
 Heihow is *Hedera terrestris*.
 Herbe Bennet is Hemlocke.
 Herbe Peter is Cowslip.
Herba martis is Martagon.
 Hertecloze is *Chamaedryos*.
 Hertwort is *Fraxinus*.
 Hillwort is Puliooll mountaine.
 Hippia maior common Dympernell.

A Supplement vnto the generall Table.

Holy rope is wild Penny.
Houndberrie is *Solanum*.
Horewozt is *Filago*.
Horsechire is Germander.
Horse Thistle is wild Lettuce.
Honestie is Balbonack,
Horselder is *Enula campana*.
Horsemint is Watermint.
Haltwozt is *Polium*.
Hendheale is *Ambrosia*.

I.

I *Acocalba* is our wild or white Tansie.
Imbricke is Houlcke.

K.

K Andlegottes is Gosegrasse.
Kings crowne is *Melilotus*.
Kisse me ere I rise is Pansies.

L.

L Angwozt is *Helleborus albus*.
Little wale is Gromwell.
Lichwozt is Pellitorie of the wall.
Longwozt is Pellitorie of Spaine.
Lillie riall is Penmiroyall.
Lodwozt is water Crowfoote.
Lyngwozt is *Helleborus albus*.

M.

M Ans motherwozt is *Palma Christi*.
Maie blossomes is Conuall Lillies.
Matzoll is white Horehound.
Mawthen is *Cotula foetida*.
Mache is Smallege.
Medles is Arage.
Merecrop is Pimpernell.
Mozell is Nightshade.
Mowsepease is *Orobis*.

N.

N Cle is *Lolium*.
Nespite is Calamint.
Nosebled is Parrot.

O.

O Huall is Dypin.
Oxan is *Cruciata*.
Ortong is *Lingua bonis*.

P.

P Agle is Stichwozt.
Palme de dieu is *Palma Christi*.
Papwozt is Mercurie.
Pcedelian is *Helleborus niger*.
Peters Caffe is *Tapsus barbatus*.
Paimentarie is Baulme.
Poteknedle is Stokes bill.
Pzinrose is *Ligustrum*.
Pygie is *Gramen Leucanthemum*.

R.

R Ans fote is water Crowfoote.
Red knees is *Hydropiper*.
Robin in the hofe is *Lychnis sylvestris*.
Rods gold is Marigolds.

S.

S Cabwozt is *Enula campana*.
Sedocke is bzank bysine.
Selse heale was sometime called Pimpernell.
Shepekillling is *Cotyledon aquatica*.
Sleptwozte is Lettuce.
Staggerwozt and Stauerwozt is *Iacoba*.
Stanmarch is Alisander.
Standelwelks is Satyrion.
S. Haries seade is Southistle seade.
Smerwozt is *Aristolochia*.
Stike pile is Stokes bil.
Stedfast is *Palma Christi*.
Stobwozt is *Oxys*.
Sparotwong is knot grasse.
Stonnozd is Stonecrop.
Swines grasse is knotgrasse.
Swine Carle is knotgrasse.
Swichen is Groundswell.
Solwdwozt is Columbine.

T.

T Alewozt is wilde Bozage.
Tanke is wild Parsnep.
Tetterwozt is Celandine the great.
Tothwozt is Shepheards parse.
Tutsane is *Clymenum Italicum*.

W.

W Alwozt is *Ebulus* which was sometime cal-
led *Filipendula*.
Warence is Wadder.
Warmot is Wormewood.
Waywozt is Pimpernell.
Waythead is *Plantago*.
Waywozt is *Ipsa maior*.
Waterwozt is Maidenhayze.
Waythernoy is Feuerfelw.
White Bothen is great Daylie.
Wild Sauager is Cockle.
Wild Nardus is *Asarum*.
White Goldes is great Daisie.
Wood March is Sanickle.
Woodflower is *Oxys*.
Woodbzeney is *Fraxinus*.
Woodnep is Ameos.
Woluishtistle is *Chamaleon*.
Wayneberries is *Vaccinia*.
Wymot is *Ibiscus*.
Wut is *Hyscyamus luteus*.

Y.

Yonhard is knapweed.

Z.

Zekes was counted *Satyrion minor*, & is that which
L'Obel calleth *Serapias femina pratensis*.

A TABLE, WHEREIN IS CONTAINED THE
Nature, Vertue, and Dangers of all the Herbes,
Trees and Plants, of the which are
spoken in this present
Herball.

A

TO cause *Abortment*, 54, c. 696, n. 970, b.
Good against *Abortment*, 624, a.
To prouoke womens naturall *Accidents*, 57, b. looke *Termes*.
Good against *Aches*, 124, e.
Good for *Aches* in the hands and feete, 987, c.
Good against or to take away all *Aches* proceeding of a colde cause, 540, f. 1346, d.
Good for all *Aches* in the ioints, 1016, a. 114, e. 1026, b. 1050, n.
Against all manner of *Aches* in any part of the bodie, 287, l. 616, b. 722, c.
To mitigate the *Ache* and paine of feeble lims, 1339, b.
To helpe old *Aches* in the armes, hips and legs, 219, b. 433, e. 557, h. 722, e. 1129, d.
To abate or helpe *Aches* of the sinewes and ioints, 65, a. 131, b. 895, b. 1050, n.
To remedie the *Ache* of the Hucklebone, 198, b. 219, d. 1129, d. 1303, b, c.
To mitigate all manner of *Aches*, 1256, f.
To take away *Aches* of the armes and shoulders in short space, 722, c.
To consume or scour away the *Achores*, being vlcers in the head, 147, a. 1027, i. 1035, c.
To procure the *Act* of generation, 1353, d. looke To prouoke bodily lust.
A remedie against the stinging of *Advers*, 267, a.
To heale the disease *Aegilops*, 68, a. 1252, h.
Against euill *Affects* of the breast, 318, a. 460, d.
Against euill *Affects* of the bodie, 1116, f.
To helpe euill *Affects* of the raines, 3, d. 724, b.
Against euill *Affects* of the lungs, 54, t. 663, a. 839, b.
To bring downe the *Asterburth*, 124, c. 141, f. 188, d. 459, a. 527, a. 563, b. 603, a. 617, c. 652, a. 720, d. 762, a. 862, b. 846, b. 897, b. 962, f. 1065, a. 1072, a. 1108, d. 1178, b. 1194, c. 1239, b.
To expell the *Afterburthen* in most speedie manner, 147, f.
To breede troublefome *Agues*, 1324, a.
To cause pestilent *Agues*, 772, a. 1324, a.
Against pestilent *Agues*, 603, a.
Profitable against long lingring *Agues*, 463, a. 738, b.
To cure a quartaine *Ague*, 415, b. 433, f. 460, g.
A remedie against an old quartaine *Ague*, 170, a. 463, a. 849, k.
To cure the *Ague* in children, 617, f. 705, a.
A remedie against all cold *Agues*, 616, d.
Good for *Agues* proceeding of flegme, 1307, d.
To cure a tertian *Ague*, 433, f. 1019, f. 1341, d.
To mitigate the fierie heat of burning *Agues*, 702, a. looke *Heat*.
To driue away the cold shakings and shuerings of *Agues*, 854, h. 949, d. 371, c. 698, b. 1282, v. 557, a. b. 619, a.
Good for hot and sharpe *Agues*, 1243, b. 1376, a.
For hot burning *Agues*, 1243, b. 1389, a.
To cure an *Ague*, 657, c. 891, f. 893, b. 287, h. 315, h. 457, a. 512, g. 527, g. 578, i. 1073, a. 1184, g. 1282, v. x.
To take away the fits of a quartaine *Ague*, 887, b. 1019, f.
Good for the quartaine *Ague*, 689, f. 188, b. 749, a. 827, a. 930, b. c. d. 460, g. 735, f. 1009, k.
Good for or to cure *Agues* of long continuance, 415, b. 437, a. 463, a. c. 689, c. 863, a. 938, c. 1184, g.
To coole a hot or burning *Ague*, 321, d. 471, a. 661, f. 680, a. 719, g. 1144, b. 1145, b. d. e. 1251, c. 1263, c. 1324, c.
To cure quotidian *Agues*, 1184, 1341, d.
Alkermes, a cordiall confection for infirmities of the hart, 1160, b.
Against the *Almonds* about the throat, and roote of the tooing, 190, d. 1152, a. 1158, f.

To cure malicious vlcers of the *Almonds* in the throte, 863, a.
To take away the hot swellings of the *Almonds* in the throte, 261, d. 410, f. 676, a.
Against inflammations of the *Almonds*, 1294, a.
Good against old swellings of the *Almonds* in the throte, 934, a. 410, f. 587, a. 1263, l.
To heale the *Almonds* of the throte, 638, b.
Aloes succorrina, an excellent and familiar purger, 410, g.
To helpe the disease *Alopecia*, 88, e. looke *haire*, 1259, h. 1361, a.
To purge the disease called *Alphus*, which causeth spottines in the bodie, 114, d. 859, f.
To helpe the *Angina*, a swelling of the throte, 445, k. 1172, m.
To helpe wrenches of the *Ankles*, 114, l.
Good against *S. Anthonies* fire, 413, c. 527, b. 678, a. 1051, q. 1074, k. 1153, a. 1207, c. 1278, b.
To appeale or assuage *S. Anthonies* fire speedily, 60, f. h. 261, b. 269, a. b. c. 412, a. 472, c.
To cure *S. Anthonies* fire, 269, a. b. c. 298, f. 318, f. 424, a. 648, b. 655, a. 660, a. 667, c. 680, a. 860, f. 1144, f. 1150, c.
An *Antidote* against poisons, 1075, n.
To keepe *Apparell* from mothes, 519, a. looke *Clothes*.
To destroie or driue away lice from *Apparell*, 399, e.
To procure or prouoke *Appetite* to meate, 185, a. 190, a. 749, a. 241, a. 872, d. 938, c. 321, b. 419, a. 428, b. 578, c. 596, a. 732, c. 1031, a. 1044, i. 1133, i. 1144, g. 1145, d. e. 1207, c. 1235, h. 1244, c. 1281, l. 1317, g. 1324, i. 1341, d.
To restore *Appetite* decayed, 849, d. 1223, g. 1368, a.
Good against the *Apoplexie*, 899, c.
A remedie for the *Apoplexie*, 770, h. o. 849, m. 374, b. 735, h. 1259, i. 1299, c.
To restore speech to them that are dumbe by the *Apoplexie*, 332, a. 1259, i.
To ripen *Apostemes* in the flankes comming of *venerie*, 147, c.
To bring hot *Apostemes* to suppuration, 491, a.
To breake inward *Apostemes*, 207, a. 210, a.
To consume or cure *Apostemes*, 282, g. 285, a. 288, y. 509, a.
To mollifie and soften *Apostemes*, 790, g. 445, o.
To cure *Apostemations* of the mouth and throte, 1209, a.
To cure *Apostemes* of the priuie members, 147, b.
To assuage, breake, and consume, hard *Apostemes* in anie part of the bodie, 37, b. c. 722, c.
A remedie against hidden cankerous *Apostemes* behinde the eares, 190, c.
To ripen and break *Apostemes*, 61, a. 135, g. 720, c. 445, o. 1361, a.
To cure pestilentiall *Apostemations*, 849, b.
To cure the *Argema*, which is a disease in the cie, 301, a. 1026, a.
To helpe olde aches in the *Armes*, 219, b.
Good against the rammish savor of the *Armeholes*, 993, d. 995, b. 1013, a. b. c.
To take away any swelling of the *Armes*, 497, c.
To draw out *Arrow-heads* without griefe, 54, g.
Against the venomous shot of *Arrows*, 854, i. 288, y.
To helpe those that bee *Asymatike*, or thortwinded, 848, f. 288, v. 1346, a. 1361, c.
A preseruatiue against a contagious and pestilent *Ayre*, 141, c. 847, a. 1328, c.
Singular good against, or to driue away corrupt and naughtie *Ayre*, 849, a. 847, a. 604, c. 1075, p. 1190, f.
To driue the corrupt and pestilentiall *Ayre* out of the part infected, 847, a.

B

TO helpe the paine in the *Backe*, 551, b. 661, c.
Against paine of the *Backe* procured of violent motion or too much *Venerie*, &c. 661, d.

To

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

- To strengthen the Backe, 665, l. 1378, c.
 Good for the weaknes & aking of the Back, 452, a. b. 454, a. b. 707, i
 To helpe the weaknes of the Backe, caused of ouermuch flowing
 of the whites, 627, d.
 A good Balsame for greene wounds, 327, a.
 A good Balsame to cure deepe wounds and punctures, 288, z. a.
 To make Warren, 744, b.
 To make the Barren fruitfull, 291, l. 1341, f.
 To cause Barrennes, 97, c. 744, b. 970, b. 979, a.
 A Bath good for vlcers and running sores, 1052, n.
 An effectuall Bath for members out of ioint, gout, and kided
 heeles, 696, k.
 For those that are Blar-eyed, 26, b.
 To make the Beard to grow quickly, 949, g.
 To scoure away the scuruiues of the Beard, 147, a.
 To cause the haire of the Beard that is fallen off to grow againe,
 984, d.
 To driue away lice from the Beard, 399, b.
 To procure haire in Beardless men, 102, c.
 Against Beare wormes, 553, c.
 A present remedie for Beasts chapfallen, 3, c.
 Against bitings of venomous Beasts, 529, c. 138, c. 140, a. b. 250, c.
 849, c. 843, a. 848, g. 882, b. 267, c. 352, d. 355, i. 385, a. 422, b. 457, b.
 492, d. 519, b. 529, c. 542, a. 560, a. 587, c. 648, c. 659, c. 728, c.
 100, b.
 To driue away venomous Beasts, 529, c. 389, b. 391, d. 529, c. 545, a.
 652, c.
 To take away a pinne, web, or any grieue else out of a Beasts eie,
 707, g.
 Good against the stinging of all maner of wilde Beasts, 851, a.
 824, b. 266, b. 495, d.
 To kill fower footed Beasts, 755, a. 1221, b.
 To kill all wilde Beasts, 820, c.
 To preserve from being hurt with any wilde & venomous Beast,
 1129, b. 1248, c.
 To cure blacke and blew Beatings, 1223, i.
 Good for drie Beatings, 536, a. 557, c. 971, a. 987, b. 996, d. 1044, c.
 1223, i.
 To helpe Beating of the hart, 1082, i. 1160, c.
 To kill or smoothe Bees, 1387, c.
 To keepe a man that he be not stung with Bees, 787, a. 1075, o.
 Good against the stinging of Bees, 786, a. 553, m. 556, a. 1075, o.
 1223, k.
 To cause Bees to keepe together, 560, c.
 Bees more balsome than Ale, 738, h.
 To cause Belchings, 85, a. 775, e. 1115, i.
 To containe or helpe Belchings of the stomacke, 895, a. 544, a.
 616, i.
 Good against fower Belchings, 578, c. 616, c.
 To breake windes in the Belly, 60.
 To loose the Belly gently, 51, a. 689, a. 765, c. 778, d. 241, c. 1827, g.
 277, a. 295, b. 897, a. 941, a. 321, c. 952, a. 529, d. 542, h. 578, h.
 691, h. 981, c. 1042, b. 1044, a. b. 1052, f. 1083, g. 1235, i. 1242, a.
 1246, f. 1259, d. 1315, e. 1324, c.
 To open the Belly mightily, 770, g. 707, a. 714, a. 720, a. 1314, b.
 Against the griping paines of the Belly, 23, b. 53, b. 137, d. 751, a.
 882, a. 891, c. 893, b. 895, b. 301, c. 875, b. 897, a. 540, b. 553, k.
 1009, c. 1073, a. 1076, h.
 Against the fluxe of the Belly, 54, b. 72, c. 983, a. looke Fluxe.
 To loose or binde the Bellie gently, 75, a. 445, b.
 To binde the Belly mightily, 1251, b.
 To soften or make the Belly soluble, 250, c. 252, a. 253, a. 257, a.
 930, c. 321, c. 423, c. 467, b. 512, b. 529, c. 548, a. 604, b. 648, c. 655, c.
 660, c. 702, g. 729, a. 973, a. 1082, d. 1257, g. 1314, a. b. 1315, c.
 To binde or stop the belly, 77, a. 102, a. 318, k. 677, b. f. 692, a. 984, a.
 987, a. 1050, b. 1058, c. 1144, c. 1154, b. 1178, b. 1232, b. c. 1242, a.
 1254, b. 1256, b. c. d. 1266, a. 1270, a. 1288, a. 1289, c. 1314, f. g.
 1324, d. 1334, h. 1353, c. 1370, a.
 To open the Bellie of such as haue the droppe, 827, f.
 To drie a moist Belly, 79, b.
 To strengthen the Belly, 1354, b.
 To trouble the Belly, 195, d. 1052, d.
 To purge the Belly mightily of waterish and cholericke humors,
 1086, b. 1235, b. c. i.
 To purge the Belly of cholericke humors, 738, g. 770, m. 262, a.
 400, a. 467, b. 973, c.
 To purge the Belly of flegmaticke and melancholicke humors,
 282, c.
 To breake and scatter the windies of the Belly, 908, a.
 Good against griping tormentes, gnawing or fretting the Belly,
 908, a. 938, g.
 To open the Belly and purge colde flegmaticke and cholericke
 humors, 410, g.
 To ripen and breake Biles, 61, a. 135, g. 720, c.
 To draw and heale Biles, 60, h.
 Birdlime inwardly taken is deadly, 1170, f. 1156, b.
 Good against poison of Birdlime 1075, o.
 To retaine the Birth and giue it life, 624, a.
 To hasten or bring forth the Birth, 53, c. 862, b. 648, f. 874, b. 962, f.
 1019, b. 1065, a. 1239, b.
 To destroy the Birth, 696, h. 210, a. 1218, c.
 To bring forth the dead Birth, 1245, c. 657, b. 893, a. 946, b. 546, a.
 1076, f. 1172, o. 1178, b.
 Against vntimely Birth, 624, a. 962, e. f.
 For Bitings of serpents, 47, c. 74, a. 882, a. 871, d. 868, d. 323, a.
 949, l. 952, a. 535, b. 557, c. 977, c. 989, d. 1009, f. 1065, b. 1154, c.
 1180, b. 1202, c. 1221, b. 1305, d. 1327, d.
 To remedie the Biting of the serpent Ceraftes, 1055, c. 1172, n.
 To cure the Biting of a mad dog, 26, a. 60, a. 135, f. 849, c. 851, a.
 848, g. 352, d. 553, f. 560, h. 566, a. 578, d. 665, b. 1009, f. 1235, l.
 1257, n. 1305, d. 1328, m.
 To helpe the biting of venomous beasts, 529, c. 507, b. 74, a. 140, b.
 250, c. 854, i. 848, g. 882, b. 267, g. 318, a. 874, d. 875, c. 323, a.
 422, b. 542, a. 1009, f. 1052, h. 1069, f. 1184, f. 1200, a. 1223, d. 1227, f.
 1349, b.
 To take away the Blacknes of any stroke or bruise on the face,
 74, a.
 To raise vp Bladders on the skin, 811, a.
 To cure the wounds of the Bladder, 958, a.
 Good for the vlcers of the Bladder, 958, d.
 Good against the paines of the Bladder, 81, a. 832, b. 984, k.
 1329, o. 1346, a.
 Good against the stone in the Bladder, 433, a. 557, a. 487, a. 572, j.
 1154, d.
 To cure the inflammation of the Bladder, 318, f. 1333, a.
 To purge rotten matter by the Bladder, 586, b.
 Against the stoppings of the Bladder, 883, a. 805, a. 869, d. 428, b.
 444, c. 463, d.
 Good for the Bladder, 23, a. 884, b. 869, d. 871, a. 907, c. 955, a. 412, c.
 729, d. 1318, a.
 To cleanse or scoure the Bladder, 502, b. 586, d. 886, b. 693, a.
 To helpe the paines of the Bladder, 526, d. 665, c. 984, b. 1133, m.
 Excellent good against exulceration of the Bladder, 765, c. 341, d.
 To open the stoppings of the Bladder, 444, c. 470, c. 535, c.
 Hurtfull to the Bladder, 1048, d.
 To take away Blastings, 790, g. 908, b.
 To heale Blastings of the cies, 1150, b.
 To stop Bleeding at the nose, see Nose.
 To stanch ouermuch Bleeding after the biting of the horseleach,
 1038, v.
 To stop Bleeding, 803, a. 283, a. 899, b. 340, a. 962, a. 968, a. 989, b.
 1059, b. 1083, d. 1102, a. 1144, c. 1195, c. 1288, b. 1326, b.
 To stop all kinds of Bleeding, 255, a. 839, a. 915, a. 1091, a. 1145, c.
 1207, f.
 To stanch Bleeding of wounds, 754, c. 803, a. 890, a. b. 389, f.
 1375, c.
 To stay Bleeding in any part of the bodie, 215, a. 318, l. 915, a.
 958, b. 728, a. b. 1082, k. 1104, o.
 To take away Blemishes, 291, k. 445, d.
 To take away the Blemishes of the skin, 754, b. 722, a. 1281, q.
 To take away bruised or other Blemishes of the face, 185, h. 326, d.
 696, i. 1257, m.
 To take away Blemishes in other parts of the bodie, 1257, m.
 To take away the Blemishes of any stroke or bruise on the face,
 47, a. 301, b.
 Good for Blisters, 1255, a.
 To raise a Blister, 811, a. 815, a. 618, b. 1017, k.
 To heale Blisters in the mouth, 1150, b.
 Not to suffer Blisters to rise in burned or scalded partes, 1150, d.
 1277, a.
 Good to increase Blood, 30, c.
 Good for issues of Blood, 340, a. b. see Issues.
 To dissolve clotted Blood, and to keepe it from congealing in
 the bodie, 195, f. 849, a. 459, a. 507, b.
 To ingender good and pure Blood, 654, g. 732, c. 1042, b.
 To ingender thicke Blood, 1252, b.

A Table of the Nature, Danger, and Vertues.

To ingender naughty, rawe, or cold Blood, 138, f. 140, b. 180, b.
 768, a. 1044, a. 1144, c.
 To heale Bloodie wounds, 794, a. looke Wounds.
 To driue out by siege vnprofitable Blood, 150, g.
 Good for issues of Blood, 340, a, b. looke Issues.
 To ingender grosse and cold Blood, 178, a. 786, 1053, b.
 To cool and temper the inflamed Blood, 322, c. 419, c. 1145, b.
 To dissolve clotted and congealed Blood in such as are bruised
 with falling from high places, 841, b. 843, c. 279, a. 362, a.
 To helpe vomiting of Blood, 505, b. see Vomiting.
 To cleanse or purge the Blood, 573, b. 930, b. 624, d. 1243, d.
 To dissolve or scatter congealed and clotted Blood, 759, c. 195, f.
 854, a. 849, c. 841, b. 843, c. 882, c. 279, a. 352, c. 362, a. 422, c. 459, b.
 507, a, b. 520, a. 540, c. 629, d. 721, i. 722, c. 1026, c. 1223, i.
 To ingender waterish Blood, 768, a.
 To stanch Blood, 794, a.
 By purging to bring forth Blood, 769, a. 207, 1052, f.
 To stay Blood coming from the kidneys, 678, a.
 To purifie or cleanse the Blood from all corruption, 504, a. 314, f.
 930, b. 460, c. 1004, c. 738, f. 930, b. 1243, d.
 To drawe forth Blood by urine, 1052, d, f.
 Good against the Bloodie fluxe, 899, a. 388, a. 413, g. 452, a.
 To stop the Bloodie fluxe, 102, b. 505, b. 789, d, f. 790, g. 802, b. 215, b.
 860, b. 840, d. 841, a. 845, a. 887, a. 890, c. 312, b. 314, d. 318, a.
 911, a. 915, a. 321, f. 323, b. 329, d. 958, b, c. 388, c. 419, d. 535, f.
 551, a. 624, d. 630, b. 638, d. 674, a. 728, a, b. 989, b. 1050, b. 1102, a.
 1145, c. 1244, a, b. 1256, b, c. 1270, a. 1314, e. 1375, b.
 To cure the Bloodie fluxe, 890, c. 348, 318, k. 524, c. 535, f. 576, b.
 Good against spetting of blood, 300, a. 314, c. 318, a, c. 899, a. 907, c.
 419, d. 436, a. 552, a. 454, a. 563, a. 478, g. 624, c, d. 665, a. 1025, b.
 1244, a, b. 1254, c. 1257, p. 1264, c. 1375, b.
 To helpe such as spit Blood, 60, f. 802, b. 215, c. 840, c. 890, c. 340, b.
 411, g. 661, a. 1025, b.
 Good for those that pisse Blood through the diseases of the kid-
 neies, 576, a.
 Good for those that pisse Blood, 40, d. 744, d. 215, c. 840, c. 907, a.
 340, b. 452, a. 454, a. 578, g. 1244, a, b.
 To helpe pissing of Blood, 1025, c. 1375, b.
 To stop spetting of Blood which hath long continued, 138, c.
 748, b. 1184, m.
 To prouoke Whorliffe lust, 55, a. 754, a. 193, b. 97, c. 155, d. 445, f.
 To alay outrageous lust of the Bodie, 419, c. see Lust.
 To consume the superfluous humors of the Bodie, 557, a. 411, g.
 To consume excrecence in any part of the Bodie, 72, a.
 Good for the Bodies of them that are drawn backward, 988, a.
 To make the Bodie costie, 1254, c.
 Good for the anointing of the Bodie after bathing, 747, a.
 To fill the Bodie with flatus or windie belchings, 775, e.
 To heale the Bodie being hurt within by bruising, 578, i.
 To open and scoure the stopped passages of the Bodie, 779, a.
 To kill or poison the Bodie, 860, g.
 To defend the Bodie from all manner of corruption, 410, b.
 To coole and moisten the Bodie, 702, c. 1012, k. 1303, b.
 To make the Bodie soluble, 178, b. 786, 259, a. 571, a. 654, b. 702, c.
 1027, a. b. 1082, k. 1257, k. 1324, c.
 To nourish Bodies contumed, 1248, a.
 To make any part of the Bodie smooth, 60, k.
 To purge the Bodie from congealed or clotted blood, 1337, c.
 To heate the Bodie before the fits of an ague, 949, d.
 To fill the Bodie full of raw humors, 1334, c.
 To heate the Bodie too much or extremely, 138, f. 140, a.
 To preferue the Bodie in the time of pestilence from infection,
 840, b. c. 1252, c.
 To make the Bodie well coloured, 732, c. 1184, g.
 To strengthen and nourish the Bodie in great measure, 155, c.
 169, a. 732, e.
 To loose obstructions of the Bodie, 463, f. 531, a.
 To keepe the Bodie soluble, 738, a.
 To correct and take away the ranke smell of the whole Bodie,
 1013, a, b, c.
 To preferue dead Bodies, 770, i.
 To binde the Bodie, 1082, k.
 Good for the Bodie benumbed or grown cold, 744, c.
 To make the whole Bodie faire and cleane, 1052, g.
 To purge the Bodie gently of cholerike humors and tough clam-
 mie flegme, 266, a.
 Hurtfull to the whole Bodie, 1017, h.
 To couer Wounds that are bare, with flesh, 54, c. 851, b. 892, b.

To glue together broken Bones in short space, 758, c.
 To knit broken Bones, 759, f, g. 1244, k.
 To drawe out broken Bones, 54, c. 899, m. 445, m. 638, i. 652, c.
 698, c. 720, c. 722, c.
 To heale broken Bones speedily, 1289, c.
 To drawe forth corrupt and rotten Bones out of sores and vl-
 cers, 897, f.
 To ripen and breake Batches, 61, a. 394, a. 1328, d.
 To ripen and breake pestilentiall Batches, 147, c. 854, k.
 To cure and dissolve Batches, 854, a. 849, b. 205, a. 288, y. 899, h.
 1009, f.
 To ripen Batches that will hardly be brought to suppuration,
 858, a.
 To cure the wounds of the Bowels, 958, a.
 To ease or cure the wringing, griping paine and torments of the
 Bowels, 509, f. 524, c. 553, k.
 How to make Batches light, and cause it sooner to be leauated,
 738, c.
 Hurtfull to the Bowels, 84, a. 124, a. 140, a.
 Good for the Braine, 624, b. 1111, c. 1346, c.
 To comfort the Braine, 1111, c. 1244, c. 1317, g. 1346, c.
 To helpe the turning or swimming of the Braine, 469, b, c.
 720, c.
 To comfort the cold, weak and feeble Braine, 1111, i.
 To purge the Braine, 899, c. 854, c. 999, d. 638, f. 854, c. 849, m. 357, d.
 484, b. 1116, r.
 To warme and drie the Braines, 524, d. 1110, a.
 To open the stoppings of the Braine, 524, d. 560, g. 1307, a.
 A remedie against cold diseases of the Braine, 540, a. 619, c.
 To cure Weaking, out in the whole bodie, 134, f.
 Against all manner Breaking-out in the head, 553, d.
 Good against the stopping of the Breast, 951, e. 465, b.
 Good for such as are stopped in the Breast with tough flegme or
 corrupt matter, 190, b. 635, a. 951, a.
 To increase milke in womens Breasts, 178, b. looke Nurfes
 breasts.
 To dissolve the hardnes of womens Breasts, 422, b. 423, c.
 To make smooth the roughnes of the Breast, 35, a.
 Against paines of the breast, 57, a. 66, b. 899, g. 1027, o. 1073, a.
 To flake swellings in womens breasts, 60, c.
 To cause or increase milke in nurfes Breasts, 232, b. 659, b. 877, b. d.
 878, a. 1125, a, c.
 To cleanse and scoure the Breast, 647, b. 661, c. 459, b. 519, c. 563, a.
 661, c. 880, c. 899, g. 1027, o.
 To purge the Breast of flegme and melancholie, 1115, n.
 To purge the Breast from grosse and thicke humors, 546, b.
 649, b.
 To heale all outward and inward wounds of the Breast, 643, a.
 To assuage great Breasts and drie vp the milke, 736, a.
 To breake impostumes of the Breast without penill, 667, d.
 Good against inflammation of the Breast, 702, i.
 Good for the stopping of the Breast, 1007, a. 1073, a. 1248, c.
 To helpe womens Breasts where in milke is clattered, 1051, q.
 To cause a stinking Breath, 1055, b.
 Good against, or to amend a stinking Breath, 938, c. 410, b. 1013, h.
 1281, g. 1341, d. 1346, a. 1354, a.
 Good for such as cannot take their Breath vnlesse they sit or
 stande vpright, and hold their necks straight vp, 869, d. 940, a.
 557, d. 560, h. 572, c. 649, a.
 To make a sweete Breath, 30, c. 380, b. 1110, d. 1244, a. 1281, g.
 1349, a, c. 1354, a.
 Good for shortnes of Breath, 47, d. 66, b. 137, d. 190, b. 744, a. 754, a.
 766, c. 118, a. 890, b. 897, a. 899, g. 951, a. 436, a. 459, a. 532, a.
 586, a. 649, a. 698, f. 729, d. 730, i. 1248, c.
 To helpe shortnes of Breath, 856, c. 893, a. 926, a. 465, b. 648, c.
 667, d. e. 1184, m.
 To remooue difficultie of Breathing, 124, c. 279, f. 858, d. 897, k.
 Good for those that are Broken or hurt inwardly, 630, c. 987, a.
 To helpe Broken vinded cattle, 352, c. 1378, a.
 To knit Broken bones, 759, g.
 To helpe inward Wounds, 759, c. 279, a. 536, a.
 To helpe those that are Bruised with grievous beatings or falls,
 57, c. 279, a. 919, d. 557, d. 648, c. 962, b. 987, b. 1223, i.
 To helpe Bruises, 557, c. 616, b. 849, c. 698, c. 1304, h.
 To take away any Bruise in short space, 758, b.
 Against Bruisings of the eares, 1055, c.
 Good for Bruises gotten by stripes or falls, 759, g. 841, b. 279, a.
 512, c. 971, a.

To ripen venereous **Bubones** in the flanke or thare, 394, a.
1328, d.
To resolve and concoct **Bunches**, 60, g.
To coole the hot **Burning** of the liver, 222, a. looke in inflammation of the Liver.
To heale **Burning** with fire, 42, a. 114, b. 135, k. 291, k. 435, b. 707, k. 1055, c. 1099, b. 1278, b.
Good for **Burnings**, 91, c. 149, b. c. 242, g. 278, a. 285, a. 288, z. 413, c. 431, b. 625, a. 709, b. 968, a. 1178, a. 1210, b. 1235, l. 1238, c. 1265, k. 1305, d.
To take away the heat of **Burning** with fire or gunpowder, 135, k. 278, a. 412, b.
To cure all maner of **Burnings**, 278, a. 435, b. 638, g. 661, c. 708, a. 1278, b.
Good against all **Burstings**, 318, c. 897, d. 919, d. 327, a. 420, a. 436, a. 535, a. 536, a. 545, a. 577, a. 649, c. 661, c. i. 698, b. 962, a.
Good for those that are **Bursten** by falling from some high place, 749, f. 352, b. 554, a. 962, a.
Good for **Burstings** that come by falling downe of the guts, 1262, k.
A good medicine for those that are **Bursten**, 762, b. 291, a.
Good for to bath **Burstings** that are hard to be cured, 1227, f.
To helpe or cure **Burstings** 57, a. 88, f. 793, b. 802, b. 291, a. 352, b. 958, a. 514, a. 661, a. 1196, b.
For **Burstings** in yong children, 97, d. 897, d. 1026, b. looke *Enterocele* or the rim and ruptures.
To heale the inward **Burstings**, 787, c. 507, a. 509, c. 554, a. 649, h. 662, a.
To cure **Burstings** that haue beene of long continuance, 793, b.

C

Good for exulcerated Cankers, 863, a.
Good for the Cankers in the eyes called in Greeke *Carcinoma*, 250, k.
To caule **Cankers**, 1050, g.
A good medicine against **Cankers**, 745, f. 684, d.
A water to wash **Cankers** in the mouth, 624, c. 1209, a.
To heale spreading or eating **Cankers**, 501, a. 689, b.
Good for, or to cure **Cankers** in the mouth, 366, a. 371, b. 676, a. 941, c.
To staie **Cankers** from increasing or creeping farther, 72, d. 689, b. d. 841, c.
To cure **Cankers**, 3301, d.
To keepe **Cankers** from putrefaction and stinking, 863, a.
Good against **Carbuncles**, 288, y. 1186, d.
To breake **Carbuncles**, 250, d. 1052, b.
To reake or ripen pestilentiall **Carbuncles**, 147, c. 854, k.
To take away or heale **Carbuncles**, 408, d. 1052, h. 1225, h.
To staie the spreading nature of a **Carbuncle**, and caule his venemous matter to breake forth by the pores 815, b.
To dissolve and cure pestilentiall **Carbuncles**, 849, b.
To heale **Caroles**, 1193, d.
Good for the **Carcinoma** which is a **Canker** of the eyes, 250, k.
To preserve **Caroles** from putrefying, 410, b.
Against the **Catalepie**, 735, c.
To refresh those that haue the **Catalepie**, 468, a.
An excellent **Catalepie**, 445, o.
Excellent good against all **Catarrhes**, 895, b. 288, n. r. 524, d.
To stop or expresse **Catarrhes** that fall from the braines into the lungs, 298, b. 524, d.
To cure or helpe **Catarrhes**, 926, d.
Carnall copulation, 878, d. see *bodily lust*.
To make a faire **Carnation** colour, 1232, d.
To kill **Cattle**, 622, c.
To glue and fodder together broken bones in **Cattle**, 758, c.
Noisome to **Cattle**, 424, c.
How to cure certaine diseases that **Cattle** are troubled with, 826, 827.
To caule female **Cattle** to be delivered of their yong ones, 893, c.
To cure **Cattle** of the cough of the lungs 569, d. 630, f. 1378, a.
How to make **Cattle** fat and lustie quickly 941, c.
To helpe **Cattle** that are troubled with the cough, and are broken winded, 352, c.

To heale **Chaps** of the fundament, 1006, b.
For **Chaps** betweene the fingers, 937, d.
To heale the **Chaps** of the feete and hands proceeding of cold, 60, k.
To cure **Chaps** in the palmes of the hands or feet, that be kinne to the French pocks, 69, b. 859, c.
Good for the **Chaps** of the feete and heeles, 137, f.
To helpe the **Chaps** of the fundament, 371, a.
For **Chaps** of beasts a present remedie, 33, c.
For **Chaps** of the lips, 1152, a. 1255, a.
To heale **Chaps** of the hands and feete, 1190, k.
To make one **Chaste**, 674, c. f.
Good for one that would live **Chaste**, 1202, a.
Good for the **Chest**, 729, d. 908, c. 1256, c. d.
To cleanse the **Chest** of thicke rough humors and rotten matter, 195, c. 208, b. 445, c. 535, a. 571, a. 578, b. 586, a. 984, c. 1248, c. 1256, c. 1257, k.
To helpe the **Chest** that is inflamed, 765, c. 705, b.
To take away hoarsnes of the **Chest**, 701, a.
Hurtfull to the **Chest**, 1252, b.
To concoct rawe humors of the **Chest**, 124, b. 138, b. 572, d. 729, d. 730, i.
Hurtfull to the **Chest**, 1307, c.
To ease the paine of the **Chest** caused of winds, 617, f.
To cure long infirmities of the **Chest**, 1174, a.
To caule humors that sticke in the **Chest** to be easily voided, 684, h. 686, a. 1051, a.
Good for **Chibblanes** of the feete and heeles, 127, f.
To drive forth the head **Chibblane**, 122, c. looke *Dead*.
Good against wormes in yong Children having an ague ioyned therewith, 419, b.
To kill the Childe in the mothers wombe, 195, c. 696, h. 1194, a. 1224, m.
To beget male Children, 158, a.
To caule a woman to beare wise Children, 1264, d.
To bring forth male Children, 443, b. 855, c.
To cure agues in yong Children, 463, a.
To nourish the Childe in the mothers wombe, 1333, b.
How to caule a sucking Childe to haue a good colour, 232, b.
To kill wormes in yong Children, 3, c. see *Wormes*.
Deadly to Children, 270, b.
To helpe the red gum and frets in Children, 218, c.
Against agues and fevers in yong Children, 702, m. 705, a.
Good for yong Children that are like to haue the falling sickness, 380, d.
How to make Children to pisse well, 895, f.
To cure **Chin** in the face is or feete, that haue great affinity with the French pocks, 69, b.
To heale **Chinks** in the hands and feet proceeding of cold, 60, k.
To drawe forth **Chin** vehemently, 47, b. 50, a. 766, a. 434, a.
To purge yellow and blacke **Choler**, 827, a.
To repress **Choler** that is in the stomacke, 1281, f.
To purge **Choler**, 53, b. 318, c. 400, a. 410, a. 899, c. 542, h. 702, g. 718, a. 720, b. 972, a. 1215, a. 1217, a. 1235, b.
To purge **Choler** upward and downward, 207, a. 210, a.
Naught for **Cholerike** persons, 135, b. 138, c.
To auoide **Choler** by the stooles, 738, c. 743, a. 897, a. 385, a. 397, a. 434, a. 435, a. 437, b. 463, a. 1083, b.
Good against **Choler**, 840, g.
To coole vnnaturall and hot burning **Choler**, 66, a. 768, a. 1317, g. 1368, a.
To caule the **Cholerike** passion, 775, b.
Good to die or colour **Chol**, 395, b.
To keepe Clothes from moths, 520, b. 1111, l. 1228, a. 1351, c.
Good to die woollen Clothes with, 1037, r.
To cure the falling of the guts into the **Cods**, 839, d.
To abate the swelling of the **Cods**, 57, d.
To take away the swellings of the **Cods**, 908, b. 1073, b.
Good against **Cold** and hoarsnes, 288, n.
Good against **Coldnes** of the sinewes, 1329, f.
Good against the extreme **Coldnes** of the bodie, 400, d.
Good against **Coldnes** either through a long disease or by age, 735, b.
Good against **Coldnes** in the stomacke, 616, c.
Good for the **Celiacke** passion, 1167, c.
To helpe the **Collections** of humors, 57, a.
A remedie for the **Colic** euill, 1073, b.
To ease the paine of the **Colicke** in the bellie, 69, a. 770, o. 843, a. 329, c.

A Table of the Nature, Vertue and Dangers.

329, c. 400, b. 445, l. 650, a. 724, b. 1000, a. 1156, a.
 Good against the Colicke and Hore, 849, h. 616, a. 616, a.
 To take away the paine of the Colicke presently, 275, f. 915, d.
 To ease the gripings and paines of the Colicke, 329, c. 415, f.
 To helpe the Colicke, 115, g. 188, f. 891, d. 288, x. 291, a. 310, a.
 874, c. 875, b. 333, a. 400, b. 1000, a. 1007, a. 1074, c. 1156, a. 1257, g.
 To restore the Colicke decayed, 30, c.
 To take away the bad Colour coming of the yellow jaundise,
 542, d. 606, c. 607, b. 655, c.
 To cause a good Colour in the face, 124, c. 568, d. 1052, f. 1324, i.
 1249, c.
 To make a faire yellow Colour, 1155, c.
 To make a deepe greene Colour, 1155, b.
 To colour felles, wines, and meates of a purple Colour, 266, c.
 A profitable Collyrie for the eyes, 87, d.
 Hurtfull to a hot Complexion, 140, b.
 The Composition *Sanguis Veneris* serving for deepe punctures
 or wounds, 37, g.
 To hinder Conception, 553, c. 979, a. 1077, c.
 To helpe Conception, 72, f. 263, b. 874, d.
 To helpe Conception in the stomacke, 48, g. 892, c. 879, a. 560, g.
 732, c. 733, c.
 To heale the *Cordilapara* or infirmities of the fundament, 54, d.
 To remove stoppings of the Cantharis, 318, g.
 To cleanse the Conduits of the windpipe, 284, c.
 To dissolve Congealed blood coming of bruising or stripes,
 362, a. for Blood.
 Conteries of Roses with the force thereof, 1083, n.
 A good Conteries, 473, a.
 Good against or to helpe a Consumption, 1121, i. 1184, m.
 1146, b.
 A speciall remedie for the Consumption of the lungs, 124, c.
 795, c. 883, g. 563, d. 596, a. 987, a. 1174, f. 1223, c.
 A medicine for Consumption of the backe, 661, c.
 Good for those that are entering into a Consumption, 1334, g.
 Good for such as are fallen into a Consumption, or have the sea-
 uer Heistique, 169, a. 514, f.
 To cure the Contraction of sinewes, 897, c. 420, a. 546, c. looke
 Shrinking of sinewes.
 For Conuulsions or shirking of sinewes, 40, d. 47, c. 50, b. 54, b.
 57, a. 87, b. 849, c. 318, a. 897, b. 19, d. 352, b. 457, b. 540, f. 545,
 2557, d. 578, d. 638, c. 649, c. 698, b. c. 1000, b.
 To helpe Conuulsions, 517, c. 789, f. 291, c. 436, c. 569, b. 648, c.
 649, g. 1346, c.
 To purge Corruption of blood by stooles, 460, c.
 Against Corruption of the ure, 1193, f. 1328, c.
 To remove Corruption, 28, c.
 Hurtfull to Coznes, 69.
 To cause the Cornes of the feete to fall away in few daies, 150, f.
 433, g. 1206, c.
 To take away Cornes, 854, k. 1206, c.
 A Counterpoison against deadly medicines, poisonous herbes,
 luring and stinging of venomous beasts, 1075, o.
 To take away the Cough, 35, a. 57, b. 87, b. 115, g. 198, b. 854, d.
 893, a. 897, k. 563, c. 661, f. 1190, f.
 Good against the Cough, 178, c. 754, a. 861, b. 284, c. 208, h. 869, d.
 958, d. 436, a. 445, c. 479, c. 514, f. 532, a. 624, c. 649, 1702, l.
 730, l. 684, j. 985, b. 1007, a. 1025, a. 1073, a. 1076, g. 1120, c.
 1154, d. 1255, c. 1257, o. 1260, h. 1328, b.
 Naught for the Cough, 1252, b.
 Good against the Cough of the lungs, 519, a. 288, a.
 To ripen the Cough and bring forth flammes, 1120, a. 3, b.
 To helpe the Cough in cartell, 352, c.
 Against an inueterate Cough of the lungs, 1184, m.
 Good for the Cough caused of a thin rheume, 667, b.
 Good for a drie Cough, 1111, a.
 Good against a cold and loose Cough, 899, g.
 Good for an old Cough, 47, d. 875, b. 117, d. 141, c. 185, c. 504, a.
 261, d. 288, f. 880, c. 953, a. 942, c. 963, a. 986, a. 650, c. 643, a.
 724, b. 1174, f. 1190, c.
 A remedie for old Coughs, 261, d. a. 463, b. 613, d. 1174, a. 1275, f.
 1324, i.
 Against the chin Cough in yong children, 505, d. 572, c. 1190, c.
 1372.
 To ripen an old Cough, 775, b.
 Good against the Crampe, 47, c. 50, b. 53, a. 83, f. 849, j. 897, c.
 899, f. 919, d. 352, b. 400, a. 436, a. 540, f. 545, a. 578, d. 638, c.
 649, b. 698, b. c. 989, c. 996, c. 1000, b. 1016, a. 1207, h. 1223, f.

Good against cold Cramps, 735, c.

To helpe Cramps, 88, f. 557, c. 769, f. 291, a. c. 318, c. 897, j. 949, a.

436, c. 546, c. 578, d. 579, b. 72, a. 1079, g. 1120, b.

To kill all liuing Creatures, 820, c. 822, a.

To glue together Cuts in the about the vein, sinewes, and ten-
 dons, 114, a.

Good for high Cuts, 919, b.

D

Danger, 24, c. 72, b. 84, a. 85, a. 131, d. 135, m. 749, a. 815, f. 207,
 860, g. 824, a. 269, a. 272, b. 274, b. 285, b. 286, d. 301, 209,
 902, a. b. 399, f. 408, f. 424, c. 445, c. 471, a. 2. 676, 718, a. b. 1017,
 h. 1076, a. 1170, f. 1217, c. 1221, a. 1386, a. 1587, d.

To take away Dandrif, 141, f. 1027, i.

To scour away Dandrif of the head, 1227, f.

Against Darknes of the sight, 55, a. 88, c. 537, b.

Against the venimous stee of Dart, 87, i.

To expell the Dead child, 891, b. 282, f. 37, b. 422, c. 429, a. 459, a.
 527, a. 546, a. 557, c. 563, b. 617, c. 632, a. 657, b. 720, d. 1044, d.
 1072, a. 1076, s. 1194, a.

To cause Deafnes, 14, c.

Good against Deafnes, 770, i. 88, f.

A remedie against Deafnes, 350, h. 1009, l. 1223, d.

How Dore are performed from the sting of aspidents, 87, i, d.

How they cure the misdeeds of a wounded, 652, d.

To scour away the Deformities of the skin, 759, f. 441, a. 716, d.

To cleanse or take away Deformities of the face, 54, b. 149, d. 765, b.
 193, c. 579, b. 736, f. 1158, b.

To cause violently Delinquance of child, 970, b. looke Abort-
 ment.

To cause ease and speedie Deluerance in child bearing, 72, b.
 147, f. 744, a. 291, d. 897, b. 563, b. 648, f. 695, s. 1319, o.

Diacaunimbe, the composition, 558, j.

Diacarhamon, a composition good to purge the dropic, 1007, f.

Against Difficultie of making water, 23, b. 188, f. 760, a. 261, a.
 729, d. 869, d. 875, a. 912, c. 949, a. 422, a. 520, a. 547, b. 543, c. 648, d.
 1019, c. 1186, c. 1276, c. 1333, c.

Against the Difficultie of breathing, 279, f. 928, d. 430, a. 744, a.
 1007, a. 1076, c. 1121, f. 1225, c.

To helpe or make good Digestion, 30, c. 65, a. 188, a. 190, a. 193, c.
 855, b. 860, a. 849, d. 853, a. 911, c. 209, b. 879, a. 852, c. 553, b.
 643, c. 732, c. 1184, m. 1270, c. 1346, c. 145, c. 1319, a.

To cause Dimmes of sight, 35, m. 1050, b.

Good against the Dimmes of the eyes, 249, a. 495, c. 513, b.

To take or cleanse away the Dimmes of the eyes, 57, c. 511, f. 537, b.
 548, d. 627, a. 938, b. 249, a. 537, b. 549, f. 672, a. 689, d. 1074, b.
 1247, b. 1357, b.

To cure old and cold Diseases, 897, c. 899, c. 111, a.

Against Diseases proceeding of legue and old humors, 701, a.

For Diseases of the matre, 318, c. 321, f. 1017, f. 1217, 1231, c.

To helpe cold Diseases of the matre, 1001, b.

To coole Diseases proceeding of heat, 111, a. 215, b.

Good against the Diseases of the head coming of cold causes,
 470, b. 540, a.

Good for Diseases of the head of melancholic, 1116, i.

Good for the Diseases of the spleene, 519, d. 741, c. 460, f. 520, d.
 548, h. 577, a. 579, a. 1123, c.

For Diseases of the kidneys, 657, c. 1120, c.

For Diseases arising of surfe, 1133, o.

For melancholic Diseases, 1160, d.

For the Disease called the Mother, 1100, b. 1001, b.

For Diseases of the stomach, 1213, g.

For Diseases of the intestines, 1214, c.

Against all pestilent, venomous, and infectious Diseases, 111, a.

Against Diseases of the pumpe, 1106, a.

Against Diseases of the bladder, 508, f. 807, d. 901, c.

Good against all cold Diseases of the body, 1101, b.

Good against all cold Diseases of the inward partes, 1101, b.

For all cold Diseases that be of hard nature, 357, i.

To helpe Diseases that grow of legue, and lamenesse,
 554, a.

Against Diseases of the breast, 188, n. 460, d. 521, a. 631, b. 731, j.

Good against all Diseases of the head, 800, c. 849, a.

For diseases of the lungs, 44, b. 118, a. 188, c. 249, a. 261, a. 263, b.
 638, i. 663, f.

Good for Diseases of the milke, 860, d. 869, f. 1224, d. 1228, c.

Good

Against

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

Against any Disease growing by occasion of the spleene, 460, f.
 Good against Diseases happening in the mouth and throte, 370, a.
 Good for all inward Diseases, 855, a.
 Against the Disease of the minde, 833, d.
 How to helpe the Disease of the lungs, cough, wheefings, &c. in cartell, 826, 827, 569, d. 630, f.
 A remedie against pestilent Diseases, 849, k. 840, a. 847, b. 355, a. 587, c. 702, m. 1065, b. 1281, i. 1368, a.
 Good against all Diseases that proceede of cold, 770, o.
 Good for hot Diseases, 318, i.
 Good against the Diseases of the spleene. 744, c. 318, a. 657, c. 1223, g.
 A remedie against womens Diseases, 527, a.
 To cure hot Diseases of the kidneies and bladder, 674, d.
 A remedie for dangerous Diseases, 770, h.
 Good against all Diseases of the sinewes, 638, c.
 Good against the Diseases of the liuer, 839, b. 1223, g.
 A remedie for the cold Diseases of the braines, 540, a.
 To mouue womens Diseases in great abundance, 892, a.
 Against Diseases that proceede of choler, 719, g.
 To Ray the Disease in women, 233, a. 1158, g. see Termes.
 A remedie for Distinnes, 288, i. 767, h. 1299, c.
 Against Distemperature of the stomacke and breast, 1349, f.
 Good against hot and sharpe Distillations into the eies and other parts, 283, a. 1149, a.
 To repress Distillations that fall from the brains into the lungs, 298, c. h. 524, d.
 For Distillations of humors from the head, 1152, a. 1190, i.
 To cure the biting of a mad Dog, 26, a. 60, 849, c. 848, g. 352, d. 566, a. 578, d. 665, b. 1052, h. 1235, i. 1305, d.
 Good against the biting of a mad Dog, 135, f. 851, a. 553, f. 560, h. 660, d. 1009, f. 1038, a. 1252, f.
 To kill Dogs, 755, a. 793, a. 622, d.
 Good against the bitings of the sea Dragon, 938, i.
 Against Drawing awrie of sinewes, 420, a.
 To helpe Drawing together of sinewes, 88, f. 420, a. 436, a. 445, h. 546, c. 897, c. 947, c. 949, a. 1223, f.
 To cause troublesome and terrible Dreames, 138, f. 140, a. 1050, l.
 Good against melancholike Dreames, 833, f.
 To put away venereous Dreames, 674, g.
 Against the Distinnes of the lungs, 504, a.
 A Drinke to cure the blacke iaudise, 1133, p. q.
 A contentment Drinke for tertian agues, 74, b.
 To cause Dronkenness, 72, b. 84, a. 85, a. 1228, a. 1337, a.
 To preserve or keepe from Dronkenness, 241, d. 249, c. 1223, m. 1237, f. 1257, l.
 To helpe the Dronknesse, that is pissing by drops, or drop after drop, 557, i. 902, a. 414, c. 452, d. 464, c. 535, c. 1276, c.
 To helpe those that are entering into a Dronknesse, 532, a. 524, f. 540, b. 1019, e. 1076, q. 1202, b.
 Good against the Drop sicke 40, d. 157, d. 689, f. 766, c. f. 854, c. 849, c. 862, b. 279, 288, x. 877, d. 880, b. 334, a. 338, a. 357, a. 400, b. 408, a. 424, b. 467, c. 524, f. 691, a. 722, a. 1007, a. 1133, c. d. e. 1216, b. c. 1235, c. f. 1238, a. f. g. 1328, c. 1350, a.
 To helpe or cure the Drop sicke, 29, a. 53, b. 147, h. 314, f. 869, d. 874, c. 941, c. 438, e. 529, a. 849, i. 542, a. 624, d. 691, c. 996, c. 1223, n. 1235, i. 1238, f. g. 1341, d.
 To purge gently by urine and siege such as haue the Drop sicke, 279, c. d. 420, b.
 A remedie for the drop sicke proceeding of a colde cause 141, c.
 Good for the Drop sicke called in Greekes *ὀφθαλμία*, &c. 1074, f.
 To prouoke Drunkenness 22, b. d. 281, a.
 To cure the fores of the Dugs, 751, b.
 Good for wounds of the Dugs, 794, a.
 Good for vlcers of the Dugs, 291, i. 794, a.
 To keepe downe maidens Dugs, 503, a.
 To cure the inflammations of the Dugs, 87, c. see Paps.
 To alay the swellings of womens Dugs 91, b.
 To cause heauie Dullnesse, 1052, d.
 To drue away Dullnesse, 654, c.
 To stay and cure the Dysenterie which is a fluxe of the bellie, 501, a. 502, b. 333, a. 445, l. 388, c. 511, c. 1156, c. 1167, c. 1292, c. f. 1282, b.
 To helpe the Dysurie or great paine to make water 3, a. see difficultie of making water.

E

Good for mattering Eares, 938, k. 709, c. 1180, b.
 To mitigate or cure the paines of the Eares, 138, d. 261, d. 341, g. 542, f. 573, c. 1035, f. 1074, i. 1108, c. 1223, d. 1303, c.
 To heale running eares 1152, a.
 Good for the noise or humming in the Eares, 138, d. 706, a.
 To heale old vlcers in the eares, 709, c.
 To take away the stench and corruption of the Eares, 738, c.
 To ripen hard swellings behinde the Eares, 1170, b.
 Good against singing of the Eares, 770, i. 860, i.
 Good for the paine of the Eares proceeding of heate, 778, a.
 To helpe the inuoluntarie Effusion of naturall seede 53, c. 661, d.
 To helpe the dropping of the Eies, 26, b. 347, a. 1037, n.
 Good to be laide vpon burning Eies, 702, c.
 Good for watering or running Eies, 60, d. 347, a. 512, f. 553, d. 563, g. 1037, n. 1083, c. 1179, d. 1305, h. 1351, b.
 To mitigate the paine in the eies, 282, f. 549, a. 622, b. 629, c. 630, a.
 To cease the paine in fore Eies and staie the hot humors from falling into them, 60, i. 549, a.
 To hurt or offend the Eies, 72, h. 135, m. 138, 140, a. 1387, d.
 To cleanse the eies from filmes, 629, b. 684, i.
 To take away the burning and itching of the Eies, and to cleere the sight, 887, d. 706, c.
 To helpe the inward ruggednes of the Eie lids, 410, f.
 To cure vlcers of the eies, 632, b. 1026, a.
 Good for bleare and watering eies, 1178, h.
 Good for, or to take away the inflammation of the eies, 91, b. 222, f. 778, b. 502, b. 509, a. 622, b. 629, c. 620, a. 632, b. 706, e. 1150, b. 301, a. 306, c. 332, b. 949, g. 509, d. 590, a. 604, d. 1351, b.
 To helpe fore, watering, smarting, and blasted eies, 347, a. 412, a. 709, h.
 How to preserve the Eies that they be not hurt with the small pockes or meales, 1245, g.
 To heale Eies that hang out, 1091, a.
 To coole the heate and inflammations of the Eies, 341, c. 412, a. 413, h. 1351, b.
 To take away the rednes of the Eies, 766, d. 604, d. 629, c.
 To cleanse the Eies of haw or stripes, 1172, h.
 Good for them that are troubled with dimnes of sight, 249, a. 512, f. 537, b. 548, d. 706, 858, b. 1074, h.
 To helpe the itchings in the corners of the Eies, 410, f.
 To cease the paine and burning or smarting of the Eies, 819, a. 604, d. 629, c. 706, c. 1055, d.
 To purge the Eies of waterish humors, 629, c.
 To cleanse or cleere the Eies and amend the dimnes of sight, 549, a. 684, i. 1349, a. 858, b.
 To laie downe the staring haire of the Eie browes, 227, c.
 To helpe blacke and blew Eies comming by blowes and stripes, 301, b.
 To cure the disease in the Eies called *Argemia*, 301, a. 495, c.
 To take away the webs & spots of the Eies, 288, s. 1018, c. 1035, d. 1353, c.
 To cleanse away slimie things from the ball of the Eie, 912, a.
 To dim the Eie sight, 72, h.
 Good for the Eie sight, 236, b.
 To quicken or sharpen the Eie sight, 858, b. 1035, d. 1353, c.
 To preserve the Eie sight, 877, a. d. 537, a.
 Good for weeping wounds of the Eie bowes, 509, b.
 An Electuarie good for mortnes of ainde, an old cough, paines in the side and inward hurtings, 721, i.
 A remedie against the Enterocole, which is the falling of the blind gut into the cods, 425, b. 973, d. 855, a. 514, e. 643, a. 1035, b.
 To be good and available against Enchantment, 848, c.
 To cure those that are Enraged through the biting of a mad dogge, 80, a.
 Hurtfull to the Entrailles, 293, a. 1017, h. 1156, b.
 Good for the Entrailles, 78, 3, 729, c.
 To open the stoppings of the Entrailles, 428, b.
 To dissolve congealed and cluttered blood in the Entrailles, and heale the hurt places, 279, b.
 To strengthen the Entrailles, 318, g. 1082, k. 1083, n.
 To ease the paines of the Entrailles proceeding of rawnesse, 892, c.
 A remedie against the gnawings and gripings of the Entrailles, 770, f.

To

A Table of the Nature, Vertue and Dangers.

To heale the wounds or hurts of the Entrailes, 331, b. 661, i.
 To remooue obstructions out of the Entrailes, 738, c. 896, d. 410, b.
 470, c. 569, b. 647, a. 1057, a. 184, d.
 To walte away windines of the Entrailes, 849, h.
 To scour or cleanse the Entrailes, 843, b. 896, d. 422, d. 535, a.
 684, a.
 Good against wormes of the Entrailes, 942, a.
 To purge the disease called *Ephelus*, which causeth spottines in
 bodie, 114, d. 445, d.
 An especiall remedie for the disease called *Ephialtes* or night
 Mare, 833, f.
 Good against the *Epilepsie*, 899, c.
 To helpe the *Epilepsie*, 391, b.
 To staie all *Eruptions* of blood, 1247, b.
 To ease or assuage the inflammation called *Erysipelas*, 60, h. 298, k.
 424, a. 680, b. 1009, f. 1144, f. 1389, a.
 For *Erysipelas cerebri*, S. Anthonies fire of the braine, 508, d.
 To take away *Eschares*, 1207, c.
 Good against *Excoptions* of the conduits of the yarde, 222, b.
 915, c.
 Good for *Excoriations*, 869, a. 1255, 2.
 Good against the *Excoriation* of the vula, 936, b.
 To purge filthie *Excrements* through the nose, 54, d.
 To bring forth bloody *excrements*, 769, a.
 Good for foule stinking *Excrements* of the bloodie fluxe,
 1027, l.
 To purge such *Excrements* as be in the stomacke, first vaines,
 and neereft passages, 410, b.
 To staie bloody *excrements* procured by swelling of the spleen,
 514, c.
 To purge cholericke *Excrements* by siege, 434, a. 435, 2.
 To consume any *Excrecence* in any part of the body, 72, a.
 875, a. 227, c. 266, c.
 Good against the *Exulceration* of the priuie parts, 1308, h.
 Against *Exulceration* of the bladder, 765, . 1121, k. 1308, h.
 Against *Exulceration* of the kidneies, 1121, k. looke Kidneies.
 To coole burning *Exulcerations*, 1208, m.

F

The *fables* and tales of Mandrake confuted, 281, 282.

To take away blacke and blew spots of the Face that come
 by blowes, 193, c. 557, d.
 To scour away sunburning fro the face, 759, h. 765, h. 841, c. 445, d.
 To cleanse away freckles, morpew, and such like deformities of
 the Face, 94, b. 149, d. 765, h. 193, c. 855, c. 841, c. 721, l.
 To take away lentiles or spots in the Face, 115, h. 765, h. 193, c.
 1085, c. 288, t. 293, c. 326, d. 721, l. 1133, r.
 To take or cleanse away all spots and freckles of the Face, 94, b.
 To make the Face smooth, 60, k. 1252, c. 1257, i.
 To scour and take away spots of the Face & make it faire, white
 and smooth, 845, d. 557, c. 1281, q.
 To cleanse and beautifie the Face, 1045, f. 1244, h. 1276, d. 1281, q.
 1298, f.
 To scour away scuruiues of the Face, 147, a.
 To cure the blemishes of the Face, 445, d. 696, i.
 To cure copper or saue-flegme Faces, 765, f. g. 1009, l.
 To take away the rednes of the Face, 853, c. 845, f. 288, r. 579, b.
 To cure the *failing* of the guts into the cods, 838, d. looke guts
 and cods.
 To cure the *Falling* off of the haire, 90, c. 854, l.
 Good against the *Falling* sicknes, 854, f. 817, a. 839, i. 897, f. 899, l.
 357, a. 379, b. 460, c. 498, h. 578, a. 698, f. 702, f. 720, c. 735, h.
 1000, b. 1143, c. 1244, a. b. 1299, c. 1324, 2.
 To heale the *failing* euill or sicknes, 102, f. 190, g. 856, c. 839, c.
 893, a. 391, b. 478, a. 559, b. 770, h. o. 849, i. 833, g. 630, h. 1000, b.
 1019, c.
 To helpe those that haue the *Falling* sicknes with madnes and
 headach, 578, h.
 To cure the *Falling* sicknes in children, 155, c. 832, c. 463, b. 702, f.
 n. 705, a. 1069, c.
 To preserue a man from the *Falling* sicknes, 902, b.
 Good against *falses*, 1304, h.
 Good for such as haue *Fallen* from high places, 195, f. 841, b.
 279, c. 352, b. 657, c. 679, a. 749, f. 841, a. 279, a. 919, d. 554, a.
 648, c. 698, c. 962, a. 971, a. 849, c. 987, b. 996, d. 1026, c.
 Good against the *Falling* downe of the mother, 1244, a, b.

To staie the *Falling* downe of rheumes, 1242, i. 1244, c. 1242, a.
 Good against the *Falling* of waterie humors into the eyes and
 brest, 284, c. 1037, p. 1244, c. 1243, b.
 Good against the *Falling* of the vula, 937, b.
 To stop the *Falling* downe of humors into the chest, 1037, p.
 1314, c. 1342, a.
 To heale the *Falling* away of the haire of the ciclids, 1173, l.
 1334, i.
 Good for those that be *Fallen* into a swoone, 856, d.
 To helpe the *fæblesnes* of the liuer, 930, c. 1334, g.
 To helpe *fæblesnes* of the spleene, 1334, g.
 To heale the chinks & chaps of the *fæte* comming of cold, 60, k.
 To cause the cornes of the *Feete* to fall away, 150, k.
 To helpe the goute of the *Feete*, 261, b. c. 1303, g.
 To take away the cornes of the *Feete* without incision, 413, g.
 1206, c.
 Good against chaps and chuldblases of the *Feete*, 137, f.
 To heale the chaps of the *Feete*, 1180, c.
 To helpe the disease called the *fclonic*, 557, d. 1232, b. 1263, d. e.
 To make men apt to fall into the same, 775, b.
 To take away the paine of *Felons* and heale them, 863, d. 362, b.
 To ease the paine of *Felons*, 87, c.
 To resolue, uncoffe, and open *Felons*, 60, g.
 To ripen *Felons*, 195, c. 863, d.
 Good for such as are *femretull*, 460, d.
 Good for or to coole hot burning and vehement *feauers*,
 66, a. 471, a. 512, b. 668, a. 702, c. 1082, g. 1251, c. 1256, c. 1281, a.
 To cure tertian and quartaine *Feauers*, 839, c. 467, c. 581, a.
 To helpe *Feauers* of what sort soeuer, 467, c.
 Good for the *Feauer* heftique, 169, a.
 To alaiue the heate of a pestilent *Feauer*, 321, d. 668, a. 1031, b.
 To breed pestilent *Feauers*, 772, 1324, a.
 To cure wandring *Feauers*, 1184, g.
 Singular good against tertian *Feauers*, 575, b.
 Good for *Feauers* of long continuance, 348, h. 507, c. 1341, d.
 Good against pestilent *Feauers*, 502, c. 882, b. 473, b. 586, f. 681, k.
 1031, b. 1190, e.
 Good against intermitting *Feauers*, 732, l. 1004, d.
 To helpe hot burning *Feauers*, 222, c. b. 674, f. 702, m.
 Good against tertian and quotidian *Feauers*, 467, d. 1341, d.
 Good for old *Feauers*, 1116, r.
 A singular medicine against *Feauer* quartaines, 854, h. 1009, c.
 A good purgation for a sharpe *Feauer* tertian, 318, e.
 How to keepe *fists* from putrifying, 630, k.
 Good for, or to cleanse away scabbie *fisth*, on the skin, 930, a, c, d.
 1037, c. 1190, c. 1223, h. 1287, c.
 To take away the *fist* in burnings or scaldings, 412, b.
 To cure S. Anthonies *Fie*, 860, f. 261, b. 298, i. 412, a.
 To heale the *fistula* called *Aegilops*, in the corner of the cie,
 68, a. 301, d. 916, a.
 Good against a *Fistula*, 913, a. 916, a. 687, a. 706, b.
 To heale the *Fistulae* of the fundament, 1006, a.
 To heale *Fistulae*, 331, a. 581, c.
 To mundifie *Fistulae*, 357, c.
 To take away hard callousnes of *Fistulae*, 408, d.
 To kill *fisth*, 408, c.
 To catch *Fisth* with, 1213, b.
 To take away shaking *fists* of a quotidian ague, 1346, a.
 To cure the extreme and rigorous *Fits* of old *feuers*, 849, c.
 Good against or to take away the *Fits* of an ague, 318, a. 347, b.
 357, c.
 To take away the *Fits* of a quartaine ague, 887, b.
 To take away shaking *Fits* of an ague, 371, c. 1358, b.
 A remedie against cold *Fits* of an ague, 899, d. 949, c. 1076, r.
 Good for kernels in the *flankes*, 1207, c.
 To ripen the apostemes in the *flankes* comming of venerie,
 147, c.
 To purge tough and grosse clammy *flegme* by siege, 51, b. 706, c.
 770, m. 827, a. 266, a. 990, c. 934, b. 334, c. 949, h. 951, a. 955, e, d.
 460, c. 467, b. 527, d. 617, f. 643, a. 695, a. 1155, a. 1155, b.
 To purge *flegme*, 335, a. 949, h. 459, b. 527, c. 1158, a. 1158, b. 972,
 1215, a. 1217, a. 1297, d. 1317, d.
 To drawe forth of the head rawe *flegmaticke* humors, 135, c.
 749, c. 252, b. 849, m. 484, b. 540, a. 542, c. 610, d.
 To attenuate or make thin thick and tough *flegme*, 128, f.
 To ripen tough *flegme*, 647, b. 649, d. 681, b.
 To raise vp gently tough and grosse *flegme* that sticketh in the
 lungs and chest, 760, b. 195, c. 208, b. 984, c. 1256, c.

To

A Table of the Natures, Vertue and Dangers.

To void thicke rough Flegme out of the stomacke, chest,
and farthest parts of the bodie, 335, b. 445, c.
To purge all grosse Flegme, 899, c. 400, a. 467, b.
To cause Flegme and water to run forth of the mouth 306, b.
619, d. 729, g.
To ripen Flegme and to cause it easily to auoide, 1035, c.
1328, b. 47, b. 649, i.
To purge corrupted Flegme out of the chest, 445, c.
To draw fourth Flegme gently and purge the head, 252, b. 542, g.
624, b. 1244, g.
To auoide or purge Flegme by the stoole, 738, c. 743, a. 897, a.
397, a. 460, c. b. 463, c. 973, c. 1155, 2.
To stir vp fleshly lust or desire, 124, c. 133, b. 754.
To withstand Fleishly desire, 674, c. f. 1202, a.
How to preserve rawe Fleish from corruption, 535, d.
To draw splinters and thornes out of the Fleish, 96, a. 495, a.
To take away the superfluous outgrowings of the Fleish, 854, l.
To consume away proud and superfluous Fleish, 1158, b.
To keepe proud Fleish from growing in wounds, 1334, i.
To consume proude and superfluous Fleish in poisonous vlcers,
429, c.
To take away proud Fleish growing in the nostrils, 684, d. see *Po-
hyon*.
To driue away fleas, 391, d. 472, d.
To driue away flies, 389, b. 391, d.
To kill Flies, 388, c.
To stae the flite, 960, a. 1263, g. h.
Good against the bloodie Fluxe, 314, d. 318, a. 899, a. 388, a. 728, a, b.
To cure the bloodie Fluxe proceeding of choier, 1232, b.
To stop the bloody Fluxe, 102, b. 505, b. 748, a. b. 790, g. 802, a. 860, b.
839, i. 840, d. 841, a. 845, a. 890, c. 312, b. 314, d. 911, a. 915, a. 321, f.
323, b. 329, d. 958, b. c. 388, c. 419, d. 524, c. 551, a. 630, b. 638, d.
674, a. 314, d. 318, a. 736, c. 962, d. 977, a. 989, b. 1037, g. 1083, c.
1099, a, c. 1147, a. 1167, c. 1174, g. 1186, a. 1244, a, b. 1246, c.
1254, f. 1256, b, c. 1263, u. 1264, b. 1283, l. 1292, b. 1314, g.
1326, a. 1334, d. 1375, b.
To heale the bloodie Fluxe, 787, c. 789, d, f. 802, b. 215, b. 339, a, f.
887, a. 890, c. f. 535, f. 576, b. 1091, a. 1129, d. 1227, c. 1263, d, e, n.
1283, b. 1309, b.
To bring downe or prouoke womens *Flowers*, 72, c. 124, e. 140, b.
141, f. 195, c. 207, a. 210, a. 250, g. 882, a. 896, d. 865, a. 866, b.
867, a.
To stay ouermuch flowing of womens *Flowers*, 32, a. 72, g. see
Termes, 784. a. 803, a. 234, c. 298, l. 318, l. 913, a. 323, b. 958, b.
389, g. 553, c. 661, h. 707, l. 1058, b.
To stay the *flitte* of the belly, 72, c. 54, b. 293, l. 340, b. 958, b. c.
1058, b. 1059, a. 1062, a. 1099, a.
To stay or cure all Fluxes of the bellic, 839, a. 958, b. 445, l. 514, c.
1091, a. 1099, a. 1156, c. 1283, b. 1292, b.
To stay the Fluxe of humors from the ioints, 54, h. 60, f.
To stay or helpe the white Fluxe in women, 88, a. 305, b. 960, a.
665, l. 674, b. 1083, c. 1158, b. 1182, b. 1292, b. looke *Whites*.
To stop all kinde of Fluxes, 1264, c.
To helpe the Fluxe of the guts, 419, c.
To stay Fluxes in women proceeding of a hot cause, 412, d.
Against all kinde of Fluxes about the chest, 1223, c.
Good for Fluxes, 340, a. 984, a.
To heale old Fluxes, 1152, a.
To stop and cure all Fluxes of blood in man or woman, 841, a.
887, a. 890, c. f. 1147, a. 1158, f. 1206, a.
To stay the inordinate Fluxe, 833, c. 884, c. 341, c. 389, g.
Good against the Fluxe of the belly arising of the weaknes of the
stomacke, 854, e. 1247, c.
To stop the Fluxe of the Hemorrhoides, 858, a. 419, d.
To stop all Fluxes of blood, 215, c. 839, a. 841, a. 887, a. 913, a. 333, b.
958, b. 888, c. 419, d. 432, a. 454, a. 648, a. 1110, a. 1244, a, b.
A good *framentation*, for swollen leges, 497, b.
Good *frade* for those that be apt to fall into the dropie, 1050, h.
A dangerous *frade* for drie and withered bodies, 1050, h.
Good to supplie the want of Food, 288, p.
To helpe the *forgetfull euill*, 856, e.
To kill *frater footed* beasts, 755, a. 818, b.
To kill *frons*, 715, a.
Against *fractures* of the head, 543, g.
Fracture of the bones, looke *Broken bones*.
Good for those that are *frantick*, 897, h. 856, c. 1202, d.
To take away *freckles*, 926, c. 720, c. 1052, g.
To take away *Freckles* of the skin, 754, b. 759, h. 1133, c. 1328, h.

To cleanse away spots and freckles of the face, 94, b. 193, e. 250, i.
855, c. 841, a. 888, b. 721, l. 1133, r. 1158, h. 1194, b. 1298, f. 1328, h.
1354, b.
Good against the *French disease*, 897, g. 930, a. 463, b. 1317, k. see
French Pocks.
To cause *Frensie*, 1247, f.
Good against the *Frensie*, 856, c. 357, a. 638, r.
A medicine for the *Frensie*, 318, f. 457, a.
To cure a *Frensie* of long continuance, 458, d.
To helpe *freris* in children, 218, c.
Good against the *Fretting* of the bellic, 908, a.
Good against *Frettings* of the guts, 787, d. 1018, a. 1349, c.
To mitigate the *Frettings* of the bloodie fluxe, 789, d.
Against the *Frettings* of the guts and entrailes, of colde causes,
1349, c.
Good against the *Fretting* of the fundament, 787, d.
Good against *Frettings* of the bladder, 787, d. 1174, d.
To expell the dead *fruite*, 891, b. see *Dead childe*.
To raise *frumcs*, 84, a.
To dry vp moist and heale maligne vlcers of the *fundament*,
30, f.
To coole and temper the heate of the *Fundament*, 1232, c.
To heale the rifts of the *Fundament*, and the infirmitie thereof,
called *Condilomata* 54, d. 371, a. 790, g. 858, a. 553, d. 1202, f.
To ease the burning heate of the *Fundament*, 217, b. 394, b.
To heale the chaps of the *Fundament* comming of colde, 6, k.
370, a. 1180, c. 1150, a. 1006, b.
To helpe all paines in the *Fundament*, 291, c. 341, e. 702, b.
Good to helpe the *Fundament* cutt fallen downe in yoong chil-
dren, 495, d. 680, c. 702, c. f. 1167, b. 1244, a, b.
To cure hard swellings of the *Fundament*, 728, c. 1035, a. 1180, c.

G

Good against the stoppings of the *Gail*, 639, c. 124, c. 279, a.
912, b. 463, d. 507, c. 689, c.
To helpe the stoppings of the *Gail*, 222, a, b. 912, b. 437, a. 463, d.
507, c. 578, b.
To heale *Gals* of the fundament, 1152, a.
Good against merie *Gals*, 287, i.
To stay the running or spreading of *Gangrenes*, 72, d. 729, h.
1044, k. 1052, h. 1292, d.
A remeie against *Gangrenes*, 1044, c. 1252, h.
A *Gargarisme* against the tumors and swelling of the vuula, or
almonds about the throte and roote of the tongue, 190, d.
To keepe *Germents* from being eaten with moths, and to
make them haue an excellent odour, 843, d. 938, c. 941, f.
951, c. 1026, d. 1186, g. 1281, n. 1351, c.
To glue together *Gashes* made about the veines, sinewes and
tendons, 114, a.
Hurtfull to *Generation*, 553, g.
To take away the swellings of the *Genitals*, 908, b. 1035, a.
Good for the *Giddines* of the head, 770, c. 469, b. 527, d. 546, f.
599, b. 735, h. 1009, b.
To cause *Giddines*, 353, a.
The vse of *Ginger*, 55, a.
To driue away *Gnats*, 938, c. 389, h. 391, d. 1186, f.
To kill *Gnats*, 388, c. 1186, f.
To cause *Gnawings* or gripings in the stomacke, 1190, a.
1192, b.
Good against the *Gnawing* of the belly, 391, a. 420, a. 617, g.
To cure the *Gnawings* of the belly, 891, c. 908, a.
To take away the *Gnawings* of the stomacke proceeding of a
hot cause, 232, b.
A remeie for the *Gnawings* of the guts and entrailes, 770, f.
For *Gonorrhoea* or running of the raines, 50, b. 452, a. 454, a. 661, c.
674, b. 1150, a. 1182, b. 1246, c. 1276, c.
To cause *Goates* to be deliuered of their yoong, 893, c.
To kill wilde *Goates*, 820, c.
To take away the paine of the *Goutte*, 94, a. 131, a. 250, f. 412, b.
560, i. 1125, g. 332, a. 729, h.
For the hot *Gout*, 1328, l. 1381, a.
Good for the *Gout* in the hands, 1303, g.
To drie waterie humors of the *Gout*, 1037, l.
To ease or assuage the paine of the *Gout*, 131, b. 135, h. 369, d.
283, b. 287, b. 298, k. 332, c. 426, b. 509, c. 535, c. 665, h.
849, f. 1026, b. 1133, b. 1235, c. 1238, g. 1375, c. 1389, a.
To

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

Good againſt dizzines of the Head, 188, r. 897, b. 720, c.
 To heale running vlcers of the Head, 1035, c.
 To afflicke and hurt the head, 529, d. 573, a. 1050, l.
 To driue lice out of the Head, 899, b.
 To helpe the fourth of the Head, ſee Scurffe.
 To cauſe aking and heauines of the Head, 402, b.
 Good againſt heauines of the Head, 722, f.
 To preſerue ſpeeth, 1190, d.
 To ſtrengthen Hearing, 1116, c.
 To cauſe hardnes of Hearing, 297, f. 1117, f.
 Good for hardnes of Hearing, 706, a.
 To ſtrengthen the Heart, 124, b. 633, a. 651, c. 735, d. 1082, a, i.
 1083, b. 1160, b. 1352, a.
 To comfort the Heart, 892, b. 337, a. 472, a. 535, c. 560, 7, d. 603, b.
 654, a, d. e. 655, c. 722, b. 1111, h. 1201, i. 1317, g. 1355, a.
 1353, b.
 Good againſt the trembling and ſhaking of the Heart, 892, b.
 604, d. 1132, i. 1083, b. 1160, c.
 To drawe a plague fore from the Heart, 815, c. 811, a.
 Good for the Heart-burning, 2247, a. 414, c. 728, a. 1263, d, e.
 To diſſe venome and poiſon from the Heart, 840, b. 678, b.
 Good for infirmities of the Heart, ſee Infirmities.
 Good againſt the paſſion or panting of the Heart, 845, c. 469, b, c.
 542, b. 545, f. 1082, a. 1190, c.
 To driue petulant and corrupt aire from the Heart, 847, a.
 To clenſe the Heart, 1116, f.
 To make the Heart merrie, 845, c. 887, c. 892, d, b. 935, e. 948, i.
 962, f. 968, d. 1111, h. 1399, c.
 Beneficiall to the Heart, 848, g. 548, i. 560, f. 966, a. 1116, a.
 Againſt ſwellung about the Heart, 318, a.
 To reſreſh or reioice the Heart, 868, d. 556, b. 654, a.
 To take away Heate of the face, 845, f.
 To take away the Heate of burnings and ſcaldings, 1277, a.
 To abate the intemperate Heate of the raine, 1247, b.
 To quench the fierie Heate of the eyes, 1227, c.
 To coole the Heate of the intraites, 1317, g.
 Good againſt the Heate of the breſt, lungs and bladder, 1333, a.
 To take away the burning Heate in wounds, 845, a.
 To alay the Heate of the blood, 1145, b.
 To coole and temper the Heate of the fundament and priuite
 partes, 232, c.
 To coole the Heate of burning vlcers, 1208, m.
 To coole the Heate of the inflamed liver, 892, a. 913, d. 911, a. 701, a.
 1144, g. 1145, b.
 To mitigate all kindes of Heate, 1083, a.
 To take away the Heate of ſcalding by water or oile, 1353, k.
 To helpe the extreme Heate of the mouth, 1102, a.
 To eaſe the burning Heate of the Bones, 210, a.
 To alay the extreme Heate of the kidneies and bladder, 702, i.
 To reſreſh or increaſe inward and naturall Heat, 732, c. 745, a.
 To take away the Heate of inflammations, 881, c. 1238, c. 1277, a.
 To quench the Heate of hot ſwellings, 1207, e.
 Good againſt the burning Heate of the mouth and almonds of
 the throte, 845, a. 1091, a. 1120, d.
 To mitigate or coole the extreme Heate of the inward partes,
 768, a. 471, a. 701, a. 1317, g.
 To alay extremitie of Heate in burning feuers, 1082, g. 1083, h.
 1232, b.
 To alay the feruent Heate of the ſkin, 1178, h.
 To alay and take away the Heate of vrine, 1149, b.
 To temper the ſharpe and feruent Heate of choler, 768, a. ſee
 Choler.
 To alay the Heate of the ſtomacke, 845, b. 321, b. 419, c. 728, a, b.
 1120, d. 1144, g. 1145, d. 1324, c.
 To alay or take away vehement Heate in agues, 502, f. 1083, b.
 1222, b. 1368, a. 1383, d.
 Good for the Venetique feuer, which is a conſumption, 1169, a.
 To heale mouldie and kiked Heeles, 42, d. 178, d. 424, a.
 Good for the chaps and chilublanes of the Heeles, 137, f.
 A remedie againſt the venomous qualitie of Hemorrhoids, 542, a.
 572, f. 938, i. 941, b.
 To open the Hemorrhoides, 542, d. 410, b. 695, g.
 To ſtop the euermuch flowing of the Hemorrhoides, 661, b.
 858, a. 962, d. 1091, b. 1192, k. 1227, b.
 To cure the Hemorrhoides, 297, c. 849, g. 630, d, g. 660, a. 1235, d.
 1222, i.
 Good againſt the priuies of the Hemorrhoider, 934, a.
 Good againſt ſwellung of the Hemorrhoides, 802, a.

[illegible]

A Table of the Nature, Vertue and Dangers.

How to be preserved from the Hurt of venomous beastes, 874, d. 551, a.

To take away all Hurts from the eyes, 557, c. 629, c.

To drawe water forth of their bellies that are *Hydroptike*, 691, c. 735, m. see *Droptie*.

I

To refresh a tired Face, 362, c.

Good against the Jaundise, 391, a. 400, b. 428, a. 463, c. 507, c. 575, a. 963, i. 1007, c. 1243, b.

To cure the laundise, 856, c. 864, b. 827, i. 839, c. 840, f. 938, g. 1. 341, d. 422, a. 695, c. 1223, n.

Good against the yellow laundise, 863, a. 832, b. 279, a. 927, b. 348, a. 557, c. 78, b.

To helpe the yellow laundise, 760, b. 198, b. 222, a. b. 272, a. 314, f. 437, a. 463, a. 526, a. 979, a. 1083, h. 1110, c. 1184, c. 1195, c.

To purge gently by vrine and siege such as haue the laundise, 279, c. d. 1048, d.

A purgation for the yellow laundise, 318, c.

Singular good for the laundise of long continuance, 444, b.

To cure the blacke laundise, 1133, p. q.

Good against the olde and long lasting swellings of the *Jawes*, 934, a.

To cleanse the lawes of *Stimic flegme*, 587, b. 1158, f.

To comfort the lawes, 1244, d.

To take away the swellings of the lawes, 587, b. 1158, f. 1314, c.

Good against corruption of the lawes, 601, 677, c.

To take away ruggednes of the lawes, 701, a.

To assuage or heale the disease called *Ignis sacer*, or wilde fire, 60, f. 298, i. 660, a. 676, b. 1051, g.

Against vaine *Imaginations*, 1160, d.

Good to limne *Imagerie* with, 124, h.

Good for *Imperfections* of the head, 1027, a.

For *Imperfections* of the eyes, 629, b. 1351, b.

To helpe all *Imperfections* of the liuer, 359, b. 422, d. 495, d.

For *Imperfections* of the lungs, 1388, a.

For *Imperfections* of the raines, 693, a. 724, b.

To take away the swelling and paine of hot *Impostumes*, 581, b.

To bring harde *Impostumes* to maturation or ripenes, 114, c. 394, a. 471, c. 1170, b. 1299, h.

To consume and dissolue all cold hard *Impostumes*, 1027, n.

Good against *Impostumes* in the ioints of the fingers, 362, b.

To assuage a flaming *Impostume* and bring it to ripenes, 472, c.

To breake *Impostumes*, 207, a. 210, a. 465, a.

To ripen and breake venereous *Impostumes* in the flank, 1328, d.

A remedie against *Impostumations* of the throte, 319, c.

To bring to maturation & breake pestilentiall *Impostumations*, 854, k.

To mollifie malicious *Impostumes*, 1170, c.

To soften and ripen *Impostumes*, 1328, d.

To cure the disease called *Impetigo*, 69, b.

For *Infants* that haue their sinewes drawen together, 989, d.

To helpe an Infant that is vexed with an ague, 463, a. 702, i. 705, a. 778, c.

Good for *Infants* that are like to haue the falling sicknes, 880, d.

Against the *Infection* of the plague or pestilence, 849, a. 340, b. 478, a. 599, a. 604, c. 996, a. 1069, b. d.

A remedie against all *Infections* taken by euill and corrupt aire, and to driue the same from the hart, 847, a. 996, a. 1190, f.

Good against all colde *Infirmities* of the stomacke, 732, i.

Good for the *Infirmities* of the moth, 6518, a. 1108, a.

For *Infirmities* curable by sweating, 711, a.

To heale *Infirmities* of the fundament, 54, d. 553, d.

A remedie for the *Infirmities* of the hart, 560, a. 569, a. 599, b. 1160, b.

Good against the *Infirmities* of the spleene and milt, 869, d. 495, d. 542, h. 712, i. 979, a.

To helpe the *Infirmities* of the liuer, 422, d. 495, d. 507, a. 732, i.

Good for *Infirmities* of the kidnies, 422, 1657, c. 869, d. 495, d. 542, h. 732, i. 1000, a. 1203, c. 1121, i. 1246, d.

Good for *Infirmities* of the bladder, 869, d. 495, d. 542, h. 732, i.

Good for *Infirmities* of the chest, 47, d. 318, i. 473, a. 586, a. 1190, b.

Good against *Infirmities* of the sinewes, 438, d.

Good against *Infirmities* of the mouth, 508, d.

Against *Infirmities* in the eares, 124, f.

To cure *Infirmities* that come of fluxes, 1099, c.

Good for *Infirmities* of the head and braine, of a cold and moist cause, 1110, a.

Good against all *Infirmities* of the breast and lungs, 120, c.

To cure all *Infirmities* proceeding of sharpe, salt, and biting humors, 1121, m.

For *Infirmities* of the matrix, 1238, c.

A remedie for old *Infirmities* of the chest and lungs, 1329, o.

Against all *Infirmities* of the blood, 57, c.

Good for all colde and continuall *Infirmities* of the head and sinewes, 619, b.

Good against *Infirmities* of the head, of a hot cause, 674, d.

Good for the *Infirmities* of the gall, 318, g.

To helpe the *Inflammations* of the almonds, throte, and the partes adjoining, 839, f. 366, a. 370, a. 728, a. b. 1091, a. 1180, a.

Good for *Inflammations*, 236, b. 250, d. 362, d. 412, a. 413, c. 527, b. 548, b. 667, a. 674, a. 702, o. 1030, a.

To heal. hot and sharpe *Inflammations*, 34, c. 269, b. 424, a. 581, c. 667, c. 679, a. 1153, a. 1335, l.

Not to suffer *Inflammations* to rise, and if they do, to assuage them, 1083, a.

Against the *Inflammations* of the lungs, 504, a. 318, f. 572, c. 701, a. 702, l. 705, b. 1121, i.

Against *Inflammations* newly begun, 215, b. 1223, c.

To take away *Inflammations*, 60, b. 65, b. 195, c. 232, a. 860, c. 495, a. 1018, b. 1055, c. 1121, k.

A remedie against the *Inflammation* of the stones, 198, c. 283, a. 1073, b.

To dissolue *Inflammations* of the breast, lungs, and rough arterie, 1243, e.

To appease or assuage hot *Inflammations*, 60, f. 793, a. 242, g. 702, c. 962, b. 1223, k. 1238, c. 1335, l. 1368, c.

To helpe or ease *Inflammations* of the eyes, 502, b. 222, f. 301, a. 306, c. 332, b. 949, f. 412, a. 509, a. 1050, p. 1150, b.

Good against all inward *Inflammations*, 1294, a.

To breede *Inflammations*, 1315, a.

To take away *Inflammations* in wounds, 291, h. 679, a.

To coole all *Inflammations*, 282, g. 321, o. 1144, f.

Against the *Inflammation* of the raines, 1349, b.

A remedie against *Inflammation* of the paps, 198, c. 291, i.

To stay the beginning of *Inflammations*, 1208, m. 1275, c. 1276, f. 1304, a.

To coole the *Inflammation* of the liuer, 845, f. 941, d. 457, b. 512, g. 702, k. 1009, d. 1243, h. 1376, a.

For *Inflammation* of the kernels, 1180, f. 1294, a.

Good for *Inflammations* of the fundament, 858, a. 594, b. 661, k. 1050, p. 1076, r. 1167, b.

To take away or cure all *Inflammations*, 860, f. 278, a. 291, h. 412, a. 424, a. 445, d. 667, c. 676, a. 680, a. 1027, i. 1210, a. 1223, k. 1231, k. 1275, c. 1277, a. 1278, b. 1304, h. 1376, b. 1389, a.

Good against the *Inflammations* of the mouth and almonds of the throte, 845, a. 366, a. 370, a. 702, n. 728, a. b. 1091, a. 1294, a.

To alay the *Inflammation* of the stomacke, 845, b. 941, d. 1324, g.

To mitigate the *Inflammation* of the entrails, 1082, g.

Against the *Inflammation* of the *Intestines*, 551, b. 1349, b.

To cure members out of *Joint*, 149, d.

To cure the shakings of the ioints declining to the pautic, 947, f.

To helpe aches and paines in the ioints, 114, c. 638, a. 1055, c. 1073, d.

To ease or helpe members out of *Joint*, 34, b. 540, c. 638, a. 649, h.

Good for the ioints, 250, k.

To strengthen the ioints, 55, a.

To consume windie swellings in the ioints, 908, h.

To stay humors from falling into the ioints, 60, f.

To abate or assuage aches and paines of the ioints, 65, c. 131, b. 895, b. 512, a. 638, a. 680, h. 724, b. 1016, i.

To take away or dissolue swellings in the ioints, 68, a. 131, b. 627, b.

Good for weeping wounds of the ioints, 509, b.

To knit firmly the *Joint* of members that were displaced, 759, d.

To soften the swellings in the ioints, 790, c.

To digest filthie slimines of the ioints, 426, a.

To take away the swellings of the ioints, 471, b.

To mitigate the paine of the ioints caused of hot and drie humors, 512, a.

To helpe the long continuall paine of the ioints, 711, a. see *Gout*.

To purge the ioints of flegme and rawe humors by vomite and stoule, 1133, f.

To cure the *Ischiatica*, 422, a. 460, d.

For mans inuoluntarie *Urinate*, 1150, a. looke *Gonorrhoea*.
Hhhhh x To

A Table of the Nature, Vertue and Dangers.

To stay or stop all Issues of blood, 505, b. 790, g. 860, b. 840, c. 845, a. 284, c. 911, a. 452, a. 459, a. 1058, b. 1082, m. 1102, a. 1186, a. 1227, b. 1254, f. 1263, n. 1292, b. 1306, c.
 To stop the extraordinary Issues of blood, 284, c. 411, g. 860, b. 1292, a.
 Good against the inordinate fluxe of womens Issues, 284, c. 1058, c. 1263, n.
 To stop all Issues of blood in man or woman, 1263, n. 1314, g.
 To stop white Issues of women, 1292, b. looke Whites.
 To helpe the Itching in the corners of the eyes, 410, f.
 To take away the Itching of the eyes, 887, d. 706, c. 1343, b.
 To cure the Itch of the bodie, 1281, m.
 Good against or to helpe the Itch, 312, c. 542, d. 650, l. 676, a. 705, b. 1052, l. 1116, f. 1152, a.
 To cure all manner of Itch, 314, f. 1052, l.
 To cure the scurvie Itch, 399, b.
 To ingender euill Juice, 199, a. 1050, g.
 To ingender a grosse, cold, and flegmaticke Juice, 1281, h.
 To ingender cold and rawe Juice, 5728, g.

K

TO take away the inflammation of the **Kernels** vnder the eares, iawes, necke, armpcholes, and flanks, 568, a, b.
 Good against hard Kernels, 580, a.
 Good for Kernels in the flanks, 1207, e.
 To waste away Kernels vnder the eares, 1037, m.
 To consume or waste away hard swellings of the Kernels, 1064, 1328, g. looke hard swellings.
 To dissolue Kernels in the throate, 293, c. 1158, f.
 To waste away hard Kernels, 415, a. 560, i. 964, b. 1064, a, b.
 Good against **Itches**, 665, i. 1051, q.
 To heale Kibed heeles, 42, d. 178, d. 287, i. 424, a. 1052, l. 1387, b.
 To open stoppings of the **Kidneies**, 895, a. 318, a. 869, a. 341, d. 428, b. 444, c. 463, a, d. 535, e. 963, i. 1133, b. 1329, o.
 To cleanse the Kidneies, 502, d. 832, b. 318, a. 693, a. 1133, b. 1182, a. 1190, a. 1248, d.
 To helpe obstructions of the Kidneies, 3, c. 738, f. 888, a. 318, a. 868, d. 869, b. 878, f. 428, b.
 Good for the vlcers of the Kidneies, 331, b. 709, g. 958, d.
 To strengthen the Kidneies, 1082, k.
 Good for the Kidneies, 23, a. 504, a. 884, b. 871, a. 907, c. 955, a. 419, c. 729, d. 1243, c. 1318, a. 1333, b.
 To breake and drue forth the stone in the Kidneies, 185, d. 349, a. c. 455, a. 571, a. 578, c. 1066, b. looke stone.
 Good for those that are troubled with the stone of the Kidneies, 775, c. 845, d. 638, a. 1048, c.
 To helpe exulcerations of the Kidneies, 802, b. 318, a. 341, d. 1121, k.
 Good for or to assuage the paine in the Kidneies, 832, b. 287, a. 318, a. 877, c. d. 349, a. c. 724, b. 984, k. 1035, c. 1073, c. 1133, m. 1248, d. 1255, b.
 To helpe inflammations of the Kidneies, 318, f. 702, a.
 Good for the duges of **Kine** that haue beene bitten by a venemous worme, or are chaps, 646, a.
 To soften the **Kings** euill, 47, g. 54, c. 65, c. 293, c. 1342, a.
 To consume and waste away the Kings euill, 415, a. 568, i. 984, d. 1037, f. 1133, l. 1180, d. 1328, g.
 To dissolue and cure the Kings euill, 749, c. 217, b. 854, a. 859, c. 860, e. 293, c. 495, a. 560, i. 638, h. 665, d. 677, c.
 To amend the loathsome colour of the Kings euill, 963, l.
 To kill or drue away **Knats**, see Gnats.
 Good for weeping wounds of the **Knees**, 509, b.
 For **Knitting** of bones singular good, 759, d. 5, g.
 To take away **Knobs**, 408, d.
 To consume or make tubile hard **Knots**, 96, b. 190, i. 397, b.
 To waste or consume and heale hard **Knots** in or about the fundament, 566, b. 1091, b.

L

Good for **Lamenesse**, 1016, a.
 To cause **Lankenesse**, 964, d.
 Good against the **Laske**, 1317, b.
 Good against the Laske proceeding of raw humors, 314, d. 318, a.
 Good for those that are troubled with a hot Laske, 412, c. 1245, c.

To stay or stop the Laske, 32, a. 65, d. 72, g. 79, a. 102, b. 505, b. 748, a. b. 790, g. 215, c. 227, a. 860, b. 839, f. 840, d. 841, a. 887, a. 890, c. 312, b. 314, d. 872, d. 875, d. 880, a. 911, a. 915, a. 321, f. 323, b. 419, g. 433, a. 545, b. 549, b. 630, b. 638, d. 657, d. 674, a. 728, a. b. 736, a. 983, a. 989, b. 1037, g. 1050, b. 176, v. 1083, c. d. 1108, i. 1140, a. 1147, a. 1158, b. f. 1167, c. 1174, g. 1186, a. 1195, c. 1227, c. 1244, a, b. 1256, b. c. 1259, c. 1263, p. 1264, b. 1270, a. 1283, b. 1292, a. 1306, c. 1309, c. 1314, g. 1326, a. 1354, b. 1375, a.
 A remedie for all kinds of Laskes, 318, k. 1050, b. 1227, c.
 Good for a Laske of long continuance, 728, d.
 To stay the Laske in yong children, 970, c.
 Good for them that would be **Leane**, or to fat the leane, 1235, c. 1289, g.
 To procure **Lecherie**, 95, a. see Bodilie lust.
 Good for the inflammation of the **Legs**, 676, b. 709, f.
 To take away swelling of the Legs gotten by colde or long standing, 62, a.
 Good against mangines of the Legs, 491, b.
 To helpe the old aches and paine in the Legs, 219, b.
 To take away swellings of the Legs, 491, a. 497, c. 409, f. 1347, d.
 To cure old and filthie vlcers of the Legs, 289, b.
 To heale scabbed Legs, 435, c. 721, k. 1278, b.
 To kill **Leopards**, 755, a.
 Good for such as haue the **Lethargie**, 190, g. 856, c. 897, h. 1016, c. 1202, d.
 To helpe the Lethargie, 457, a. 458, d.
 A good purgation for **Leapers**, 827, a.
 To ingender the **Leprosie**, 1334, c.
 To ease the Leprosie, 306, c. 1172, p.
 To take away Leprosies, 827, c. 463, b. 557, i. 558, k. 736, d.
 Good against the Leprie, 657, a. 720, g. 1328, h. 1361, a.
 To caute Leprie, 1050, g.
 To heale the Leprie, 743, a. 408, d. 460, g. 728, c.
 Good against **Lentiles**, 1328, h.
 To take away Lentiles in the face, 765, h. 115, h. 855, c. 288, t. 293, c. 1133, r. 1328, h.
 To kill **Lice**, 522, a. 709, d. 1172, n. 1195, b. 1307, b.
 To drue Lice out of the beard, head, and all other parts of the bodie, 399, b.
 To destroy Lice in clothes or apparell, 399, c.
 To heale **Lichens** (that is scetters or ringwormes) in children or yong Infants, 1314, c. 1376, b.
 To preserve and prolong the **Life** of man, 734, l. 735, b.
 To cure the burnings by **Lightning**, 273, a. 288, z.
 To cleanse the **Lights** of raw humors, 1248, c.
 To helpe **Lims** burnt with fire, 987, a.
 To cure Lims out of joint, 987, a. 1202, f. see members.
 Good to bathe Lims out of joint, 1227, f.
 For chaps of the **Lips**, 1152, a.
 Enimie to the **Liu**, 293, a. 1017, h.
 Good for the Liuer, 882, b. 318, g. h. 966, a. 1004, a.
 To coole the hot burning of the Liuer, 22, a. 845, f. 941, d. 321, h. 1009, d. 1243, b. looke inflammation.
 Good against the stoppings of the Liuer, 124, c. 738, b. 765, c. 832, b. 840, f. 843, b. 689, c. 279, a. 318, a. 868, d. 936, b. 348, b. 352, c. 428, b. 575, a. 689, c. 977, b. 1004, a. c. 1341, d. c.
 To helpe obstructions of the Liuer, 3, d. 279, a. 318, a. 930, b. c. 936, a. 938, c. 422, a. 437, a. 463, a. 507, a. 578, b. 695, c. 706, d. 1004, c. 1202, b. 1257, k. 1341, d. c.
 Against paine of the Liuer, 57, a. 1073, c. 1300, a.
 To coole the heate of the inflamed Liuer, 66, c. 845, f. 321, b. 457, b. 512, g. 702, k. 1009, d.
 To mollifie and take away the hard swellings of the Liuer, 188, c.
 To strengthen the Liuer, 938, c. 507, a. 1082, k. 183, n. 1352, a. 1354, b.
 To comfort the Liuer, 839, c. 1317, g. 1341, c. 1350, a.
 To scoure or cleanse the Liuer, 1044, c. 1133, b. 1116, f. 1190, a.
 To take away the feeblenes of the Liuer, 930, c. 1033, a. looke Weaknes.
 To staie or repress the wasting of the Liuer, 348, b.
 Good for those that haue euill liuers, 352, b. 576, a. c. 1178, d.
 To helpe them that haue a weake and colde Liuer, 524, f. 1015, b.
 Good for the Liuer-sicke, 1000, b.
 A good medicine against **Loathing** of meate, 848, g. 1207, c. 1223, g.
 To helpe the sore and pained **Lomies**, 1073, c.
 To staie the **Longing** of women with childe, 728, a. b. 733, g.

Good

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers:

Good against Looseness of the sinewes, 770, a. 638, a.
 To stae the Looseness of the belly, 1337, c. looke itop the belly.
 Good for Looseness of the joints, 649, g.
 Good to be put in Lotions for cankers and sores in childrens
 mouthes, 1209, a.
 Good to be put in Lotions for the priuie parts, & scaldings with
 women, 1209, a.
 An excellent Lotion or washing water to heale sores in the
 mouth and priuie parts of man or woman, to fasten teeth,
 1092, i.
 To cause Louse, 696, m.
 To make one Louse, 1328, a.
 A medicine against the Lowse euill, 357, c.
 To dissolve knotte or hard Lumps in any part of the body, 40, c.
 68, a. 72, a. 74, b. 86, c. 89, b. 566, b. 144, b.
 To mollifie and disperse hard Lumps, 68, a.
 To waste and make subtil hard Lumps, 96, b.
 To cure a Lunatique person, 811, b.
 To quiet the Lunatique, 654, d, c.
 To make smooth the roughness of the Lungs, 35, a. 729, d.
 Good for the Lungs, 1256, c, d. 1328, b.
 To open or remouee obstructions or stoppings of the Lungs,
 124, b. 770, f. 840, f. 878, f. 470, c. 1076, q. 1248, c.
 To cleanse the Lungs, 459, b. 546, b. 563, a. 578, b. 586, a. 649, b.
 934, c. 1116, c. 1257, b.
 A speciall remedie for consumption of the Lungs, 124, c. 795, d.
 563, d. 987, a. 1174, f. 1223, c.
 To helpe wheezing of the Lungs, 557, d. 563, c.
 To helpe the Lungs that are inflamed, 765, 504, a. 318, f. 465, b.
 572, c. 701, a. 1333, a.
 A remedie for the stuffing of the Lungs, 770, f. 869, c. 527, c. 542, c.
 698, b. 1259, b.
 Against the vicers of the Lungs, 504, a. 505, c. 563, b. 661, f. 663, a.
 665, f.
 Good against the cough of the Lungs, 519, c. 1383, a.
 To cleanse the pipes of the Lungs, 138, b. 729, d. 984, c. 1120, a.
 To concoct raw humors of the Lungs, 984, k.
 Good for the Lungs oppressed with rawe and colde humors, 57, f.
 903, c.
 Hurtfull to the Lungs, 1050, l.
 To procure or stir vp bodily Lust, 95, a. 97, c. 124, c. 133, b. 155, d.
 158, b. 175, a. 754, a. 193, c. 195, c. 883, c. 895, a. 274, a. 868, c.
 871, a. 872, a. 874, b. 880, a. 899, c. 955, a. 445, f. 572, c. 614, a, b.
 627, c. 629, b. 665, c. 968, a. 977, a. 993, a, c. 1024, a. 1047, a.
 1099, c. 1174, d. 1246, c. 1248, c. 1251, d. 1254, f. 1256, b, c.
 1289, h. 1334, f.
 To restraine bodily Lust, 158, b. 772, a. 419, c. 1202, a.
 To stay Lusting of man with childe, 728, a. b. 733, g.
 To ease all Lixuations, 34, b.

M

To bring Madnes, 270, a.
 A medicine against Madnes, 318, f. 457, a.
 To take away Madnes, proceeding of melancholie, or of the
 spleene, 463, b.
 To cure the biting of Mad dogs, 26, a. 60, a. looke biting.
 To kill Mad dogs, 1186, g.
 To cure Madmens of the greene sickness, and sende againe the
 liuely colour into their faces, 201, b.
 What dothe cause a faire and well coloured Maide looke like a
 tallowe cake, 69, c.
 Good for young Maidens that want their courses, 558, l. 630, c.
 To keepe downe the dugs and paps of Maidens, 309, a.
 To make a Mat well coloured, 124, c.
 To make a Man gracious in the sight of people, 440, b.
 To keepe a waifaring Man from wearisomnes, 906, d.
 A purgation good for a furious and mad Man, 827, a.
 Deadly to Man, 81, b. 82, a.
 To make a Man barren, 744, b.
 To cause a man to looke young, 1116, f.
 To kill a man in such sort as though he seemed to die laughing,
 815.
 To cause men to beget Male children, 158, a.
 To ease those that be Mad, 60, f.
 To take away or cure Mangines, 188, b. 854, l. 312, c. 314, f. 399, b.
 408, d. 429, c. 650, l.

Good against Mangines of the hands and legs, 491, b.
 To cure Mangines of the bodie, 1281, m.
 An especiall remedie against the night Mare, 833, f.
 To take away blew and black Markes, caused of bruising, 191, k.
 938, l. 720, c. 722, b. 1252, c.
 To take away Markes remaining after small pocks or meafels,
 696, i. 1276, g.
 To take away blacke and blew Markes, that are gotten by stripes
 or fells, 759, c. 854, a. 882, c. 540, c. 722, b. 1252, c.
 To cause Markes in woundes to be faire and well coloured,
 1108, b.
 To take away Markes out of the skin, 811, b.
 To take away blacke Markes of the face, 720, c.
 To take away blacke and blew Markes of the skin, 722, c. 1044, c.
 Good for the Matrix, 1013, e.
 For swelling of the Matrix, 1027, q. 1035, a.
 To helpe the coldnes and stopping of the Matrix, 30, d. 527, c, f.
 546, g. 1027, h. 1065, a.
 To mollifie & open the Matrix, 47, f. 527, c. 535, c. 1073, b. 1238, c.
 To helpe the inflammation of the Matrix, 40, c. 291, l. 419, c.
 445, m. 1202, d.
 To cure the suffocation and strangling of the Matrix, 892, a.
 893, a. 527, c, f.
 To bring the Matrix into hir right place, 1073, b. 892, a.
 To cleanse the matrix, 91, a. 282, m. 459, b. 696, a.
 To close the Matrix, 243, a.
 Good to soften the hardnes of the Matrix, 147, d. 149, c. 445, n.
 524, a, b. 527, c. 1108, d.
 To helpe the strangling and paines of the Matrix, 833, f. 878, c.
 341, n. 946, c. 445, n. 553, a. 587, d. 1202, d.
 To remouee hot wellings of the Matrix, 149, c.
 Good for an impostume of the Matrix, 1027, b.
 To cure sores of the Matrix, 751, b.
 To waste and consume, breake or scatter away the windines of
 the Matrix, 795, a. 849, h. 587, d. 908.
 To cure the vicers of the Matrix, 291, l. 1027, b.
 To cure the frettings and ulcerations of the Matrix, 419, c.
 To purge the Matrix or wombe after childe bearing, 698, a. looke
 Women or Secondine.
 To scoure out flegmatike Matter through the guts, 856, c.
 To raise rotten Matter out of the chest and lungs, 1256, c.
 To cause pestilentiall Matter to breath forth by the pores of the
 skin, 815, b.
 Good against the Measels, 504, a. 535, g. 657, c. 1328, h.
 How to colour Meates with, 124, h.
 A pleasant Meate, 596, a. 614, a.
 Good for such as cannot brooke their Meate, 542, a.
 A singular Medicine for the yellow iaudies, 903, a. 124, c. 137, d.
 529, a. 854, c. 257, c. 314, f. 912, b, c. 919, c. 936, a. 411, g. 422, d.
 573, d. 575, a. 657, c. 706, d. 1110, c.
 A good Medicine to cleanse the chest and lungs, 1174, c.
 A familiar Medicine for all ages and sexes, 1115, n.
 To defend from the hurt of poisonous Medicines, 946, d.
 Against deadly Medicines, 712, b.
 A conuenient & holisome Medicine for the stomack, 410, a. 411, g.
 A Medicine that may safely be giuen to all weak people of what
 age or sexe soeuer they be, 1243, a.
 A singular and prooued Medicine against the stone in the blad-
 der, 572, i.
 A Medicine against all poisons of venemous beasts, 952, a.
 A purging Medicine in many diseases, fit for all ages, 1114, b, c, d.
 An excellent purging Medicine for daintie people, 1115, l, m.
 A Medicine good for children and women with childe, 318, l.
 1243, a.
 An amarus Medicine, 696, m.
 A singular Medicine against surfeit, 702, f. 848, g.
 A good Medicine for those that are bursten, 762, b. 291, a.
 A good Medicine against cankers, 745, f. 684, d.
 A Medicine for the pleurisie, 318, f. 1019, c. 1073, a.
 A Medicine for feauer quartaine, 854, b. 1009, c.
 A singular Medicine for the stone in the raines, 572, i.
 A Medicine against scaldings, in the priuie parts of man or wo-
 man, 745, f.
 A purging Medicine for the stomack, 410, a.
 A remedie for the Megrim, 770, b. 287, a. 288, c. 460, g. 512, c.
 To ease the pain of the Megrim, 915, c. 468, a. 633, f. 735, h. 1223, l.
 To purge Melancholic 463, f. b. 527, c. 654, d. 116, b. 53, d. 1317, d.
 Good for a Melancholic person, 856, c. 827, a. 460, i. 527, d. 548, c.
 H h h h h 2 Good

A Table of the Nature, Danger, and Vertues.

Good to drie away Melancholic, 654, c. 840, g. 560, a, d. 1116, f.
 To purge Melancholike humors by stooke, 827, a. 460, f, h. 463, c.
 527, d. 546, c.
 Good for those that are troubled with Melancholic, 827, a. 460, d.
 527, d.
 To helpe any disease of Melancholic, 460, g.
The Melilote plaister, 1035, b.
 To swage the paine and take away the swelling and inflammation of Members vexed with the gout, 849, f.
 To helpe or ease all Members out of ioint, 34, b. 854, c. 638, a.
 649, h. 728, c. 973, d. 1202, f.
 To take away the paine and inflammation of Members out of ioint, and firmly to knit the ioint, 759, d.
 To dry vp and heale moist and malignant vlcers of the priuy Members, 30, f.
 To take away tumors and swellings that happen to Members whose bones haue been broken or out of ioint, 759, g.
 Good for Members torne, rent and bruised, 507, a.
 Good for a blacke and bruised Member, declining to mortification, 619, f.
 To take away the shaking or trembling of the Members, 624, b.
 To warme colde Members, 1076, v.
 To strengthen weak members, 1161, a. 1346, d.
 To keepe wounded Members from inflammation and rankling, or being rankled to take away the same, 445, o.
 To cure the apostemes and tumors of the priuy Members, 147, b.
 To helpe Members subiect to the palse, 469, h, c.
 To ease members shrunke vp, 491, a.
 To strengthen and preserue the weakened Memorie, 332, b. 735, b.
 1009, b.
 To comfort Memorie, 537, c. 1111, c.
 To quicken the Memorie, 624, b. 1110, a.
 To stop the ouermuchflowing of the **Menfes**, 913, a. 1144, d.
 1147, a. 1160, b. 1190, k. 1389, a.
 To prouoke womens Menfes, 72, c. 864, a. 862, b. 883, g. 926, a.
 564, a. 962, f. 996, c. 1000, b. 1044, d. 1184, g. 1194, a. 1195, b.
 1202, d. 1219, a. 1223, g. 1239, h. 1257, k. 1349, b.
 To make one **Merie**, 124, a. 599, c. 654, c. 732, f. 966, a. 1160, c.
 To keepe from **Mertrigals**, 1202, g.
 Good against, or to cure Mertrigals, 287, i. 1178, a. 1387, b.
 To kill **Merie**, 357, c.
 To increase or cause much **Milke** in womens breasts that giue sucke, 178, b. 185, j. 232, b. 241, a. 306, c. 877, b. d. 878, a. 880, a.
 926, a. 420, a. 443, a. 659, b. 1062, a. 1125, a. c. 1174, d.
 To cruddle **Milke**, 1007, b.
 To drie vp **Milke**, 548, a. 1076, t.
 Not to suffer **Milke** to cruddle or waxe slower in the stomacke, 553, f.
 To procure **Milke** in cattle, 1059, a. 1061, a. 1062, a.
 To helpe the **Milke** if it be wasted, 301, f.
 To cure the hardnes of the **Milke**, 195, c. 395, a. 698, b. 970, c. 1027, g.
 1327, d.
 To mollifie and take away harde swellings of the **Milke**, 188, c.
 897, a.
 To scour the **Milke**, 1044, c. 1116, t. 1133, b.
 To open the stoppings of the **Milke**, 749, a. 395, a. 428, b. 463, a, d.
 470, c. 535, c. 647, a. 962, i. 1111, f. 1129, c. 1133, b, i.
 To helpe or ease the paine of the **Milke**, 628, c. 749, c. 301, f.
 To drie away sorrow and care of the **Minde**, 560, g. 654, a.
 655, c. 722, f. l. 1160, c.
 Good for those that are troubled in **Minde**, 460, d.
 To trouble the **Minde**, 270, a.
 To exhilarate or glad the minde, 330, c. 654, a. 1163, c.
 To ingender **Mirth**, 1116, c.
 Against the poison of **Misfetome** 938, i.
 To draw much **Moristure** from the head and cleanse the braine, 399, d.
 To drie vp ouermuch Moisture of the stomacke, 1207, c.
 Against excessive Moisture of the iawes, 1158, f.
 To bring downe the **Monthly** course of women, 47, c. 50, b.
 946, c. 410, b. 542, b.
 To stop the **Monthly** course, 890, c. 419, d. looke Flowers.
 To bring downe the **Monthly** sicknes, 535, a. looke for desired sicknes.
 To stop the inordinate course of the **Monthly** sicknes, 748, b.
 783, a. 389, c. 1144, d. 1264, c.
 To cleanse or take away the **Morphew**, 141, f. 149, d. 380, a.
 674, b. 998, a. 1044, c. 1223, d.

To cleanse or take away the white **Morphew**, 38, h. 417, a. 684, h.
 To take away the blacke **Morphew**, 417, a. 684, b.
 To cleanse the **Morphew** of the face, 94, b. 765, h. 227, b. 674, b.
 721, l. 1158, h.
 To scour away the **Morphew** of the skin, 759, h. 827, c. 674, b.
 Good for such as are troubled with the rising of the **Mother**, 258, a. 899, l. 1019, c. 1072, a. 1111, g. 1190, b.
 To helpe the suffocation or strangling or stopping of the **Mother**, 856, c. 892, a. 878, c. 833, f. 946, c. 470, c. 527, c. 546, g. 560, b.
 d. 668, b.
 To mollifie and soften the fores of the **Mother**, 790, g.
 To cleanse the **Mother** and helpe conception, 263, b. 578, i.
 Good for the passions or diseases of the **Mother**, 874, d. 762, b.
 1223, k.
 To cause the **Mother** fallen downe to returne to hir naturall place, 892, a. 1158, g.
 To mollifie the tumors and hard swellings of the **Mother**, 787, c.
 445, n. 527, c. 1027, j. 1180, c.
 To helpe or ease the paines of the **Mother**, 391, c. 445, n. 833, f.
 878, c. 946, c. 521, a. 527, d. 1072, a. 1111, g.
 A present remedie for the fits of the **Mother**, 287, b. 946, c.
 To reuiue those that be strangled with the **Mother**, 897, i. 560, b.
 To kill the childe in the **Mother**s wombe, 195, c.
 To keepe garments from **Motherheating**, or **Mothes**, 843, d. 938, c.
 941, f. 951, c. 520, b. 1026, d. 1111, l. 1351, c.
 To kill **Mothes**, 1186, g.
 Against the bitings of the **Mouth** called a Shrew, 141, h. 938, j.
 To drie vp moist and heale virulent vlcers of the **Mouth**, 30, f.
 To cure all vlcers of the **Mouth**, 410, f.
 Good against vlcers and sores of the **Mouth**, 919, c. 325, c.
 507, d. 581, f. 624, c. 677, c.
 Good to wash the **Mouth** withall, 1244, d.
 To staie or cure putrified vlcers of the **Mouth**, 839, f. 1031, b.
 To ripen and breake impostumes and tumours of the **Mouth**, 465, a.
 To cure cankers of the **Mouth**, 841, c. 371, b. looke Cankers.
 Good against the inflammation and burning heat of the **Mouth**, 845, a. 323, c. 370, a. 677, c. 728, a. 1091, a. 1252, h. 1306, a. 1326, b.
 To cause a good sent in the **Mouth**, 886, c.
 To assuage and consume hard apostemes, tumors and corrosiue vlcers in the **Mouth**, 373, b, c.
 A medicine for sore **Mouthes** in children or elder people, 745, f.
 To heale vlcers in the **Mouth**, 214, h. 841, c. 963, l. 1102, b. 1121, h.
 1207, c. 1209, a. 1210, a.
 To bring much water, or cause flegme to run out of the **Mouth**, 864, b. 849, m. 306, b. 619, d.
 An excellent **Mundificatione** for old vlcers and malignant sores, 863, c.
 How to helpe the **Murraine** and other infirmities afflicting cattle, 826, 827. 569, d.
 To cure or helpe all **Murs**, 926, d.
 To helpe those that are strangled with eating of **Mushrooms**, 938, h. 572, f. 1075, o.

N

To strengthen and comfort **Nature**, 780, a.
 To increase **Naturall** seede, 131, c. 178, b. 754, a.
 To destroy **Naturall** seede, 744, b.
 To bring downe **Naturall** sicknes of women, 29, b. looke sicknes.
 Good against **Nauies** of children that stande out ouermuch, 897, d.
 To take away loose **Nalles** on the fingers or toes, 729, h.
 To cause rugged, corrupt, and ill fauoured nailes to fall off, 445, d. 669, a. 736, c. 815, a. 1170, d. 1180, c.
 To consume and drie away the swelling of the **Neebe**, 486, b.
 To heale the galled Neckes of cattle, 970, b.
 To helpe the contraction of the **Nerues**, 947, f. looke Strinking of Sinewes.
 Good for **Nightweales**, 1207, c.
 Good for stinging of **Nittles**, 288, y. 572, h.
 To prouoke or cause **Nittling**, 53, a. 190, f. 540, a. 548, f. 1219, b.
 To cleanse the haire of **Nits**, 519, a. 1027, r.
 To kill **Nits**, 522, a. 709, d. 1172, n. 1195, b. 1307, b.
 Against **Noddes**, on the Nerues or sinewes, 1342, a.
 To waste or make subtil hard Nodes or knots, 96, b. 180, i. 397, b.
 To helpe the **Nodde** in the eares, 1342, a.

Good

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

Good for the humming Noise in the eares, 138, d.
To stanch bleeding at the Nose, 908, d, 958, b. 388, b. 389, f.
557, g. 571, b. 1074, l.
To cause the Nose to bleed, 747, 915, c. 1074, m.
To take away the disease of the Nose called *Polypos*, 854, l. 684, d.
1186, c.
To cure red fierie Noses, 765, f, g.
To cure the old vlcers of the *Nostils*, 709, c.
To engender euill *Nourishment*, 199, a.
For those that are not Nourished after their Meate, 1052, k.
Against *Nunnelle* of the feete and hands, 987, c.
How to ingender or increase milke in *Nurses* breasts, 232, b.
241, a. 306, c. 878, a. 926, a. 420, a. 448, a. 659, b, c. 1125, a.
To ingender a clammy, pituitous and cold *Nutrimēt*, 1386, a

O

To take away the *Obscuritie* or darkenes of the sight, 888, c.
540, a.
To open *Obstructions*, 140, a. 1350, a.
To open *Obstructions* of all inward parts, 1057, d.
To open *Obstructions* of the Liuer, 502, d. 137, d. 738, b, f. 749, a.
765, c. 864, b. 862, a. 847, c. 257, d. 295, a. 878, f. 912, b, c. 321, b.
341, d. 359, b. 437, a. 444, b. 463, d. 470, c. 507, c. 535, c. 563, a.
647, a. 691, a. 962, i. 996, b. 1007, c. 1057, d. 1083, h. 1111, f.
1133, b, i. 1202, b. 1223, e. 1224, m. 1246, f. 1248, d. 1259, b, d.
1289, f. 1341, c.
To helpe *Obstructions* of the liuer, 3, d. 862, a. 314, f. 352, a. 463, b.
Looke liuer.
Good against *Obstructions* or stoppings of the spleene, 689, c.
137, d. 738, b, f. 749, f. 868, d. 869, b. 930, b. 394, a. 422, a. 575, a.
647, a. 977, b. 1195, f. 1202, b.
To cure or waste away *Oedemata*, that is colde swellings, 632, b.
1154, c.
A precious *Oile*, good to cure deepe wounds, and those that are
made thorow the body, or made with any venomous weapons,
and also prickt sinewes, 433, c, d.
An *Oile* seruing to many purposes, 445, g.
An *Oile* good to anoint all rough hardnes and scuruiues gotten
by itch, 400, c.
An excellent *Ointment* for members out of ioint, goutte and
kibed h. elcs, 696, b.
Good against *Opium*, 946, d. 542, a.
To helpe *Oppilations*, 314, f. 983, a. 1341, d, e.
Against *Oppression* of the chest with raw & cold humors, 57, f.
To lay open *Optures* of fistulaes or issues, 1235, m.
To cure the disease named in Latine *Oscula*, 325, a.
Against *Quercasting* of the stomacke, 1050, m.
Good against *Querflowings* of moitt humors, 1099, a.
To dissolue *Outgrowings*, 747, b.
To take away superfluous *Outgrowings* of the flesh, 854, l. 266, c.
To consume away windie *Outgrowings*, 790, f. 875, a.
To kill *Oxen*, 622, a.
To heale the galled neckes of *Oxen*, 970, b.

P

To ease those that make water with great Paine, 760, a.
To remedie the Paine in the head called the *Mcgrim*, 287, a.
288, r. 460, g. 1223, l. 1390, b.
To assuage Paine, 283, i. 878, d. 445, h. 495, a. 617, b. 1207, l.
1256, f.
To mitigate all kind of Paine, 283, a. 298, d. 616, b.
To mitigate the Paines in the eares proceeding of obstructions,
261, d. 341, g. 573, c. 1223, d.
To assuage the Paine of the gout, 859, d. 1050, n. 1055, c.
To mitigate extreme Paines that proceed of the stone, 1257, t.
789, b, c.
To heale the Paine of the stomacke, proceeding of *Choler*, 217, a.
554, a.
To ease the intolerable Paine of the hot gout, 1328, l.
Against Paine in the breast, 460, d. 1073, c. 1076, q. 1349, d, f.
To helpe Paines of the gut, *rectum Intestinum*, 1077, r.
To take away all manner of Paine, 789, b. 445, c.
For Paine of the stomacke proceeding of a cold cause, 1327, d.
Good against, or to ease the Paine in the kidneyes, 897, b. 287, a.

865, a. 897, b. 578, c. 1035, c. 1073, b. 1133, m.
To ease the Paine of the guts and intrailles, proceeding of colde
causes, 1349, c.
To ease the Paines of the guts and intrailles, proceeding of cru-
ditic, 892, c.
To take away the Paine from those which are bitten of Serpents,
1019, c.
Against the Paine in the head and stomacke, 288, n. 938, g. 546, f.
1223, k.
Against all Paines of the ioints, 1349, f.
To cure all Paines proceeding of windie and cold causes, 1354, c.
Good against, or to assuage the Paines of the sinewes, 655, c.
445, h. 526, c. 899, f.
Against Paine of the bladder ioined with heate and sharpnes of
vrine, 729, d.
Good for Paine of the chest, 1025, a. 1073, c.
To cure all manner of olde Paines, proceeding of a colde cause,
190, h. 1346, c.
To mitigate Paine of the eies, proceeding of heate, 1082, c.
To take away the Paine of the goutte, 250, f. 287, b, c. Goutte.
To helpe the Paine in the side, 87, b. 789, b. 300, a. 865, a. 919, a.
445, i. 460, d. 535, a. 563, a. 586, a. 617, g. 624, c. 984, i. 1073, c.
1076, q. 1300, a.
Against griping Paines of the bellie, 23, b. 891, c. 875, b. 897, a.
938, e. 460, d. 540, b. 555, k. 1009, c. 1019, a. 1035, c. 1076, q.
1238, c.
Against Paine in the head, proceeding of a cold cause, 1299, c.
Against the griping Paines of the bellie in women after they be
brought to bed, 27, a. looke *Throves*.
Against the long continued Pains of the head, 460, g. 554, a. 711, a.
Against the Paine of the teeth, 815, d. looke *Toothache*.
A remedie against old Paines of the hucklebones, 1017, g. looke
Sciatica.
Profitable against the Paines of the bladder, 81, a. 789, b. 865, a.
897, b. 902, a. 526, d. 578, c. 665, c. 984, k. 1035, c. 1133, m.
1346, a.
For *Painting* of womens faces, 657, d, b.
To purge chaps and rifts in the *Palms* of the hands being co-
fin germane to the scab of Naples, 859, c. 849, m.
To kill *Pantherz*, 622, c.
For *Painting* of the heart, 845, c. looke *Passion*.
To keepe downe maidens *Paps*, 803, a.
To cure sore *Paps*, 751, b.
To dissolue or waste away the hardnes of the *Paps*, 422, b. 423, c.
Good against the inflammation of the *Paps*, 198, c. 1307, k.
Good against the hard swelling *Paps*, 198, c.
To cure vlcers of the *Paps*, 291, i.
To stay *Parbaking*, 553, a. looke *Vomiting*.
To cure the inflammation of the secret *Partes* in man or wo-
man, 452, c. 454, b. 445, n.
To cleanse the inward *Partes*, 519, c.
To comfort the inward *Partes*, 878, f. 702, i.
Good for weake and feeble *Partes*, 1027, k.
To dissolue and consume cluttered blood in any inward Part of
the bodie, 843, c. 459, a. 507, b. 972, a, b.
To strengthen the inward *Partes*, 1317, d.
To coole or temper the heate of the priuie *Partes*, 232, c.
To strengthen a Part weakened with superfluous moisture,
1099, c.
Good for wounds and vlcers of the secret *Partes*, 794, a. 878, c.
419, e. 452, c. 453, b. 507, c.
Against the inward *Partes* inflamed, 775, d. 318, f. 471, a. 512, c.
702, k. 1281, i. looke *Inflammation*.
To heate *Partes* ouer cold, 1016, f.
To mitigate or coole the extremitie of heate in the inner *Partes*,
768, a. 419, c. 471, a. 702, m. 1281, i.
To take away the fierie heate of *Partes* that are bitten or stung,
1037, i.
Hurtfull to the inner *Partes*, 137, a.
To strengthen sinewie *Partes*, 1110, a.
Offensue to firme and solide *Partes* of the bodie, 298, c.
To make rough *Partes* smooth, 1174, a.
Good for the inward *Partes* that are broken, rent or hurt, 658, a.
To fasten or draw together flacke and faint *Partes*, 1167, a.
A medicine against the vlcérations and scaldings of the priuie
Partes, 745, f.
To assuage swelling of the priuie *Partes*, 1052, m.
To cure wounds of the inward *Partes*, 505, c. 331, b.

A Table of the Natures, Vertue and Dangers.

To expell the venome of the pestilence from the inward Parts, 815, c. 847, a.
 To cleane and open the stopped Passages, 462, a. 658, a. 1009, a.
 To assuage the cholerick Passion, 155, b. 557, d. 1247, c.
 For the Passion of the heart, 542, i. see Heart.
 For the melancholicke Passion, 1160, c.
 To cure the Paulsie, 116, b. 897, c. 374, b. 569, b. 624, d. 1346, c.
 Good for the Paulsie, 749, f. 897, h. 899, f. 469, d. 619, f. 638, a, c. 1016, a.
 Good for those that are troubled with the shaking Paulsie, 249, a. 624, b.
 To cause the Paulsie, 298, d.
 To restore speech to those that haue the dumbe Paulsie, 332, a. 1111, c.
 Good for those that are taken with a dead Paulsie, 619, a.
 To stay or take away the Beate of the cie, 563, c. f. 695, d. 1035, d.
 Good for such as are Deuillish, 329, b.
 Good for those that be Deuillish, 527, d.
 To driue away Penitences of the minde, 655, c.
 Good for old People that are dull and without courage, to increase their lust and strength, 883, i.
 To nourish and restore aged People, and to amend the defects of nature in the younger, 1000, c, d, e.
 To helpe the disease called in Greeke *Σενδμονία*, 53, a.
 To preserue from the Pestilence, and expell it out of those that are infected, 125, i. 840, b. 331, c. 668, b. 664, k. 1009, c.
 To cause Pestilentiall matter to breath forth by the pores of the skin, 815, b.
 To expell poison of the Pestilence, and to cause it to breake forth in blisters in the outward part of the skin, 147, h. 811, a. 815, b.
 Singular against the infection of the Pestilence, 849, a. 919, a. 604, c. 684, k. 1009, c. 1075, p.
 To breake Pestilentiall carbuncles, or botches, 147, c. 1009, f.
 To dissolue and cure Pestilentiall carbuncles, 849, b. 1009, f.
 Against Pestilent feauers, 882, b. 668, b. 684, k. 1031, b.
 Against Phlegme falling vpon the lungs, 895, b.
 Good against Phlegmons, 680, b.
 To dissolue Phlegmons of the breast, lungs, and rough arterie, 1243, c.
 Good for a Phreneticke man, 856, c. 1202, d.
 To quiet a Phreneticke man, 654, d, e.
 To consume away *Phymata*, 1154, c.
 Good against the Phrensie, 335, a. 638, c.
 Good to fatten Pigeons, 78, a.
 Good to lumne Pictures with, 1243, o.
 To cure the Piles, 630, d. 669, c. d. 728, e.
 To stop the fluxe of the Piles, 858, a. 288, x. 580, a.
 To open the Piles of the fundamēt, 410, b. 580, c.
 To cure the Pissing off of the haire, 90, c. 190, k. 949, g. 674, b. 696, i. 985, c. 1016, b. 1252, h.
 To take away Pimples of the face, 765, f. g. 841, c. 1133, r. 1298, f.
 To take away the Pust in the cie, 1018, c. 1037, n. 1120, g. 1351, b.
 To open the Pipes, 648, a. 984, c. 1120, a, b.
 To cleanse the Pipes of the lungs, 138, b. 984, c.
 A remedie for those that Pisse in bed, 72, g.
 To helpe Pissing by drops, 57, a. 902, r. 444, c. 452, d. 1276, c.
 Good against, or to stop Pissing of blood, 215, c. 578, e. 744, d. 907, b. 340, b. 452, a. 454, a. 677, f. 1026, c. 1244, i. b. 1375, b.
 To cause one to Pisse freely, 888, a. 891, a. 895, c. 578, c.
 Good against the hot Pisse, 498, a.
 To cause haire to grow on bare and pild Places, 985, c.
 Good for Places out of ioint, 770, o.
 Good against the Plague, 820, c. 847, a. 882, b. 478, a. 535, g. 599, a. 604, c. 668, b. 1075, p.
 A preseruatiue to keepe one from the infection of the Plague, and to driue it out if he be infected therewith, 125, i. 847, a. 996, a. 1075, p.
 Singular good for a Plague sore, 311, a. 815, b. 587, c. 1009, f.
 To driue the venome of the Plague from the hart and other vitall or spirituall parts, 815, c. 668, b.
 Good for the Pleurisie, 300, a. 572, c. 635, a. 908, c. 1243, b. 1256, c. 1257, g.
 Good against an old Pleurisie, 854, d. 702, l. 1121, i.
 A medicine for the Pleurisie, 318, f. 1019, c. 1073, a.
 To helpe the extremitie of the Pleurisie, 624, g.
 Against the small Pockes, 504, a. 535, g. 657, c. 1044, c. 1328, h.

Good against the French Pockes, 930, a. 463, b. 705, c. 536, b. 1317, k.
 To heale the French Pockes, 1004, c. 1009, k.
 What doth ease for a time the French Pockes, yet not perfectlie cure them, 287, l.
 To preserue a man from being Poisoned, 557, e.
 A remedie against Poison inwardlie taken, 415, b. 563, c.
 Good against all poison, 787, b. 849, a. 851, a. 839, b. 882, a. 287, k. 899, i. 329, a. b. 331, c. 357, a. 952, a. 540, a. 537, c. 695, b. 698, b. 996, a. 1009, d. 1069, a, c. 1158, c. 1190, c. 1223, d. 1281, f.
 A remedie against Poison of serpents, 29, c. 875, c. 952, a. 578, d.
 Against deadly Poisons, 198, c. 535, b. 698, a. 1065, b. 1281, o.
 To expell Poison, 45, b. 862, c. 847, b. 301, c. 875, c. d. 350, b. 352, d. 949, h. l. 1252, d.
 To resist, or be an enimie to all colde Poisons, 140, a. 862, b. 820, a. 847, b. 735, c. 1252, c. 1282, y. 1342, a. 1357, a.
 A remedie against deadly Poison, 751, a. 949, b. 542, h. 1075, p.
 To draw the Poison of a plague sore from the hart and other inward or vitall parts, 811, a. 815, c.
 To resist or withstand poison, 941, b. 603, a. 649, c. 677, d. 684, k. 1075, p.
 Good against all Poisons of venomous beasts, 599, a.
 Good against the disease *Polyppus*, in the nose, 323, a.
 To take away the disease called *Polyppus*, in the nose, 854, l. 684, d. 1186, c.
 A singular *Populeon*, 413, f.
 To open the Pores, 617, g.
 To helpe the Pore, 926, d.
 A Preseruatiue against a corrupted or pestilent aire, 141, c. 1328, c.
 A Preseruatiue against bitings of al maner of wild beasts, 1248, c.
 A Preseruatiue against the infection of the plague, 1252, c.
 A Preseruatiue against all venome and poison, 1328, c. 557, c.
 The Preseruing of Grapes a whole yeere, 728, n.
 The Porfit and disprofit of them, ibid, g.
 To draw out Pustles, 54, g.
 To stay the spreading nature of *Pterygium*, 1292, d.
 To helpe those that be entred into a Pustle, 115, g.
 Excellent good against the Puske, 795, c. 883, g. 514, f. 563, a. 987, h. 1184, m. 1223, c. 1248, b.
 To cure the Puske, 1174, b.
 A Pustle for all maner of swellings, 1035, a.
 To cure Punctures made with sharp pointed weapons, 288, z. 7.
 To fatten Pulleten, and cause them to lay store of egges, 1069, h.
 To cure the Pimples of the face or nose, 765, f. g.
 To Purge choler and waterish humors mightily, 47, b. 50, a. 766, a. 350, a. 467, a. 638, b. 718, a. 1235, b. f. 1238, g.
 To Purge by siege and vrine, 938, 1. 720, a.
 To Purge choler and rough flegme by siege, 53, b. 116, a. 897, a. 899, c. 460, c. 467, a. 689, c. 724, a. 972, a. 1218, a. 1235, b.
 To purge the Bellie, 410, a. 738, e. 776, 7. 786, f. 850, c. 252, a. 314, a. 1983, a. 127, c. 1182, a. 1246, f. 1235, b. 1259, g. 1326, a.
 To purge the belly mightily, 779, b. 718, 1235, b, f.
 To Purge by vrine mightily, 541, 1. 689, d.
 To Purge by siege, 934, b. 724, a. 1137, b. 1184, d.
 To Purge gently cholerick humors and slimie flegme, 1243, a.
 To Purge rough flegmaticke and rawe waterish humors by siege, 116, a. 766, f. 820, a. 899, c. 410, g. 460, c. 722, c. 724, a. 1017, h. 1133, c. d. c. 1238, c. f. g.
 To Purge rough, grosse, flegmaticke, and cholerick humors by vomite, 407, a. 415, b. 638, b. 689, a, c, d.
 To Purge the head or raw flegmaticke humors, 135, d. 619, d. see Head.
 To Purge by vrine and siege such as haue the dropie and jaundice, 279, c, d.
 To Purge vpward and downward, 170, a. 287, g. 919, i. 1286, a.
 To Purge thicke flegmaticke and cholerick humors by Roole and vomite, 1287, a.
 To Purge by vrine, 738, b.
 To Purge gently, 898, l.
 To Purge choler, flegme, and waterish humors by siege and vomite, 766, a. 133, f.
 To Purge melancholicke, 973, a.
 To Purge grosse flegme and cholerick humors, 770, m. 689, c.
 To Purge downwards flegme, choler, and melancholicke, 827, a. 460, h. 463, a.
 To Purge forcible by vomit waterish humors, choler, and flegm, 638, b.

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

A Purgation meete for those that are troubled with choler, a.
 Inarpe feauer tertian, the yellowe jaundise, and bad liuers,
 318, c.
A singular and gentle Purgation, 1259, g.
To Purge vpwarde and downward verie vehemently, 859, f.
 820, b, 1133, f.
An especiall Purgation to cure the drop sic, 47, b, 50, a, 287, g.
 1238, f, g, 766, c, f, 827, f, 1279, c, 287, g, 429, a, 420, c, 1133, c, d, e,
 1235, f.
An excellent Purger, 410, g, 1083, g.
To Purge too violently, 769, a, 207.
A familiar Purger for all people, 1115, i.
Good for those that are Purlike, 527, c.
Good against the Purples, 535, g.
To cure the Purples in yooing children, 1029, a.
To make a perfect Purple colour, 266, c.
To take away Pusshes, 949, c, 1051, q, 1133, r, 1328, h.
To heale Pusshes in the eies, 1334, i.
To resist Putrefaction, 840, a, 938, e, 410, b, 419, b, 729, e.
Good against Putrefaction of the iawes, 677, c.
To stay Putrefaction of the mouth, 630, f.

Q

Quartaine ague, 689, f, 1009, k, looke Ague quartaine.
To cure the Quartaine ague, 849, k, Looke Ague.
A singular medicine against feauer Quartaines, 854, h, 1009, c.
A remedie against old Quartaines, 170, a, 463, a.
To helpe the Quenes Euil called in Latine Struma, 217, b, looke
Kings euil.
A remedie against the venemous qualitie of Dutchfluor,
 572, f.
To cure Quotidian agues, 1184, g, 1341, d.
Against Quotidian feauers, 467, d, 1341, d.

R

To repress the Rage of lust, 772, a.
To appease the Rage of fretting sores and cankerous vlcers
 839, g.
Good for the Raines, 1245, c, 1333, l.
A remedie for the running of the Raines, 47, c, 56, b, 452, a, 454, a,
 661, a, 665, l, 674, d, h, 1000, h, 1150, a, 1182, b, 1246, g, 1308, h.
To helpe obstructions of the Raines, 33, d.
To cleanse or purge the Raines, 459, b, 498, a.
Good for the Raines of the backe, 1318, a.
To voide grauell out of the Raines, 428, c.
A singular medicine for the stone in the Raines, 572, i.
Good for grieues of the Raines, 693, a, 724, b.
The commodities of Raines, 729, a.
To correct and take away the Rankenes of the whole bodie,
 or armeholes, 1018, a, b, c, looke Smell, Bodie, Armeholes.
To kill Rats, 357, c.
To waste away Rawe humors, 747, a, 1073, c.
To draw forth gently by stocle crude and Rawe humors, 1115, c.
Good for them that are full of Rawe humors, 116, a.
To digest and bring vp Rawe humors that lie in the chest, 138, b,
 208, b.
Against Rawnesse of the stomacke, 843, a.
To helpe the Red gum in children, 218, c.
To take away the Rednes of the face, 855, c, 845, f, 1288, e.
To stay the Rednes, 962, d, 1082, k, 1083, c, 1158, b, 1277, b, 1309, b,
 1226, a, looke Flowers.
A Remedie for fitches in the side, 843, b, 984, i.
A Remedie against biting of venemous beasts, 250, c.
A Remedie against sore heads, 1044, c.
A Remedie for Gangrenes, 1044, c.
A Remedie against sore heads in children, 553, d, 1044, c.
A Remedie against grieue in the side, 843, b.
A Remedie for the wild scab, 1044, c.
A Remedie for the gripings of the intrailles, 770, f.
A Remedie against dim eies, 1074, h.
A Remedie for all kinds of laskes, 318, k, 1050, b, 1227, c.
A Remedie for the biting of a mad dog, 1082, f, 1089, a.
A Remedie for stuffing of the lungs, 770, f, 869, c.
A Remedie for rheumatike and watering eies, 412, a, 509, a.

A Remedie against disquietnes, yawnings and shiuering, 734, e.
A present Remedie against the suffocation of the mother, 898, m.
A Remedie against deafnes, 250, b.
A present Remedie for the chaps of beasts, 33, c.
A Remedie for ache of the huckle bone, 198, b, 219, d, 1129, d,
 1303, b, c.
A Remedie against an old quartaine ague, 170, a, 463, a, 469, k.
A Remedie for those that pisse in bed, 72, e.
A Remedie against poison, 847, a, 949, i, 422, b, 178, f, 57, c, 659, c,
 1066, d, 1154, b, 1190, b, 1227, i, 1308, e, 1328, c.
A Remedie for the cankers in the eies called in Greeke Carcino-
 mata, 250, k.
A present Remedie against the stone, 1022, h.
A touraigne Remedie against venome, 875, c.
To prouoke Rest, 791, c.
Good to helpe those that are readie to faint for lacke of Rest,
 288, p.
Restorative to the bodie, 1174, b.
Good against Rheumes, 340, a, 648, a.
To helpe or cure Rheumes, 926, d.
To purge Rheumatike humors out of the head, 707, h.
To stay the Rheumismata, that is fluxes of humors, from the
 ioints, 6, f.
Good against cold Rheumes, 1707, a, 251, d, 1111, a.
To stay Rheumes that fall into the eies, 1308, e, 1318, e.
Good against the Rheumes that take in the eies, 198, a,
 287, f, 118, i, 127, g.
Against the Ripe and thin Rheumes, 1022, h.
To drive vp the Rheum, 860, i, 1167, a.
To stop or keepe backe Rheumes, 524, d, 1022, h, 1167, a, 1190, f,
 1314, c, 1342, a.
To repress Rheumes that distill from the braines into the lungs,
 298, c, h.
Against Rheumes that fall into the eies, 288, r.
To cure the Riffes of the fundament, 790, g, 371, a, 1102, f.
To cure the Riffes in the palmes of the hands and feete, hauing
 affinitie with the French discale, 691, 839, d.
To glue together Riffes about the vaines, sinewes, and tendons,
 114, a.
To take away the Ringing sound in the eares, 860, h, 706, a,
 1055, c, 1172, i.
Good against Ringwormes, 657, a, 218, b.
To take or scoure away Ringwormes, 141, f, 747, e, 827, c.
To heale Ringwormes, 728, c, 827, c, 1376, b.
Good against or to remooue Rortennes, 340, a, 698, c.
For Rortennes or rotting of the lungs, 1121, i, 1174, b, 1248, b,
 1260, h.
To take away Roughnes of the tooing in hot burning feauers,
 1129, a, 1265, i.
To take away Roughnes of the throte, 141, c, 635, a, 654, b, 702, o,
 1120, a, 1129, a, 1324, c.
Good against Roughnes of the bladder, 787, d.
To mollifie Roughnes of the breast, 1318, a.
To helpe the inward Ruggednes of the cielids, 410, f.
To take away Ruggednes of the windpipe, 701, a.
Good for Ruggednes of the skin, 178, h.
To take away Ruggednes of the lungs, 1315, b, 1318, a, 1334, e.
To cure all Roughnes of the skin, 408, d, 1243, h, 1289, k, 1328, h.
To cause Thumping in the stomacke, 1155, i.
To cure Running of the eies, 1301, b.
To stay the Running of the eares of long continuance, 709, c,
 1152, a.
Good for Ruptures, 54, b, 327, a, 455, a, 457, b, 509, c, 577, a,
 661, c, i, 1026, b.
Good for Ruptures in yooing children, 897, d, 680, a.
Good for inward Ruptures, 553, a.
Against Ruptures in yooing children, 984, l, 1026, b.
To cure Ruptures and burstings of the rim, 839, d.
To helpe or cure Ruptures, 87, b, 793, b, 802, b, 859, c, 291, f, 958, a,
 436, c, 514, a, 648, c, 1143, c, 1186, c, 1298, e.
A remedie to cure great Ruptures that haue bene of long con-
 tinuance, 793, b.

S

Good for those that be Sad, 517, d.
To drive away Sadnes, 560, a, d, 654, c, e.

A Table of the Nature, Danger, and Vertues.

Good and hollesome for **Shallades**, 883, c.
 For the **Saltines** of humors, 1121, k, 1265, k, 1148, a, 729, d.
 An excellent **Salve** to cure wounds and old filthie vlcers of the legs, 289, b.
 A **Salve** to cure apostemes, tumors, greene wounds, inueterate vlcers, burnings, hurts, or cuts of the head, 285, a.
 A **Salve** for many good purposes, 285, a.
 An excellent **Salve** to incrustate or bring vp flesh in deepe hollow wounds and vlcers, 431, b, 524, c.
 To dissolve clutered **Sand**, and drue it forth, 285, c.
 To drue forth **Sand**, 760, a, looke Grauell.
 To drue forth **Sand** of the kidneies, 1240, d.
 To cure perfectly all maner **Sauteslegme**, 765, f, 1009, l.
 Good for **Sautes**, 55, a, 142, b, 185, a, 188, a, 190, a.
 A pleasant and hollesome **Sauce** for mans bodie, 428, c, 103, 1, a.
 To cure spreading **Scabs**, 72, o.
 To take away or heale **Scabs**, 827, c, 312, c, 188, b, 314, f, 429, c, 542, d, 586, c, 650, l, 723, c, 728, c, 736, d, 998, a, 1116, l, 1207, b, 1246, d, 1255, d.
 To helpe **Scabbed** heads in children, 141, g.
 To cure the **Scabs** of horses and line, 125, d.
 To helpe **Scurie Scabs**, 312, c, 314, f.
 Profitable against **Scabs** of the skin, 738, b, 287, f, 288, y, 930, a, 705, b, 1287, c.
 To take away **Scabs** of the skin in short time, 1223, h.
 To cure all maner **Scabs** of the bodie, 314, f.
 Good for **Scabs** of the bladder, 1120, c.
 To cure running **Scabs**, 408, d.
 To cure **Scabs** in the eepe, 1044, g, 1255, d.
 For those that be **Scabbed** and haue filthie skins, 755, a.
 Against **Scalding** of the veine, 1174, d, 1308, h.
 To heale **Scalding** with oile or water, 42, a, 242, g, 278, a, 288, z, 291, k, 1099, h.
 A good medicine against **Scaldings** in the priuie partes of man or woman, 745, f.
 Good against **Scaldings**, 91, c, 288, z, 413, c, 433, b, 625, a, 1055, c, 1210, b, 1235, l, 1238, c, 1265, k, 1305, c.
 To take away heate of **Scalding** by water or oile, 135, k.
 To cure all maner of **Scaldings**, 278, a, 291, k, 638, g, 660, d, 708, a, 1099, b, 1278, b.
 To take away **Scales**, 1252, c.
 To helpe the **Scales** of the head, 34, c, 985, c, 1016, b, 698, c, 1027, r.
 To draw forth **Scales**, 698, c.
 To cleanse away drie **Scales**, 60, c.
 To take away blacke **Scarres** of the skin, 811, b.
 To take away **Scarres**, 188, h, 291, k.
 To scoure away **Scarres** in the priuie partes, 1027, m.
 To cause **Scarres**, 811, a.
 To make **Scarres** in wounds faire and well coloured, 1108, b.
 Good against the **Serica**, 689, f, 182, a, 188, c, 190, h, 749, i, 197, a, 288, x, 357, a, 557, h, 578, c, 633, a, 996, c, 1073, a, 1129, d.
 To alluage, cure or helpe the **Serica**, 789, l, 195, c, b, 207, a, 210, a, 219, d, 854, b, 897, c, 944, a, 422, d, 433, c, 435, a, 437, b, 706, c, d, 1125, g, 1137, c, 1303, b, c.
 Against **Scolopanders**, 553, c.
 Good against the disease called the **Scorbut**, 201, a, 325, a.
 Good against the tea **Scorpion**, 553, c.
 Against the bitings & stings of **Scorpions**, 454, 786, a, 819, a, 266, b, 924, a, 949, c, 551, a, 572, g, 618, c, 702, f, 1129, b, 1282, y.
 To cause those that are stung of the **Scorpion** to feele no paine at all, 548, h.
 To preferre a man from being stung of **Scorpions**, 757, a, 1075, o, 1129.
 A remedie for those that be stung of the **Scorpion**, 236, c, 267, a, 382, a, 551, a, 1009, a, 1075, b.
 How the **Scorpion** becommeth dull and senselesse, and how he is deliuered from the same, 819, a, 924, a.
 To staie **Scouring** in the cholericke passion, 553, a.
 To stop **Scouring** upward and downward, 1378, d.
 To cure **Scratching**, 507, c.
 An approoued remedie against **Screphulas**, or the swelling in the throte, 97, c.
 Good against the **Screphulas**, 580, a, see hard Kernels.
 To helpe the **Scurffe** of the head, 34, c, 408, d, 1016, b, 1027, r.
 To cleanse away **Scurffe**, 60, c, 926, c, 408, d, 985, c, 1252, c, 1297, c.
 To cure leprous and naughtie **Scurffe**, 72, d, 1255, d.
 To cure the naughtie **Scurffe** of the head, 854, l, 1052, n, 1255, d.
 To take away the **Scurffe** in children, 141, g.

To heale the **Scurffe**, 743, a, 408, d, 1207, b.
 To heale the drie **Scurffe**, 995, b.
 To cure the white **Scurffe**, 1289, k, 1305, c.
 To cure the white **Scurffe** of the head, 408, d, 1289, k.
 To take away **Scurffe** of the skin, 1190, g.
 To helpe or cure the disease called the **Scurrie**, 189, d, 195, b, 201, a, 325, a, 463, b, 497, a, 1306, a.
 To cause those that be **Scurrie**, 60, c.
 To consume and scoure away the **Scurrie** of the beard and face, 147, a, 1328, b.
 Against **Scurrie**, 504, a, 542, d.
 To bring downe or drue forth the **Secondine**, 141, f, 147, f, 188, d, 762, a, 883, c, 891, b, 282, f, 865, b, 897, b, 459, a, 546, a, 563, b, 644, a, 603, a, 652, a, 1076, c, 1223, g.
 To expell the **Secondine** in most speedie maner, 147, f, 847, c, 617, c.
 To ingender **Seede**, 1047, a.
 To stop the ouerflowing of the **Seede** through dreames, 674, a.
 To increase **Seede**, 131, c, 178, b, 754, a, 878, a, 665, c, 1174, d.
 To cure the inuoluntarie flowing of the **Seede** in men, 53, c, 661, d, 674, h, 993, b, 1150, a.
 To destitue naturall **Seede**, 744, b.
 To drie vp the **Seede**, 573, b, 674, c, 1076, r, 1202, a.
 To coole and quench naturall **Seede** ouermuch, 242, h, 1076, l.
 To stay the inuoluntarie course of naturall **Seede** in man or woman, 993, b.
 To comfort and delight the **Senses**, 30, c, 735, d, 887, c.
 To make the **Sense** quick and lively, 124, a, 624, b, 735, b, 1110, a.
 To comfort the inward **Senses**, 1111, c.
 To dull the **Senses**, 135, m.
 To cure the disease called **Seripia**, 49, b.
 To preferre from the stinging or hurt of **Serpents**, 659, a, 684, f, 1075, o, 1129, b, 1281, p.
 Against stings or bitings of **Serpents**, 29, c, 47, c, 503, b, 74, a, 149, a, 751, a, 882, a, 314, d, 869, d, 323, a, 352, d, 355, a, 949, l, 519, b, 52, a, 355, b, 553, c, 557, c, 563, d, 572, g, 576, c, 578, d, 586, d, 624, c, 649, c, 659, a, 665, c, 698, a, 989, d, 1009, f, 1019, d, 1065, b, 1154, b, 1180, l, 1202, c, 1227, d.
 To helpe those that are bitten of **Serpents**, and speedily to alaiue the paine, 182, a, 576, c, 1180, b.
 To drie away **Serpents**, 949, a, 388, c, 391, d, 429, b, 542, c, 557, c, 619, a, 989, d, 1175, o, 1190, f, 1202, c, 1289, b, c.
 To cure **Shakings** of the ioints declining to a pautie, 947, f.
 A remedie for colde **Shakings**, caused of thicke humors, 1184, c.
 To take away the **Shakings** of the ague presently, and cure the same, 1282, v.
 To take away the **Sharpnes** of veine, 1257, i, 719, d.
 To temper **Sharpnes** of choler, 702, a.
 To mitigate the **Sharpnes** of humors, 661, f, 1121, k, 1265, k, 1148, a, 1224, b, 719, d.
 To dull the **Sharpnes** of the one humors, 1260, k.
 Nosome to **Sharpe**, 44, c.
 To kill **Sheepe**, 622, c.
 To rot **Sheepe**, 616, a.
 Good against or to kill the **Shinglers**, 809, g, 261, b, 269, a, b, c, 412, 1101, k, 1074, k, 1150, c, 1207, c.
 To heale broken **Shins**, 436, c.
 To take away **Shakings** of agues, 557, a, b, 811, h, 848, d, 949, d, 557, a, b, 698, b.
 To draw **Shins** out of the flesh, 688, c.
 Against **Shortnes** of breath, 31, d, 137, a, 191, b, 744, a, 754, a, 766, c, 856, c, 883, a, 318, a, 600, b, 897, a, 899, g, 436, a, 459, a, 465, b, 532, a, 730, l, 984, l, 985, b, 1065, a, 1121, o, 1184, m, 1248, c, 1257, o.
 Good for **Shortnes** of breath vpon a colde cause, 1073, d.
 Against the **Shot** of venomous darts and arrowes, 854, i.
 Against the bitings of the mouse called a **Shyem**, 141, h.
 To helpe **Shynking** of sinewes, 40, d, 60, c, 854, a, 191, c, 899, f, 949, a, 436, a, 445, b, 540, f, 616, b, 1016, a, 526, c.
 Against the falling **Sickness** or euill, 102, b, 854, f, 839, i, 897, h, 899, l, 357, a, 379, b, 654, f, 698, k.
 To cure the falling **Sickness**, 856, c, 839, c, 853, a, 463, b, 478, a, 599, b.
 Against the falling **Sickness** in yong children, 832, c, 394, c, 460, c, 498, b.
 To moue or bring downe the naturall or desired **Sickness** of women, 29, b, 185, l, 749, c, 760, b, 770, f, 882, a, 819, b, 893, a, 898, c.

A Table of the Natures, Vertue and Dangers.

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

Tc

A Table of the Nature, Vertue and Dangers.

To void by Stool waterish & slimie humors, 820, a. 718, a. 724, a.
 To purge choler and flegme by the Stool, 738, c. 743, a. 385, a.
 397, a. 133, f.
 To purge mi. huly by Stool, 718.
 Good for Stoppings of the head, 1038, f.
 Good against the Stoppings of the spleene, 689, c. 137, d. 738, b, f.
 749, f. 868, d. 869, b. 930, b. 394, a. 422, a. 575, a. 647, a. 1202, b.
 To take away Stoppings, 862, a. 983, a.
 To open Stoppings of the inward parts, 846, d. 542, i. 654, f. 1124, m.
 Good for Straines, 987, b.
 Good against the Strangurie, 23, c. 54, h. 188, f. 866, b. 875, a.
 457, a. 498, a. 532, a. 545, a. 553, i. 665, i. 693, a. 1004, a. 1052, i.
 1066, c. 1192, c.
 A remedie against the Strangurie, 188, c. 189, a. 762, a. 888, a.
 891, a. 893, a. 911, a. 497, d. c. 535, c. 551, b. 979, a. 1064, a. b.
 1121, i. 1182, b. 1186, c. 1257, k. 1276, c. 1303, b.
 To ease the Strangurie, 891, f. 895, a. 333, a.
 To helpe the Strangling and paines of the mother, 856, c.
 833, f. 892, a.
 To cure the Strangling of the Matrix, 892, a.
 To recouer Strength, 1174, b. 1248, a.
 To restore Strength, 1334, g.
 To heale Stripes of the eyes, 1037, o.
 An approved remedie against Strumas, or swellings in the throte,
 97, c.
 To soften the Strumas, or swellings of the throte, 54, c. 217, b. 580,
 a. 1342, a.
 To drawe Stubs out of any part of the bodie, 54, g. 114, f.
 A remedie against Stuffing of the head, through coldnes of the
 braines, 1110, b.
 A remedie against Stuffing of the lungs, 770, f. 869, c. 527, c. 542, c.
 698, b. 1239, b.
 To cure the Suffocation of the Matrix or mother, 892, a. 878, c.
 looke Matrix.
 To heale Suffusions, 1037, o.
 The vse of Sugar and how it is made, 35.
 To defend from hurt of the Sun, 936, d.
 To take away Sunburning, 1143, d. 759, h. 765, h. 227, b. 250, i. 841, c.
 380, a. 445, d. 696, h. 720, c. 722, b. 1052, g. 1158, h.
 To purge yellow Superfluitie by sicke, 827, i.
 Good against a Surfet, 124, d. 938, b. 1133, o.
 A singular medicine against Surfet, 848, c. 702, f.
 To preferue one from Surfeiting, 938, b.
 To ease the difficultie of Swallowing, caused of cold rheumes,
 465, a.
 To prouoke Sweate, 557, a. 849, h. 74, b. 195, f. 879, c. 849, c. 840, a.
 b. 897, f. 377, a. 457, a. 557, a. 617, g. 619, c. 996, a. 1009, c. 1064, a.
 b. 1218, b. 1282, x.
 To cause Sweating in agues, 655, b.
 To stay Sweating, 1082, k.
 Good against or to dissolue hot Swellings that are newly be-
 gun, 60, c. 796, a. 1270, b. 1275, c. 1304, a.
 To cure and dissolue all hard Swellings, 854, a. 869, a. 397, a. 463, b.
 569, i. 568, a. 630, a. 665, k. 714, a. 1035, a. 1238, b.
 To consume and waste away cold and hard Swellings, 858, c.
 869, c. 536, b. 553, i. 626, b. 609, a. 989, b. 1027, p. 1064, a. b.
 To consume or take away hot Swellings, 860, c. 679, a. 680, b.
 1207, c. 1235, c.
 To dissolue all kinds of Swellings, 627, b.
 To take away the hot Swellings of the Almonds in the throte,
 261, d. 410, f. 1263, i. 1326, c.
 To ripen hard Swellings in the groine, 1170, b.
 To waste away hot Swellings of the kernels in the flanke, 736, a.
 For hot Swelling of the throte, 1314, c. 1326, d.
 To dissolue Swellings of the beilie, 1238, c.
 To take away the Swelling in the spleene, 1354, b.
 To assuage the Swelling of the yard, 1052, m.
 To waste away the Swellings of kernels, 1180, c.
 To supple or waste away hard Swellings of the fundament, 858, a.
 1635, a. 1180, c.
 To cure the Swellings of the mouth, 1209, a. 1306, a.
 To ripen hard Swellings behind the eares, 1170, b.
 Good for hot Swellings of the tooong, 1326, d.
 To mollifie or waste away the hard Swellings of the mother,
 787, c. 1027, q. 1035, b. 1180, c.
 To cure Swellings of the throte, 1209, a.
 Good for hot Swellings of the iawes, 1326, b, c.
 To assuage Swellings of the stones, 1052, m.

A remedie for soft Swellings, 736, a. 1161, a.
 To waste the hard Swellings of the milke or spleene, 897, a. 1074, a.
 To take away the Swellings of the cuds or genitors, 908, b.
 1035, a. 1202, c.
 To take away any Swelling in the leg or arme, 497, c.
 To consume windie Swellings in the ioints, 908, b.
 For Swelling of the kernels vnder the throte, 1314, c.
 To helpe the Swellings of the Vuula, 410, f. 1314, c. 1326, d.
 To consume the Swellings of the stomacke, 892, c.
 To cure Swellings, 849, q.
 Not to suffer hot Swellings to arise, 1083, a.
 To concoct and open all Swellings, 602, g.
 To bring hot Swellings to suppuration, 1243, h.
 Good against hard Swellings, 639, c. 54, c. 749, c. 568, a. 617, g.
 To mitigate or coole all hot Swellings, 282, g. 778, b. 793, a. 232, d.
 250, d. 362, d. 527, b. 678, a. 680, b. 1255, a. 1275, c. 1294, a.
 To mollifie or soften old hard Swellings, 47, g. 124, c.
 To take away old Swellings, 581, c.
 For hot Swellings in the mouth, 1247, c. 1326, b, c.
 To take away hot Swellings, 602, b. 124, c. 501, a. 860, c. 362, d. 408, d.
 445, d. 495, a. 676, a. 1009, f. 1018, a. 1178, c. 1210, a. 1235, i.
 1299, b.
 To dissolue Swellings, 1207, l.
 A remedie against the hard Swellings of the stones, 198, c. 1073, b.
 To soften and ripen hard Swellings, 65, b. c. 790, g. 445, h. o. 1179, b.
 1180, f.
 To waste and make subtile hard Swellings, 96, b. 190, i. 397, b.
 984, d. 1037, o. 1180, f. 1238, b.
 To dissolue or take away hard Swellings, 195, c. 869, c. 899, h. 926, e.
 463, b. 491, a. 984, d. 1052, h. 1064, a. b. 180, c. 1342, a.
 To waste away cold Swellings, 989, b.
 Against the hard Swellings of the paps, 198, c. see Paps.
 To mollifie and take away hard Swellings of the liuer and milke,
 188, c. 790, g.
 To cause hot Swellings to arise, 1263, b.
 To mollifie and lessen Swellings in the ioints, 790, g.
 To consume, dissolue and soften cold Swellings, 747, b. 802, b.
 856, a. 293, c. 899, h. 362, a. 949, k. 445, o. 540, c. 616, b. 1239, a.
 Good against Swimmung in the head called *Perigo*, 527, d.
 546, f. 720, c. 1009, b. 1184, b.
 To kill Swine, 259, a. 622, c.
 Against Swounings, 1160, c.
 Good for such as are fallen into a Svoune, or accustomed to
 swoone, 288, x. 468, a. 599, b. 733, c. 856, d. 442, i. 654, f.
 A good Syrupe to soften the belly and purge choler, 702, g, h.
 A Syrupe seruing for many excellent purposes, 661, f.
 A Syrupe to be vsed in tertian agues, 64, b.
 Syrupe of the infusion of Roses with the force thereof, 1083, h.
 Syrupe of the iuice of Roses, 1083, k.

T

Delightfull to the Taste, 879, a. 1266, c.
 To remedie the paine of the Teeth, 815, d. 419, f.
 To stop hollow Teeth, 408, c.
 Good for Teeth that are set on edge or astonished, 419, a, f.
 To fasten loose Teeth, 845, a. 323, c. 419, f. 571, i. 649, d. 698, g.
 1092, i. 1144, d. 1263, k. 1306, a. 1337, c.
 To appease or assuage the paine of the Teeth, 839, f. 284, f. 619, d.
 c. 899, h. 956, c. 1142, b. 1178, d. 1244, c. 1292, h. 1361, a.
 To glue together rifts, gables, and cuts about the *Tendons*,
 114, a.
 To prouoke or bring downe the *Termes*, 30, d. 40, a. 50, b. 53, c.
 54, c. 67, a. 145, a. 190, c. 752, a. 847, c. 866, c. 946, b. c. 949, a.
 546, a. 563, b. 569, c. 603, a. 652, a. 668, d. 1076, v.
 To bring downe young maidens *Termes*, 201, b. 558, l.
 To prouoke the *Termes* mightily, 532, c. 616, c. 1194, a. 892, a.
 To staine the ouermuch flowing of womens *Termes*, 32, a. 72, c.
 780, a. 318, g. 3, a. 333, b. 341, c. 389, g. 419, d. 707, i. 1050, k.
 1150, a. 1264, c. 1314, g. 1375, b.
 Good for womens *Termes* that be staid vpon a colde cause,
 135, c.
 To take away the fit of a *Tertian*, 135, l.
 Good against long and lingering *Tertians*, 938, c. 463, a. see Ague.
 To take away or cure a *Tertian*, 433, f. 575, b.
 Good for *Tertians* that proceede of choler, 1376, a.
 To take or scoure away *Terters*, 657, a. 141, g. 749, c. 1055, c.
 827, c. 318, b. 657, a. 736, d. 995, b. 998, a. 1178, b. 1207, h. 1255, d.
 1281, i. q. 1376, b.

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

To kill Tetter in the outward parts of the bodie, 1257, r.
 To cure dangerous Tettters, 72, d. 995, b.
 Good against, or to helpe soule spreading Tettters, 504, a. 1227, f.
 1298, f. 1328, h.
 To remouue hot swellings and inflammations of the Thighes, 709, f.
 To quench Thirst, 66, b. 74, b. 768, a. 241, a. 845, b. f. 880, b. 312, d.
 471, a. 702, a. 1031, a. 1120, f. 1121, o. 1232, b. 1315, b. 1317, g.
 1324, c. 1368, c.
 To quench Thirst in hot burning feauers, 412, d. 1031, b.
 For Chobblings of the hart, 1160, c. looke Trembling.
 To draw forth Choznes fixed in any part of the bodie, 34, a.
 54, g. 96, a. 114, c. 899, m. 445, m. 495, a. 627, b. 638, i. 698, c.
 1066, d.
 Good for the Throte, 1328, b.
 To breake or ripen impostumes or tumors in the Throte, 465, a.
 Good for d. seases hapning in the Throte, 370, a.
 To take away inward swellings of the Throte, 702, f.
 Good against the inflammations of the Throte, 938, i. 323, c.
 366, a. 370, a.
 Good against forenes of the Throte, 936, b. 323, c. 745, f.
 Good against the old and long lasting swellings of the almondes
 in the Throte, 934, a.
 To soften the swellings of the Throte, 54, c.
 A remedie against the swellings and impostumations of the
 Throte, 219, c.
 To soften and ripen harde swellings in the Throte, called the
 Kings cuill, 65, c. 293, c. 1050, o.
 An approved remedie against the swellings of the Throte, cal-
 led *Struma* & *Scrophule*, 97, c. 580, a.
 To take away the asperitie or roughnes of the Throte, 141, c.
 635, a. 654, b.
 Against old swellings in the vpper parts of the Throte, 587, a.
 To concoct the swellings in the Throte, called *Strumas*, 858, a.
 To consume away swellings of the Throte, 257, b.
 To take away the hot swellings of the almonds of the Throte,
 261, d.
 To helpe the Choznes or griping paines of the belly in women
 after their childing, 173, a. 178, g. 832, a. 1257, h.
 To helpe those that are strangled with eating Toadstooles, 938, h.
 1075, o.
 To take away the cornes of the Toes, 1206, c.
 To take away the cornes of the Toes without incision, 413, g.
 To take away the roughnes of the Tongue, in hot burning
 agues, 768, a. 1265, i.
 To cure the disease of the Tongue called *de Braun*, which is a rug-
 gednes, blacknes, and drines, with a swelling, 508, d.
 To quench inflammations of the Tongue, 1376, b.
 To cause steeld Tooles to cut iron or stone without turning
 the edge, 514, c.
 To appease the Toothach, 190, c. 854, c. 849, l. 912, c. 399, c. 844, a.
 540, a. 581, c. 665, a. 709, c. 1172, k. l. 1195, b. 1287, c.
 To take away the Toothach, 749, d. 770, i. 864, b. 287, c. 867, a.
 915, b. 995, a. 495, b. 560, h. 604, i. 735, d. 996, b. 1070, a. 1178, f.
 1035, c.
 Against the inflammation of the Tonsils, 1172, m.
 Good against the griping Torments of the belly, 903, a. 1076, q.
 Good against the Torments of the guts, 862, d. 509, f.
 Good against Torments in womens bellies after their deliue-
 rance, 832, r.
 To take away the griping torments of the bellie, 893, b. 875, b.
 Good to assuage the cruell Torments of the Gour, 509, c.
 To cease the Torments of the bowels, 509, f. 553, k.
 For the Coston or gnawing paines of the guts, 1076, x.
 To cause women to haue speedie Trauell in childe bearing,
 744, a. 762, a.
 To ease or helpe women that haue harde Trauell in childe bea-
 ring, and are in great extremitie, 762, a. 291, d. 898, l. 899, k.
 563, b. 569, c. 695, c. f.
 To keepe a Traueller from merrigals, 1202, g.
 To cause a Traueller not to feele, or to keepe him from weari-
 somnes, 946, d. 1202, g.
 A good ointment for a wearied Traueller, 968, a.
 Good against the Trembling and shaking of the hart, 890, h.
 1255, c. 1082, i. 1083, b. n. 1160, c.
 Good against Trembling of sinewes, 619, b.
 To cure Crotchings of the bellie and bowels, 553, k.
 Good against Cunnings, 288, y.

To take awaie the swelling and paine of hot Tumors, 581, b.
 To ripen and breake all Tumors of the mouth and throte, 465, a.
 To dissolue Tumors, 1207, b.
 To consume, dissolue, and driue away colde Tumors, 790, g. 899, h.
 949, k.
 To assuage and consume hard Tumors, in any part of the body,
 37, b. c. 553, h. i. 1235, c.
 A singular remedie against hot Tumors, 424, a.
 To soften old hard Tumors, 54, c.
 To assuage Tumors in womens breasts, 284, b.
 To resolue, concoct, and open Tumors, 60, g.
 To dissolue hard Tumors called *adenas*, 1346, d.
 To mollifie the hard Tumors of the mother, 787, c.
 To mollifie, waste, and consume all Tumors, 1328, g.
 To cure the Tumors of the priue members, 147, b. 285, a.
 To staie the beginning of Tumors, 1208, m.
 To soften all colde Tumors, 445, o.
 To mollifie and ripen Tumors behinde the eares, 1328, d.
 Good against the Turning of the head called *Virgo*, 527, d.
 To helpe the Tympanie, 314, f. 938, d.
 To assuage the bellies of those that haue the Tympanie, 1291, b.

V

To glue together rifs, gashes, and cuts about the Vaines,
 141, a.
 To open the stoppings of the Vaines, 463, d.
 To open the Vaines of the hemorrhoides, 1328, k.
 To fill the Vaines with naughtie colde humors, 765, d.
 To purge the Vaines of flegmatike, cholerike, corrupt, and su-
 perfluous humors, 463, a. see Humors.
 To ingender hot and grosse Vapours, 140, a.
 To repress Vapours that hinder sleepe, 1383, d.
 To abate Vehementie of thirst in agues or any disease whatso-
 euer, 1243, f.
 To stir vp to Venerie, 85, c. 158, c. 169, a. 868, c. 949, g. 1249, b. see
 bodilie Lust.
 Good against Venerie, 674, e. f.
 Good for those that haue no appetite to Venerie, 1000, c.
 To helpe or cure those that are bitten with Venemous beasts,
 88, g. 140, b. 849, c. 848, g. 881, b. 266, b. 287, k. 318, a. 924, a.
 355, a. 952, a. 385, a. 422, b. 457, c. 496, d. 529, f. 728, c. 1009, j.
 To resist the bitings of Venemous beasts, 140, a. looke Bitings
 of venemous beasts.
 To expell strong Venome, 862, c. 301, c.
 Good against all Venome, 787, b. 899, i. 949, i. 677, d. 1069, a.
 1075, p. 1158, c. 1223, d. 1328, c.
 Good for the bitings of Venemous beasts. 529, c. 74, a. 178, c.
 140, b. 843, a. 677, d. 695, b.
 To driue away venemous beasts, 529, c. 89, h. 391, d.
 To driue away Ventosities or windines, 891, d. 460, i. 526, c.
 To driue away Ventosities of the stomacke, 855, a. 869, d. h.
 897, a.
 To keepe Vermine from clothes and garments, 941, f. 951, c.
 1111, l.
 Good for those that are bitten of Vipers, 899, b. 495, d. 665, d.
 To cure the bitings of Vipers, 959, a. 964, a. 1066, d. 1190, f. 1289, b.
 To be preferred from being stung of the Viper, 684, c.
 To cure Vilters, 505, a. 863, a. 301, d. 878, c. 911, b. 331, c. 667, a.
 684, c. 732, a. 1082, m. 1121, o. 1186, b. 1194, b. 1335, l.
 To cure Vicers of great difficultie, or hard to be cured, 288, j.
 851, q. 340, a. 576, d. 684, a. 705, c.
 To cure soule, rotten, and stinking Ethic Vicers, 802, b. 256, f.
 259, b. 433, b. 463, b. 579, a. 668, c. 721, b.
 To bring old Vicers to maturation, 900, c. 1170, c.
 To drie vp moist virulent Vicers, stay the humer and heale them,
 30, f. 288, a. 869, a. 422, b. 536, b.
 To assuage and consume corrosiue Vicers in any part of the bo-
 die, 378, c.
 Good against or to cure old Vicers, 278, b. 285, a. 916, a. 938, c.
 708, a. 1068, c. 657, a. 219, a. 863, c. 259, b. 285, a. 288, j. 170, c.
 649, f. 657, a. 708, a. 1059, c. 1099, b. 1170, c.
 To stay or keepe backe purrified Vicers, 72, d. 839, f. 581, c.
 To cure soule earing, creeping, or spreading Vicers, 87, c.
 133, a. 501, a. 412, a. 676, a. 687, a. 1044, k. 1099, b. 1178, b.
 1194, b. 1207, c.
 Good to cleanse Vicers, 131, c. 410, d. 1050, o. 1052, g.

Good

A Table of the Nature, Vertue and Dangers.

Good for or to cure hollow old and new Vlcers, 913,a. 340,a.
660,b.706,b.1190,k.1235,l.
To heale old eating Vlcers, 133,a. 916,a.649,f.1099,b.
To scure and clenfe old rotten vlcers, 85,c.287,c.438,c.535,a.
581,b.1133,n.
To helpe all outward vlcers, 863,a.
To mundifie corrupt, foule, & filthie Vlcers, 189,b.295,c.563,b,c.
365,b.581,b.698,c.1050,c.1133,n.1207,c.
To appeale the rage of cankerous Vlcers, 839,g.
To heale greene or new Vlcers, 149,b.115,a.
To caufe vgly Vlcers, 815,a.
Good againſt mortified Vlcers, 729,h.1052,h.
To ſtay running or eating Vlcers, 687,a.1052,g.1180,d.1244,k.
1207,c.1194,b.
To fill vp hollow Vlcers with fleſh, 698,c.1044,k.1050,c.1180,f.
1190,k.1235,l.1244,j.1247,b.
To cure venemous Vlcers, 1044.
For running Vlcers in the heads of young children, 1074,k.
To defend maligne & virulent Vlcers from inflammation, 491,a.
708,a.
To cure putrified Vlcers, 423,c.433,b.463,b.581,c.1099,b.
Good againſt all hot burning and fretting Vlcers, 413,c.509,a.
For old venemous and malitious Vlcers, 1133,n.
To heale Vlcers of the ſecret partes and fundament, 411,h.452,c.
507,c.1102.
To cure Vlcers of the throte, 1279,a.
To heale Vlcers in tender bodies, 1178,b.
To ſtop bleeding Vlcers, 349,d.
To cure malignant and rebellious Vlcers, 422,b.708,a.1009,h,i.
To heale Vlcers of the kidneies, 331,b.661,g.
Good for Vlcers in the low gut, 1027,l.
To mundifie and make cleane maligne & eating Vlcers, 1257,m.
360,d.
To heale and fill vp the Vlcers in the eyes, 1247,c.
To ſcure, mundifie & heale old Vlcers, 250,f.295,c.306,a.897,c.
To cure hot Vlcers of the mouth, 3713,b.417,f.
To cure corrupt and rotten Vlcers of the mouth, 325,a. 507,d.
581,b.1031,b.
To conſume hot Vlcers, 282,g.
To cure Vlcers on the glandulous part of the yea, 278,b.878,c.
452,c.
To cure malitious and venemous Vlcers of the mouth, and al-
monds of the throte, 863,a.841,c.708,a.
A good medicine againſt Ulcerations in the priuie parts of
man or woman, 451,c.913,b.54,b.
To cure Ulcerations of the matrix, 119,c.
To helpe Ulcerations of the priuie, 119,c.
Good againſt Ulcerations of the lungs, 563,a.
Good againſt Ulcerations of the mouth, 563,a.
To cure Ulcerations of the kidneies and bladder, 341,d.
To take away the paine of an **Uncompe**, 361,b.
Good for ſuch as are without **Understanding**, 329,b.
To helpe or ſtrengthen **Understanding**, 1247,g.1317,g.
An Unguent for wounds, 379,n.
An excellent Vnguent to incarnate or bring vp fleſh in deepe
wounds, 431,b.542,c.
To cure the diſeaſe called **Volulus Hemorrhoides**, 325,a.
To hurt the **Uterus**, 105,c.
To cleere the Voice, 353,a.
Good againſt hoarſenes of the Voice, 178,c.1342,a.
To ſtaie **Uterine** of blood, 661,f.1099,c.
To prouoke or caufe **Vomite**, 88,a.185,b.106,a.407,a.115,b.
188,b.218,c.400,a.407,a.415,b. 578,f.689,d.720,b.1219,a.
1239,c.
To reſſeſſe ourſe much Vomiting of choler, 1263,d. looke Felonie.
To ſtay Vomiting, 327,c.861,a. 572,a.1.706,a.1017,g.1224,l.
1232,b.1247,f.1263,d.1264,b.1289,c.1317,g.1337,c.
1341,a.1368,a.1370,a.1375,b.
Good for thoſe that Vomite blood, 624,d.1264,c.
To helpe Vomiting of blood, 505,b.452,a. 457,a.458,c. 553,b.
736,c.1288,b.
To caufe one to Vomite ſlegme & ſtuffie matter violently, 99,a.
To ſtaie or take away the deſire or readineſſe to Vomite, 840,g.
878,c.340,b.692,a.728,a.1263,d.
To ſtaie Vomiting of women with child, 1334,h.736,c.
To caufe a deſire to Vomite, 262,a.435,i.1249,a.
Good for them that vomite blood from the ſpleene, 938,d.
To ſtaie the inordinate deſire to Vomite, 346,d.

To procure Vomite mightily, 357,a.1133,f.1137,b.
To ſtay the deſire of Vomite at the ſea, 544,a.
To purge by Vomite, 1133,g. looke Purge.
Good againſt **Uppbraidings** of the ſtomacke, 880,a.
To prouoke **Vrine** out of hand, 261,c.
To prouoke Vrine mightily, 689,d.547,g.57,a.97,a.135,b.140,b.
185,d.572,f.930,e.429,a.1013,a.1174,b.1135,i.
To prouoke Vrine, 331,c.295,c.65,a.102,a.137,d.142,a.141,c.
142,d.178,b.185,c.186,a.190,c.733,a.760,a.762,a.765,c.
775,a.778,f.193,c.502,d. 520,b.557,c.201,b. 264,a.249,h.
862,a.882,a.883,b. 866,b.892,c.893,g.896,d. 255,a.265,a.
866,b.868,c. 869,c.871,a. 872,d. 873,b.874,a.875,a.877,c.
878,a.879,a.897,h.907,a. 919,a.922,a.926,a.930,a.950,a.
955,a.422,d. 424,b.428,a.433,a. 444,c.445,b.452,d.457,a.
459,a.463,f.470,c.524,a. 529,b.535,a. 536,a.540,a.542,b.
548,a.551,b. 557,c. 569,c.571,a. 586,l.616,a. 640,a.665,c.
668,d.672,b. 693,a.709,e.962,b. 974,b.987,a.992,c. 1000,a.
1009,c.1019,a.1037,c.1042,a.1044,b.1052,f.1066,d.1072,a.
1076,c.1092,h.1108,i.1111,f.1133,m.1142,a.1144,h.1145,b.
1158,c.1178,b.1182,a.1184,g.1190,a.1192,c.1194. 1195,a.
1223,g.1224,m. 1227,c.1244,k.1245,c.1.1257,g.1266,c.
1281,f.1333,b.1341,f.1349,a.1350,a.1352,a.1353,f.1375,d.
To prouoke Vrine gently, 23,a.880,a.428,b.463,a.
To helpe the ſtopping of Vrine, 222,a.272,a.532,a.
To purge by Vrine mightily, 541,i.
To purge much Vrine out of them that haue the dropſie, 426,b.
148,d.
To procure bloodie Vrine, 744,a.
To clenſe the Vrine vellels of tough and raw humors, 349,a.
To alay the ſharperneſſe of Vrine, 578,f.1149,b.1174,d.
Good againſt gripings of the bellie in making of Vrine, 582,a.
To clenſe naughtie humors by Vrine, 938,c.

W

Good againſt the **Wambling** of the ſtomacke, 314,d.541,a.
Good againſt **Wambling** of the bellie, 178,b.
To ſtay wambling of womens ſtomackes that be with childe,
1334,b.
To cauſe cragged **Wartes** to fall away, 913,b.266,c.408,d.
To take away Wartes in any part of the body, 273,30.31728,c.
1006,a.1223,b.1361,a.
To keepe a man that hee hath not ſlung of **Warts**, 1072,a.1075,o.
Good againſt the ſtinging of **Wapes**, 786,a. 557,a. 556,b.
1075,o.1223,k.
To helpe one that cannot make **Water** preſently, 922,a.422,b.
Againſt diſtillie or great paine of making **Water**, and ſtop-
ping of the ſame, 23,b.188,f.760,a.261,a.272,a.869,d.872,c.
875,a.919,c. 949,a.403,c.455,a. 498,a.500,a.540,b.541,b.
640,d.174,d.1257,c.1276,b.
To caufe one to make **Water**, 180,a. 891,a. 902,a. 572,b.
1107,f.
To bring much **Water** out of the mouth, 641,b.849,m.
A remede for **Watering** of the eyes, 1318,b.
How to wound corrupt **Water** at leaſt, 26,a.
A good **Water** to waſh a fore throte, mouth, and priuie partes of
man or woman, 241,f.248,c.624,c.1097,f.
To conſume a way **Waters** in the ſtomacke, 1063,a.
Good againſt the **Weakenes** of the liver, 1027,a.
Againſt **Weakenes** of the bellie, 1094,a.
Good to reſſeſſe ſuch as be **Weak**, 735,b.
A remede for **Weakenes** of the backe, 1378,c.
To cauſe a wayſaring man to keele no **Weariſomnes**, 546,d.
1002,f.
To reſſeſſe **Weariſomnes** in a wayſaring man, 22,d.
To reſſeſſe **Weariſomnes** of the eyes, 288,f.322,b.341,c.369,d.406,f.
1013,f.1014,d.1202,a.1247,c.1353,f.
To reſſeſſe the **Weariſomnes** of the ſtomacke, 561,f.1027,n.1351,b.
To reſſeſſe the **Weariſomnes** of the liver, 1027,a.
To cauſe **Weariſomnes** to keele no **Weariſomnes**, 134,f.
To reſſeſſe the **Weariſomnes** of the ſtomacke, 227,d. 314,b.
553,f.
Good againſt **Weariſomnes**, 620,c.
To conſume **Weariſomnes**, to take away **Weariſomnes**, 712,a. 747,b.860,c.
869,a.463,b.568,a.1050,o.
To heale a kinde of **Weariſomnes** called **Melicerides**, 1055,c.
To riſe vp **Weariſomnes**, 815,a.

Good

A Table of the Nature, Danger, and Vertues.

Good against night Wheales, 938, j.
 To take away Wheales from the face or other part of the bodie, 113, f, 113, 28, b.
 To take away the paine of Whitlowes, and to heale them, 863, d 500, a, 720, e, 1150, c.
 To stay or helpe the Whites, 960, a, 553, c. 561, k. 568, c. 665, l. 674, b. 736, a, 960, a. 1082, k. 1083, c. 1099, c. 1111, g. 1158, b. 1195, e. 1207, t. 1227, b. 1306, c. 1309, b. 1370, a.
 How to be hardened against the paine of Whipping, 193, c.
 To keepe one from the hurt of any Wilde beaſt, 946, d.
 To kill all kindes of Wilde beaſtes, 622, a.
 To hurt the Windpipe, 1305, f.
 To purge or raiſe groſſe and ſlimie humors out of the conduit of the Windpipe, 984, c.
 To make ſmooth the roughnes of the Windpipe, 729, d.
 To conſume Winde in the bowels, 735, c.
 To conſume winde in the ſides, 735, c. 460, d.
 Good for ſuch as be ſhort winded, 1903, b. 138, c. 880, b. 951, a. 984, i. 985, b. 1065, a. 1257, o. 1328, b.
 Againſt Winde in the ſtomacke and colicke gut, 865, a.
 To ingender Winde, 178, b. 135, 138, 548, a.
 To conſume Winde of the ſtomacke, 892, c. 317, a. 735, c. 895, a. 908, b.
 Good againſt Winde or windines, 117, a. 462, b. 897, k. 1073, c.
 To breake, expell and conſume Winde, 135, b. 141, c. 862, b. 843, b. 891, d. 866, b. 868, d. 871, c. 873, b. 874, c. 875, b. 878, a, c. 879, b. 880, a. 926, a. 573, b. 624, d. 1341, c. 1354, b.
 To breake Windines, 1349, d.
 To drive away Windines, 1111, f. 1190, b.
 To drive away Windines of the ſtomacke, 855, a. 849, d, h. 891, d. 317, a. 872, d. 897, a. 926, a. 546, g. 16, a. 1202, b.
 To breake and ſcatter Windines of the bellie and guts, 908, a. 460, d.
 To breake or waſhe away the Windines of the matrix, 795, a. 288, x. 908, a.
 To breed Windines, 65, a. 135, m. 138, 445, c. 1254, a, b.
 To keepe Wine from ſtowing, 138, c. 970, b.
 Moderate uſe of Wine verie commodious, 732, d, c, f, h, i. 733, d. 736, l.
 To cauſe Wine to yeeld a grace in drinking, 890, d.
 To reſtore Wine to his former goodnes, 1375, f.
 Immoderate drinking of Wine exceeding hurtfull, 732, g. 736, l.
 Difference of Wines, 732, f, h, m. 733, a, b.
 For what perſons Wine is hurtfull, 733, k, l. and for what perſons not, ibid. m. 736, d.
 Choice of Wines, 736, g, h, i, k, l.
 To preſerue a man from being Withered, 440, b.
 Good or available againſt Witchcraft, 848, c.
 To kill Witches, 755, a. 822, b. 622, c.
 Againſt the poiſonous Wolfebane, 1075, o.
 To ſolde the barren Wombe and make it fit to conceiue, 1346, b.
 To kill the child in the mother Wombe, 195, c. 970, a. 1224, m.
 To cure the ſtokes of the Wombe, 514, c.
 Hurtfull to Women with child, 207, 270, b. 684, l. 696, 970, a.
 To raiſe Women ſicke of the Mother out of their ſick, 190, f. 899, l.
 Good for the overmuch vomiting of Women with child, 736, c.
 To ſlake ſwellings in womens breſts, 60, c.
 To make women fruitful, 555, b. 1341, f. 624, a.
 To make Women barren, 970, b. 579, a. 1303, d.
 To bring downe the naturall ſicknes of Women, 29, b. 891, b. 422, a. 555, l. 624, b. 624, c.
 To diſſolve the hardnes of Womens breſts or paps, 422, b.
 To cauſe a Woman to bring forth a man child, 433, b. 85, c.
 Good for Women that haue any greefe or ſwelling of the matrix, 1027, q.
 To cauſe Women to bring forth female children, 158, a.
 To cure Womens diſeaſes, 946, a.
 To prouoke Womens termes, ſee Termes.
 Good for Women with child, 1263, c. 1266, d.
 To cauſe Women to haue eaſie and ſpedie trauell in child-bearing, 744, i. 762, i. 1291, d. 563, b. 1329, o.
 To cauſe a Woman to bring forth wife children, 1264, d.
 Good for a Woman newly deliuered, 1257, h.
 To bring downe Womens ſlowes, 140, b. 195, c.
 To ſtate the lulling or longing of Women with child, 728, a.
 Good for Women that be not well cleaſed after their deliuerie, 832, a. 279, f. 1019, b. 1076, s.

To staie the inordinate fluxe of Womens termes, though it hath continued many yeeres, 3, 15, c.
To bring downe the monthly course of Women, 47, c. see Monthly course.
To driue forth Wormes, 195, c. 465, c. 1044, c. 1184, g.
How to kill Wormes in yong children with outward remedies, 3, c. 14, d. 178, g. 188, g. 287, d. 926, b. 942, b. 1044, b. 1069, b. 1194, c. 1259, d.
To breede Wormes in the belly, 60, a.
For Ring- Wormes, 657, a. 827, c. 318, b. 657, a. 728, c.
To kill Wormes and driue them forth, 949, b. 952, b. 419, g. 459, b. 519, b. 526, b. 1007, c. 1066, c. 1259, d. 1361, c.
To driue forth long and round Wormes, 137, f. 770, j.
To driue forth Wormes of the bellie, 250, i. 287, d. 412, c. 522, a.
To driue forth flat and round Wormes, 266, d. 970, a.
To voide away Wormes of the guts, 938, c.
To kill Wormes in the belly and driue them forth, 141, d. 185, g. 188, g. 770, j. 860, b. 820, a. 287, d. 926, b, c. 942, a. 952, b. 437, a. 587, i. 668, d. 1044, b. 1184, m. 1252, c. 1282, y. 1381, b.
Good against the Wormes in children, 155, a. 288, x. 419, b.
To kill Wormes in children, and driue them forth by sicke or vomite, 178, g. 188, g. 214, z. 287, g. k. 926, b, c. 949, a. 1069, a.
To kill Wormes in children very speedily, 1259, c.
To kill small Wormes of the guts, 941, a.
To kill and purge away all kinde of Wormes of the belly, 410, b. 557, i. 648, d. 715, a. 996, a. 1172, p. 1190, k. 770, i. 820, a. 287, d. 437, a. 524, g. 557, f. 569, b. 1443, b.
To kill the Wormes in the eares, 557, f. 1172, j.
To kill little Wormes, 1186, g.
To close vp Wounds without perill of inflammation, 561, k. 915, a. 344, a. 438, c. 1327, c.
To cure Wounds, 505, a. 851, b. 890, g. 287, f. 288, y. 301, d. 911, b. 919, b. 331, a. 958, a. 422, b. 422, c. 431, a. 507, a, c. 514, b. 536, a. 581, c. 660, b. 661, d. 971, a. 1102, a. 1202, f.
To glew together presently, & perfectly to cure greene Wounds, 791, a. 852, a. 344, a. 410, d. 438, c. 1297, b.
To glew and contoluate regular new and bleeding Wounds, 3, b. 758, a. 795, a. 291, h. 508, a. 514, c. 1247, b.
To cure those that are mortally Wounded in the bodie, 291, a. 962, c.
To heale greene Wounds speedily, 23, a. 149, b. 344, a. 1026, b.
To helpe soule Wounds, 263, a. 1160, a. 1283, c.
To comfort Wounds in sinewie parts, 491, a.
Against Wounds of the head, 548, 285, a.
For Wounds in bodies of a strong constitution, 395, a.
To heale Wounds, 60, k. 797, a. 802, a. 851, a, b, c. 942, b. 561, k. 577, a. 1082, m.
To confound and glew together great Wounds, 114, a. 869, a. 344, a. 965, b.
To keepe greene Wounds from inflammation, or fierie swelling, 915, a. 678, a.
Good to foment deepe and perillous Wounds with, 147, c.
To heale greene and fresh Wounds, 504, a. 259, b. 278, b. 285, a. 291, c. c. 916, a. 320, d. 410, d. 435, b. 436, b. 438, c. 655, a. 661, b. 1120, f. 1133, n. 1179, c. 1259, i. 1298, g. 1335, f. 1346, f.
To cure Wounds of the inward parts, 505, c. 841, d. 291, b. 331, b. 507, b. 661, j.
Good for Wounds readie to fall into Apostemation, 497, c.
To staunch the bleeding of Wounds, 754, c. 805, a. 349, d. 388, b. 389, f. 411, b. 435, b. 674, c. 1375, c.
To heale and skin Wounds of the head, 1207, c.
Good for or to cure greene and bleeding Wounds, 793, a. 794, a. 796, a. 809, a, b. 388, b. 435, b. 435, b. 389, f. 411, b. 435, b. 219, a. 259, b. 327, c. 295, d. 295, c. 362, d. 388, b. 436, b. 569, d. 684, c. 758, a. 841, d. 389, f. 436, i. 428, c. 560, c. 1375, c.
To defend Wounds from swelling and rankling, 445, o. 497, c.
For inflammations in greene Wounds, 679, a.
To preferue dangerous greene Wounds from all manner of accidents, 790, 1281, b.
To heale inward Wounds, 702, b. 815, a. 341, d. 507, b. 78, c. 661, a.
Good for Wounds made with any envenomed weapon, 652, c. f. 1020, b.
Good for Wounds of the dugs, f. 794, a.
Good for Wounds of the secret parts, 794, a. 841, d.
To foder fresh and old Wounds, 504, a. 869, a.
To heale Wounds in the sinewes, 218, d. 331, b. 958, a.
Good for or to cure all outward and inward Wounds, 840, f. 334, b. 433, b. 507, b. 508, a. 514, a. 755, c. 432, a.

A Table of the Nature, Vertue and Dangers.

To take away, or to cease the bleeding in Wounds, 843.a. 581.b.	Good against the infection of the Vuula, 571.b, 703.a 1180.a.
Greivous and dangerous Wounds, cured by the Author, 348.a. 852, 3.b, 853.c, d, e.	To cure the hardness of the Vuula, 574.a.
Good against Wounds made by venomous beasts, 87.b.	
To cure deepe Wounds, 288, 2.a, 433, 8, 6.	
To take away inflammations and greivous paines in Wounds, and keepe them from corruption, 291, b, 361.b.	
To helpe great Swellings of the anke, 143.e.	
To take away Warts, 149, d, 740, e.	
To helpe the Vomiting of the bellie, 201, c.	
Good against the Writhing of the guts and bowels, 109, .	
Good against the Itch of the Vuula, 145, f, 638, b.	
To helpe the Vuula, 123, 5, b.	
Against the tumors and swellings of the Vuula, 190, d, 410, f. 590, b.	
Good against the falling and exoriation of the Vuula, 936.b.	

Y

To cure cleere the head of the Yarde, 101.a.
To remove the infection of the Yarde, 1180, a.
A remede against the infection of the Yarde, 341, d.
To cure the most greivous tumors of the Yarde, 111, a.
Good against the paines of the Yarde, 341, g.
A remede against Yellownes, 734, e.
To take away the Yellownes of the skin, 111, a.
To cleanse the passing of the urine, 111, a.
To stay or stop the Peeping, 191, 2, d, 378, a, 830, 1, 5, d, 772, a.
Good against Yexing, 1180, a.

F I N I S.

